

HARLEM

Edition of the

WORKER



Registered as second class matter Oct. 22, 1947, at the post office at New York, N. Y., under the Act of March 3, 1879

Vol. XIV, No. 33

August 14, 1949

In 2 Sections, Section 1

28 Pages, Price 10 Cents

Inside . . .

The Worker Chats With Henry Thompson
See Sports Page

Readers Aid Warnae Triplets
See Back Page

Tenant Wins 75 Percent Rent Drop
See Page 2A

Soviet Women Don't Fear Pregnancy
See Magazine

7,000 HARLEMITES

BACK DAVIS

— See Page 2 —

3,000 Hail Robeson And Davis at Rally

Before 3,000 Harlemites who greeted them with applause and cheers, Paul Robeson and Councilman Benjamin Davis voiced their demands for the freedom of Henry Winston, jailed by kangaroo Judge Harold Medina.

Speaking at a "free Winston" meeting last Saturday evening at Lenox Ave. and 126th St., Robeson declared that the fight to free Winston and reelect Davis was a struggle for the "great mass of the Negro people, the 95 percent who are exploited workers." The world famous artist and people's leader expressed pride in being able to "fight again on the streets of Harlem, where I grew up, for the rights of my people."

Pointedly refusing to use the name of his Luce-columnist election opponent, whom he termed "political garbage" and a "Luce hireling," Councilman Davis declared: "I'm being tried in Foley Square on a phony conspiracy charge. They are trying to intimidate the voters by threatening me with jail."

And then, to the rousing cheers of the audience, Davis said: "But I would give Harlem better representation in jail than the piece of political garbage they've picked to run against me could give with a seat in the Council."

Other prominent speakers addressed the crowd which stood through two hours of speeches.

Tenants Welcome Negro Family in Stuyvesant Town

— See Page 2 —



Paul Robeson (center left) and Councilman Benjamin Davis shown with part of the crowd of 3,000 which cheered them last Saturday at "Free Winston" meeting, 126 St. and Lenox Ave.

Negro-White Unity Grows Against Cop, Klan Terror

Negro-white unity is growing in southern communities in the fight to halt police and Klan violence against all citizens. Last week a number of nationwide pogrom against Negroes reflected the growth of organized protest.

At a Miami Citizens Committee meeting against mob-violence in Florida a petition campaign was launched urging state and federal action in the Groveland rioting.

The campaign is also urging the passage of anti-Klan bills in the special session of the state legislature. The meeting was sponsored by the American Veterans Committee. Speakers were from the B'nai B'rith Anti-Defamation League.

The Miami Civil Rights Congress also held a meeting attended by more than 100 Negroes and whites to raise money for the Negroes whose homes were burned in Groveland. The University of Miami students were arrested for distributing handbills advertising the meeting.

BIRMINGHAM, ALA., Local 1489, United Steelworkers of America, CIO, called for action against the Klan by state and federal authorities. The union demanded "a prompt and complete investigation of these outrages by every law-enforcement agency, including those of the federal government."

The steel workers said that some who have expressed "shock at these crimes seem more interested in exonerating the Ku Klux Klan... than in running down the criminals."

The United Mine Workers of America in the Birmingham area told Klansmen to get out of their union.

IN A HISTORIC STEP against mounting police brutality, representatives of a dozen broad organizations met in New Orleans recently to plan a joint offensive against police terror and intimidation.

Called together by five prominent Negro leaders, 35 Negro and white leaders assembled from organizations including the NAACP, Urban League, Civil Rights Congress, Progressive Party, People's Defense League, New Orleans Race Relations Committee, Young Progressives, and many CIO unions and churches.

Rev. Robert D. Hill of Mt. Zion Baptist Church, one of the sponsors of the meeting, told those

Four Sheriffs in Klan Posse That Killed Negro Youth

MADISON, Fla.—Four sheriffs and many teams of bloodhounds were in the Ku Klux Klan posse which shot to death young Ernest Thomas, Negro accused of raping a white woman. But a coroner's jury of six white businessmen decided in one and a half hours that the Klan posse was justified in killing the youth.

NEGRO YOUTH DIES FROM POLICE BULLETS

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—Last week when Birmingham police entered a Negro residence, a fight ensued in which a 60-year-old mother and her three sons were shot and cut. Today it was announced that one of the sons, Walter Dandridge, 32, died of his wounds.

SUPREMACISTS DESTROY NEGRO RADIO TOWER

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—A 210-

Ever Ride a Jimcrow Bus?

By Eugene Feldman

BIRMINGHAM.—One of the greatest humiliations that the Negro people—and white people—must put up with in the South every day is Jimcrow bus travel.

The Negro people must buy their bus tickets at a separate window. The usual white supremacist ticket-seller lets the Negro traveler wait while he sells tickets to white customers.

If the Negro traveler must wait for his bus the Birmingham station is one poor place to wait. It is small, poorly ventilated and dingy. During the hot summertime it is real punishment to sit there and perspire.

When Negro passengers try to board the bus to Montgomery they must wait until all the whites have their seats. Only if there are any seats in the rear of the bus left will the bus driver allow Negro passengers aboard.

WHILE TRAVELING the Negro can be subject at any time to the worst kind of insult or injury by either a white passenger or the bus driver. The driver has all the rights of a policeman, and he is chosen for his riding-boss qualities.

If more white passengers get on

assembled that the sponsors felt that only united action could halt the wave of police terror that has resulted in two open murders and innumerable beatings of Negro and white prisoners by New Orleans policemen in recent weeks, the most recent incident being the beating to death of a mentally ill, straight-jacketed Negro prisoner in Parish Prison two weeks ago.

Prof. Rudolph Moses of the Progressive Party warned that police terror in New Orleans is no isolated incident, but a part of the whole Dixiecrat-fascist movement in the South, and part of the whole big-business attempt to repress people's movements throughout the world. He pointed out that it could be stopped only by the broadest mass political and legal action.

A steering committee representing a broad cross section of community organizations was set

foot tower for a new, all-Negro radio station, WEDR, has been ruined by white supremacist vandals. The radio station manager termed it "a complete loss." A new tower has been ordered. The new station will open between Aug. 14 and Sept. 1.

CONSTABLE INVESTIGATES BEATING OF NEGRO WORKER

COLUMBIA, S. C.—A 40-year-old Negro was beaten three weeks ago by a group of armed white men who abducted him from his place of employment. He is Rucker T. Dickerson. A West Columbia doctor used four stitches to close a wound on his head. He had not spoken to Dickerson since the attack.

Unemployment Still Growing

Unemployment continues to rise sharply in the South. The Texas and New Orleans Railroad, a subsidiary of the Southern Pacific Lines, announced Friday it would lay off 600 employees, effective Aug. 1.

In Florida there are 11,000 more unemployed this year than last. This is a conservative estimate of state officials.

Alabama officials announce new highs in unemployment for the state's industrial areas. Textile mills continue their downward trend in business.

Rent Decontrol Adds to Woes of Southern Poor

The Truman Administration's surrender to the landlord and realty lobby on rent decontrol has caused hardship throughout some sections of the South, where local au-

thorities rushed to give landlords the bonanza accorded them by Housing Expediter Tighe Woods. In other sections of the South, citizens are organizing to fight any move of local government to approve a rent hike.

At least 500 tenant families of Miami Beach's year-round population have moved out of the city since rents were decontrolled last March. These are the families who live and work in the resort town.

Rent increases out of proportion to the value of the dwelling were imposed. Forty percent of the apartments rent for more than \$100 a month. This was made known by Dr. Reinhold P. Wolff, University of Miami economics professor who recently made a study of local rentals.

More than half the workers employed in Miami Beach must live elsewhere. There are no dwelling units at all available for Negro workers.

IN SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS, a strong demand for a local rent control law was voiced before the City Council by a delegation of tenants and trade unionists. Included in the delegation were Mrs. Leosora Sweetland, secretary of the San Antonio Tenants Association and business agent of Building Service Employees International Union 84; W. Maldonado, business agent of Hod Carriers Local 93, and a representative from Meat Cutters and Butcher Workers 171.

Under a law recently passed by the Texas Legislature, all rent controls will be abolished in Texas in December, unless individual city councils vote to enact controls of their own.

Mrs. Sweetland pointed out to the city council that thousands of persons in San Antonio are supporting families on less than \$100 per month income, and that many workers in her union make as low as \$9 per week.

Rent decontrol would be a special catastrophe for Mexican-American and Negro workers, who receive the lowest wages in the city. "We have surveyed the city and find that most landlords intend to raise rents if decontrol is ordered," she declared.

The Dallas, Texas, Mayor, Wallace H. Savage, refused a tenants' committee plea for representation on the city's official rent investigation board. The Mayor has appointed landlord representatives on this board.

The Tenants Committee was recently organized by the Dallas CIO and AFL union leaders. This committee has a list of 64 complaints charging unfair rent increases since ceilings were removed in Dallas.

President of the board to "investigate" rents is Roy Easton, Dallas real estate board president.

Up and Down Dixie

Smelter Workers Set For Tennessee Strike

ROCKWOOD, Tenn.—Voting 3 to 1 in favor of authorizing a strike in support of their contract members of Roane County Smelter Workers Local 579 have prepared for possible strike action. The local has set up a strike com-

Supremacists Lose in Ban on Negro Housing

DALLAS, Tex.—A district court judge last week refused a temporary injunction preventing W. H. Cothurn from building a 408-unit

Negro apartment project. The injunction was asked by 23 white property owners.

Cop Suspended for Kicking Negro

ATLANTA, Ga.—A veteran Atlanta police has suspended for striking a Negro prisoner and threatening a younger policeman who tried to stop him. The suspended policeman, V. A. Howell,

kicked a Negro prisoner, Fred Cleveland. When a younger man on the force objected, Howell slapped Cleveland and struck him with a black jack. He threatened the other policeman with a drawn gun.

'Rally to Robeson,' Minister Urges

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—"If a man like Paul Robeson decides in his own soul to turn his back on a life of ease and comfort to help his people, then we should rally to

him 100 percent." This is a statement made by the Rev. Tascheau Arnold in his column in the Birmingham World, a Negro newspaper.

Masonite Strikers Halt Box Cars

LAUREL, Miss.—Strikers at the Masonite plant yesterday kept box cars from entering plant grounds. Company officials have been at-

tempting to break the four-month old strike of about 3,000 Negro and white workers.

Georgia Town Bans Klan Demonstrations

IRON CITY, Ga.—Iron City town council outlawed parading or assembly of masked or hooded men. This is the town in which

Klansmen tried to kidnap the mayor. He defended himself with shot gun and pistol fire.

Father Forced To Sell Child

BESSEMER, Ala.—An unemployed father here sold one of his two daughters because, as he said, "I couldn't give her the things she needs." He is Layman Alvin Edwards, who had told his daughter, Jewel Mae Edwards, for years that the little girl is 2½ years old.

Expose Welfare Dep't Rent Gouge Tieup; Rent Cut Bares Landlord's \$500 Grab

TAKE OFF YOUR MASK, TOM!

Does Tom Clark have to don a bed-sheet robe to work every morning to convince Lester Granger, Thurgood Marshall and the Pittsburgh Courier that he is no liberal?

How many lynchings does Clark have to "investigate" to prove to these men that Clark is a Grand Dragon in civilian clothes?

The people on the streets of Harlem, unlike the special counsel for NAACP, won't send their "sincerest congratulations" to Clark.

Let's look at the record of Clark's liberalism:

- Henry Winston—heart attack victim in a Clark jail.

- Claudia Jones—released on bail and threatened with deportation to the West Indies.

- Ferdinand Smith—veteran maritime leader now held on Ellis Island.

- Benjamin Davis—on trial while running for office.

- United Harlem Tenants and

Consumers Organizations—placed on the "subversive" list.

- Civil Rights Congress—the group which rescued the framed "Trenton Six" from death cells is listed as "subversive." Mrs. Bessie Mitchell, sister of one of the "Trenton Six" says, "Thank God for the Civil Rights Congress." Tom Clark says "subversive."

- The Council on African Affairs, the only group in the United States giving accurate information on the imperialist exploitation of Africa. It is headed by Paul Robeson and Dr. W. E. B. DuBois. The council on Clark's subversive list.

- The Southern Conference for Human Welfare and the Southern Negro Youth Congress, spearheading the fight against Jimcrow terror in the South, are on Clark's dictatorial list.

Do we have to wait for Clark to burn a cross at Lenox Ave. and 125th St. to show his displeasure at the re-election of Ben Davis to the City Council?

Farm Youth Committee To Help Davis Win

A Nonpartisan Youth Committee to Reelect Ben Davis was formed last Tuesday by 27 young persons who met at the Hotel Theresa where permanent headquarters in Room 112 were set up. Miss Ruth Jones temporary chairman announced it will be the committee's job "to bring Davis' campaign to the many thousands of young people in the 21st Senatorial District."

Lean Cheatham of the National Maritime Union said on behalf of the committee, "We recognize the tremendous contribution made by our fighting Councilman. Ben Davis has demonstrated his untiring devotion to the cause of youth, to solving the unemployment problem, toward keeping us out of the trenches in another bloody war, to putting a stop to police brutality."

Many representatives of trade union, civic and church groups and young progressive organizations participated in this founding meeting.

White and Negro Woman Witness for '12'

Negro-white unity within the Communist Party was forcefully demonstrated this week when Geraldine Lightfoot, Chicago Negro woman leader, and Sam Hall, native white Alabamian, combined to put the Party's position on the Negro question into the record of the heresy trial of Councilman Benjamin J. Davis and 10 Communist leaders in Foley Square. After Mrs. Lightfoot had courageously rebuffed an intimidating and insulting attack by Prosecutor McGohey and Judge Medina and went on to tell of her work to win full rights for Negroes in Chicago's Jimcrow ghetto, Hall took the stand to explain what the Communist position on the Negro question is.

He declared that the Communist Party believes in and fights for the "right of the Negro people to vote and establish their own government in the black belt area, electing officers to the legislature."

'MAD DOG' BARKS AT CORWIN

Norman Corwin, prize-winning radio writer, shot back at congressional red-baiting attacks by Sen. Pat McCarran (D-Nev) by calling the Senator "a political mad dog and a subversive influence in the U. S. Senate." In his statement, issued at Lake Success, Corwin stated that he was proud to be attacked by Sen. McCarran, and declared that such smear routines are "daily exercise for anybody who ever entertained a liberal idea."

McCarran, heading a Senate subcommittee, accused Corwin, now a United Nations employee, of being a Communist because he spoke at a meeting with Paul Robeson, Albert E. Kahn and Albert Maltz, and was a member of several progressive organizations.

PLANS TO SUE WINBORNE

One defendant in the Rev. Winborne's \$500,000 suit against 15 parishioners at St. Andrew's Protestant Episcopal Church, Fifth Ave. and 127th St., announced this week that she intends to start a counter suit.

Rev. Winborne, North Carolina-born rector who has been in conflict with his parish during his three years of tenure, last month started suit against parishioners active in exposing his racist attitudes and what they term other improper behavior.

Among the charges made against the Rev. Winborne by vestrymen of the church were white supremacist statements, anti-

religious behavior and an interview in a North Carolina newspaper slurring the Negro people.

Mrs. Josephine Thousands, 1823 Madison Ave., charged that she was unjustly named as a defendant in Rev. Winborne's action. Declaring that she is not even a member of the church, Mrs. Thousands asserted "I am innocent of those charges. He started in with me, an innocent person who doesn't know anything about it, and I am going to sue him."

Mrs. Thousands said that she would begin proceedings as soon as Winborne decides what he is going to do about his own suit.

By Ann Rivington

Donald Crighton, Mayor O'Dwyer's rent director for Harlem, was forced this week to reduce the monthly rent of the rat-ridden cellar flat of Daniel and Pecoria Lewis, at 138 W. 112 St., from \$40 to \$10. This 75 percent reduction, proving the rent loss of \$500

over the last 11 months, exposed a case of rent gouging supported by the City Welfare Department.

The Unemployed Welfare Council of Harlem, 2 E. 125th St., of which the Lewises, are members, will hold a special meeting this Monday night to discuss immediate action to get decent housing for the Lewises, The Worker learned. "It is high time," said William

Stanley, executive secretary of the Council, "to cut through the red tape that condemns Harlem citizens to such unbearable living conditions as the Lewises are still enduring."

It was the Lewises, not the Welfare Department, who asked for a rent reduction.

The Lewises moved into the other flat on Sept. 20, 1948, pay-

ing \$40 rent. When the landlord, whose name is Sanders, found the family has 12 children he upped the rent to \$60. They complained to the rent director.

The Welfare Department cheerfully paid the \$60 for three months, then got it reduced—back to \$40. This sum they continued to pay without protest.

It was not until last week that rent director Crighton got around to the Lewis case. Communist Councilman Benjamin J. Davis first pledged the family his help in the fight for a decent place to live this spring. The Harlem Worker has told the story of how nine-year-old Johnny Lewis has been bitten twice by the huge rats that infest the place.

If the Welfare Department had given the \$400 surplus rent to the Lewises instead of to the landlord things would have been very different for the family.

Seven-month-old Polly Adele need not have been born with yellow jaundice, weighing two pounds. She wouldn't have needed three months in an incubator and three blood transfusions to keep her alive. She would weigh more than 12 lbs now. She might have had a crib of her own instead of having to share the same bed with her father, mother and three brothers and sisters. Her entire wardrobe would not be limited to two shirts, two night gowns, half a dozen diapers and two dresses.

Mrs. Lewis might not have had the high blood pressure and malnutrition which made her an easy victim of pneumonia this spring. Or the enlarged heart from which she still suffers.

Eleven-year-old Dorothy probably wouldn't have had pneumonia either.

Little Josuha, Joseph Moses and Molly would not be so terribly thin and lifeless.

Four hundred dollars worth of nourishing food, clothing and furniture would have gone far toward preventing these troubles, even in the rat-hole cellar on West 128 St.

Do you have the Daily Worker habit? . . . You should.

Sees No Rent Boosts Justified in Harlem

Adele Adams, secretary of the United Harlem and Tenants Consumers Organization, declared this week that "No landlord in Harlem is entitled to any increase in rent least of all 15 percent, because no landlord here has kept up services since 1943."

She charged the New York Rent Advisory Board, headed by Joseph D. McGoldrick and appointed by Tighe Woods, is throwing rent control out the window by misrepresenting rental laws. Miss Adams asserted, "Even if the present 'fair profit' and 'net income' and 'hardship' housing law were enforced properly, only a negligible proportion of Harlem landlords would be entitled to rent increases."

The present law asks certification from the landlord that his financial difficulties are based on services which were supplied in 1943, when rent control first went into effect, and that these services have been continued to the present time. No landlord here can certify to that, Miss Adams declared, and applications for rent increases should be rejected on that basis.

GETS 30-DAY BREAK

The New York City office however gives landlords 30 days to reinstall these services and then grants rent increase retroactive to the original date on which his petition for a rent increase was filed. Says Miss Adams, "This is 30 days to make good and get a rent increase, instead of denying the landlord's petition right off."

On this basis, Miss Adams declared that Joseph T. Sharkey, vice-chairman of the City Council, is "fighting a paper political battle" by seeking an amendment to limit rent increases to 15 percent. She said, "If the present law were correctly interpreted, Sharkey's amendment would not even be necessary."

Overwhelmed now with over 75 cases in which landlords have petitioned for rent increases, the UHTCO tenant organization is preparing for the public hearing of the Rent Advisory Board on Sept. 14 where landlords will seek a 15 percent across-the-board boost. This shows, Miss Adams pointed out, that the landlords are asking for the same thing that Sharkey and the city Democratic adminis-

Union in Wide Anti-Bias Drive

Local 1 of the CIO United Public Workers launched this week all-out activity against any form of discrimination in the Department of Welfare or anywhere in the city, state or nation. Following union-wide discussion, four subcommittee were organized for these purposes:

- Opposition to the discriminatory policies of the Welfare Dept. administration.

- Educational work among staff members.

- Concentration on local and national issues such as the Trenton Six case, Stuyvesant Town and police brutality.

- Work for the proper and humane treatment of clients.

This campaign was applauded in a letter from Thomas Richardson, chairman of the International Union's Anti-Discrimination Committee to Local 1 officials. Ewart Guinier, ALP candidate for Manhattan Borough President is secretary-treasurer of the international union.

WOMEN IN THE SPOTLIGHT

Vivacious Mrs. Dorothy Robinson, chairman of the John Brown Club of the Communist Party in Harlem, is working for the reelection of Ben Davis to the New York City Council.

Mrs. Robinson asserted: "Ben Davis' record is proof that we

need him back in the council for more progressive legislation. I think that the Negro women realize this fact and in this period they will play a major role in his reelection victory."

This woman Communist leader hails from Richmond, Va., but has lived most of her adult life in New York City. She is the mother of two girls, Elsie, 12, and Shirley, 10.

During the war years Mrs. Robinson knitted for the soldiers and worked on the war bond drives. She aided servicemen's relatives in obtaining army benefits.

In 1940 Mrs. Robinson worked with the Unemployed Council. Later she helped in the Workers Alliance and after this joined the Communist Party.

Mrs. Robinson said: "As a Communist I have learned to understand the reasons and tactics of reaction and I shall do all I can to promote peace and prosperity in our community and country. I want my children to grow up in an environment free from fear because of race or political convictions."



DOROTHY ROBINSON

HARLEM
EDITION OF
THE WORKER

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One of Every Two Sign CP Petitions For Ben Davis

By Peter R. Morrow

The Communist Party petition campaign for the renomination of Benjamin J. Davis, Jr., as candidate for City Council from the 21st Senatorial District this week rolled past the half-way mark in the drive for 15,000 signatures set as the original goal and Party leaders raised their sights to 25,000 by the Sept. 12 deadline.

Tabulations based on reports by more than 1,000 canvassers from all sections of the city revealed that more than 6,500 signatures had been obtained in the first four days of the drive which opened on Aug. 6.

Only 3,000 signatures are required by law on nominating petitions. In the 11th A. D. 500 canvassers compiled over 3,000 signatures. Working in teams, the canvassers reported that one out of every two voters visited, signed the Communist Party nominating petition. One team alone got 72 signatures, another 49.

IN THE 13TH A. D. approximately 1,900 signatures were obtained by 363 canvassers, one man alone getting 60. The 7th A. D.

Rev. Robinson Signs Petition for Davis

The Rev. James H. Robinson of the Church of the Master was among the signers of the Communist Party petition nominating Benjamin J. Davis, Jr., for City Council, canvassers reported this week. Rev. Robinson previously had rebuffed an appeal from anti-Communist sources to run against Davis in the crucial Councilmanic race.

predominantly a white neighborhood, reported over 700 signatures, secured by 100 canvassers.

In addition more than 50 canvassers working out of the Party's Harlem Region office at 29 W. 125th St. secured a minimum of 900 signatures. Up-to-the-minute reports received as this edition went to press indicated that a five-day total of 7,000 was in sight.

Party leaders expressed satisfaction with the progress of the drive, and stated confidently that they expected to go over the top in the campaign for 25,000 signatures by the Sept. 6 deadline.

More than 4,500 signatures were obtained in the three A.D.'s on Sunday, Aug. 7, when the largest concentration of Davis canvassers poured into the area. Although midweek canvassing was lighter, Party workers continued to bring in signatures at the rate of 500 a day, indicating a total of 9,000 by Saturday, Aug. 13.

On Sunday, Aug. 14, another huge concentration of canvassers is expected to better the results of August 7, raising the total to an anticipated 14,000 for the first ten days of the drive.

CANVASSERS REPORTED an overwhelming response to Davis' candidacy and a rejection of the Tammany-Liberal and Fusion parties' pose as friends of the Negro people.

The majority of the signers of the Davis petition—in some cases representing 50 percent of those whose doorbells were rung—spoke up, canvassers said, for Davis' outstanding record in the Council as champion of Negro and workers' rights and expressed indignation

Woman Thankful for Chance to Endorse Ben

"Thank God all the good ones aren't dead!"

These were the words of one woman signer of the Communist Party petition nominating Benjamin J. Davis for City Council, canvassers reported this week. Her reference was to a picture of Davis on the wall alongside Abraham Lincoln, George Washington and Franklin D. Roosevelt.

at the treatment Davis had received at the hands of Prosecutor F. X. McGohey and Federal Judge Harold Medina, in whose court he currently is standing trial with 10 other national Communist leaders on trumped-up conspiracy charges.

STUYVESANT TENANTS GREET NEGRO FAMILY

By Art Shields

"I can sleep well again. I'm not afraid the rats will bite my little boy now," said Mrs. Raphael Hendrix, young Negro housewife, in Stuyvesant Town yesterday afternoon. Mrs. Hendrix and her husband Hardine Hendrix, a veteran of the invasion of France, and their five-year-old son Hardine, Jr., had just escaped from a rat-infested flat in Harlem.

Their's is the first Negro family to break through the Jimcrow wall of Metropolitan Life Insurance Co.'s Stuyvesant Town on East 14th St.

They were taken in by Jesse Kessler, an organizer for Local 65, the warehouse workers' union with which Mr. Hendrix is also connected.

"We met Mr. Kessler on a Hudson River boat last summer," said Mrs. Hendrix. "He knew about my husband. Ardine works in a 65 shop. We were telling him about the rats in our apartment on 141 W. 113th St. They run all over the bed where our child is sleeping. A neighbor's child on the 112th St. block was bitten twice recently."

"We just couldn't get another place, we told him. I had been turned down by dozens of landlords in the last couple years, in Manhattan, Brooklyn and the Bronx. Yes, they had an apartment, they would say when I phoned. But when they saw me they began making excuses."

"Well, Mr. Kessler just took us in. His family would be away for the rest of the summer. Just come in, he said."

Mrs. Hendrix was happy. The boy won't run any danger of being electrocuted by live wires. . . . All the insulating had worn off the wires in the 113th St. place, the landlord had refused to make any repairs, law or no law. What repairs were made were at the expense of the tenant.

"The neighbors here are lovely," Mrs. Hendrix went on.

"They are coming in to visit and inviting us to dinner, and we have not heard a single unfriendly word."

Thus, the first stages of the rescue of this Negro family from the disease-ridden Harlem flat were easy.

But the John D. Rockefeller men, who run the \$9,000,000,000 Metropolitan Life insurance company, are hinting at counter action in defense of the vicious Jimcrow system.

The company hints that a vague clause in its leases gives it a right to supervise the guests of its tenants.

This Jimcrow threat was made by a "Met" spokesman, who was



TENANTS GREET NEGRO—Mothers living in Metropolitan Life's Jimcrow housing project welcome Mrs. Hendrix as a neighbor. In the picture are: Mrs. Esther Smith and daughter Karen; Mrs. Alice Kaback and daughter Karen; Mrs. Mildred Weisman and son Paul; Mrs. Gertrude Fleishman and son Wayne, and Mrs. Hendrix.

quoted in the project's community paper, Town and Village.

"In every lease," said the "Met" spokesman, "there is a paragraph that states that 'Tenants shall not use the demised premises or any part thereof, or suffer the same to be used for any purpose other than as a private dwelling apartment nor by any other person other than the tenants and their family.'"

This vague clause is never en-

forced against white guests, however. Hundreds of families in the "Met" project have white guests.

METROPOLITAN'S Jimcrow ukase was proclaimed originally by its chairman, Frederick H. Ecker.

This 83-year-old Rockefeller sardap has said that Negroes and whites should not live together. He tolerates no Negro members at the Metropolitan, Blind Brook, Links and other millionaires' clubs,

of which he is a member.

The fight against the shameful Jimcrow on the tax-exempt "Met" project is gaining force rapidly, however.

Thousands of tenants have signed protests against the disgraceful Jimcrow barrier, which has been set up with the help of the tax subsidy.

Councilman Ben Davis' resolution in the City Council to withdraw tax exemption from Stuyvesant Town until the Jimcrow wall tumbles down can definitely be won.

The welcome that Stuyvesant Town tenants are giving the Hendrix family is a foretaste of that victory.

10,000 Ship Officers—Not One a Negro

The U. S. Maritime Commission, through its chairman, Commissioner Fleming this week denied responsibility for the Jimcrow barring of Negro merchant marine officers from jobs.

The delegation, representing over 200 ship officers, was told by Commissioner Fleming "Our hands are tied as far as direct action is concerned. . . ."

Another member of the Commission said "the hostility of the white seamen prevented utilization of the Negro officers."

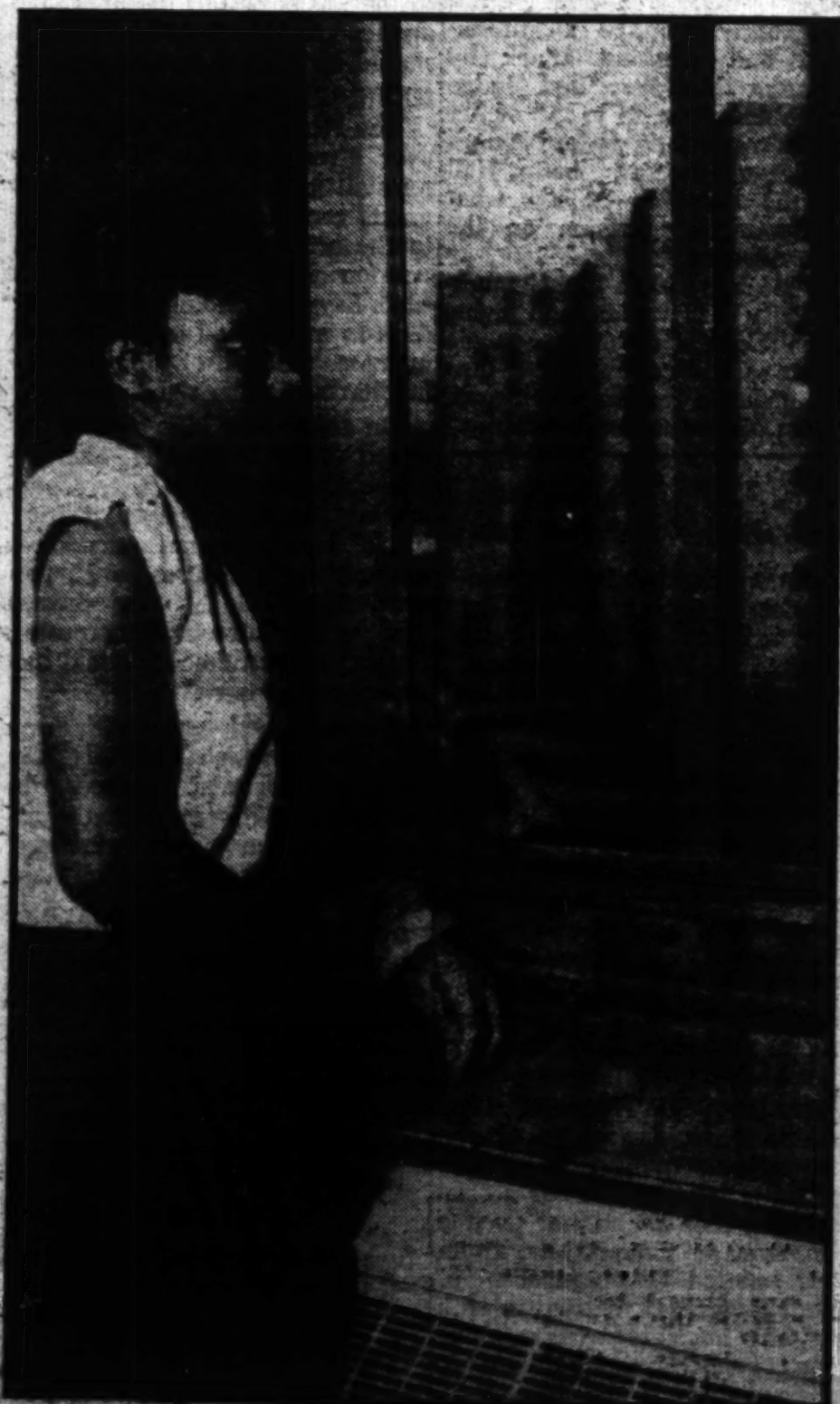
The Negro marine officers delegation cited the Merchant Marine Act which empowers the Commission to settle wage and labor disputes on government-owned and subsidized private vessels.

The Jimcrow issue, they contended was a labor dispute.

It should be noted that there are 1,566 ships under the U. S. flag today and that there are about 10,000 officer jobs on these ships. There are no Negro officers employed aboard these ships.

BALK AT LOAN FROM U. S. BANKS

HAVANA (AP)—Representatives of several unions responded to a call from the Cuban Confederation of Labor for a meeting to discuss demands for opposing government plans to accept a loan from American bankers.



MRS. RAPHAEL HENDRIX, who, with her husband, Mr. Hardine Hendrix, are first Negroes ever to live in Jimcrow Stuyvesant Town. The Worker Photos by Peter.

WORKER Sports

He Said Pirates Would Hire Negroes

THAT WAS BACK IN 1946—BUT PITTSBURGH STILL HAS A LILY WHITE BALL CLUB

It's time for a few reminders. Here is reminder No. 1, especially for Pittsburgh readers, but for all sports fans as well.

The following letter was sent to the Daily Worker sports department in response to a query which asked in substance:

1—Would your club sign qualified Negro players? 2—Is your club presently scouting Negro players the same as it does other players? 3—Do you agree there is no room for discrimination in America's national pastime?

This was the answer from Frank McKinney, prexy of the Pittsburgh Pirates, was as follows:

Pittsburgh Athletic Club
Lester Rodney & Bill Mardo
Daily Worker
35 E. 12th Street
New York, N. Y.

In answer to your letter of October 18th, I am happy to respond to the three questions as follows:

1—Any ball player of outstanding qualifications who is a free agent and who has not as yet reached the age of 21, regardless of age, creed or color, would be signed by the Pittsburgh organi-

zation.

2—Our scouts are directed and instructed to scout talent regardless of race, creed or color. However the one restriction is that no player be signed after he has reached the age of 21.

3—In answer to your question No. 3, I will only say that if we choose to continue to maintain this great country as a free democracy there is no room for discrimination of race, creed or color.

Very truly yours,
FRANK E. MCKINNEY

THAT WAS ALMOST three years ago. Is it reasonable now to ask Mr. McKinney what happened to all the nice words? Has a single Negro player been signed by the Pittsburgh team? Has a single Negro player who so much as received a tryout from the lowliest of the Pirate minor league organizations?

Have there been no Negro players since November, 1946, good enough to warrant a trial with the Pittsburgh organization? Since then Brooklyn, Cleveland, the Giants, Yanks and Braves have

signed to contracts over fifteen players, some of them under 21.

As for the super-insistence on the age limit by Mr. McKinney. For one thing there are obviously many Negro players under 21 well worth signing for a look-see and development. The other team's scouts had no trouble finding them.

For another thing—the Pirates regularly buy players from the minors well over that age—a recent example being Dino Restelli, 26, from San Francisco.

If Frank McKinney wanted to truly end the color line in Pittsburgh, in keeping with his ringing words that there is "no room for discrimination," he could today buy from the Brooklyn organization as a ready made start, Sam Jethroe of Montreal, who is batting .340, leads the International League in hits, runs, triples and stolen bases (68). He could have had Henry Thompson and Monte Irvin this year just as easily as the Giants got them. His scouts could find young Negro players of merit right in the Pittsburgh area itself.

If they weren't color blind, they could.

(NEXT WEEK: What the Detroit Tigers told the Daily Worker in response to the same questions.)

Own Language

By Bill Wolf

Baseball has a colorful, and interesting language all of its own. Some of the expressions are obvious and clearly understood by the ordinary fan. But lots of the terms and jargon are out of this world, and seem to have no relation to their real meaning.

Take the expression, Can of Corn. When a batter raises an easy fly ball, the players holler "Can of corn! Can of corn!"

Another beauty heard on the diamond is: "He's a hitchy-koo" meaning a fidgety batter who goes through a million unnecessary motions up at the plate before swinging. If you can figure out where that one came from, you qualify for the Cooperstown Baseball Museum.

Oldtime pitchers—call their curveball a "Mackerel" but nobody knows why. A curve ball has many other names, as; No. 2 (probably because the catcher signals with two fingers for the pitch), a wrinkle, a dinky, a downer (a drop curve) a bender, a dipsy-do, a hook and so on.

Some of the descriptions of batters are odd, as witness; A weak hitter is variously called a banjo hitter, a buttercup hitter, a Yankee Doodle hitter, a ukele hitter. By stretching your imagination, the reference to stringed instruments can be connected up to the tinny plunkety sound sometimes heard when a batter bleeps one for a basehit just out of reach of the infield.

A fidgety kind of pitcher is known to the trade as a herky jerky. One of the best was Fidgety Phil Collins of the Philly Nationals some years back. He used to stand out on the mound and go through a regular ritual before he ever threw a pitch plateward. He would pull down his cap, hitch up his pants, wipe some imaginary speck off the ball with both hands, tap the ball into his glove three or four times, kick the rubber, to

make sure it was there. Then he would be all set to pitch and by this time most batters would be ready for the psychiatrists. You don't see any more of this "war of nerves" in the bigtime because they've outlawed it.

If you heard somebody being cussed out as a Blind Tom, a Jesse James, a robber, a guesser, the reference is to the poor umpire who can please nobody except his mother.

Ballplayers although not always what you'd call class-conscious, also feel the pinch of low wages. When they say they are playing for "coffee and cake" or "fish-cakes," they mean they're playing for peanuts. And in their own cute way they recognized the gutter

journalism of the press. Years ago, when they complained about inferior, or poor quality wood in the bats they called such a stick "A Morning Journal." And if that isn't a political observation, it'll do until a better one comes along.

OTHER COLORFUL EXPRESSIONS of the diamond are: A Barber is a player who does a lot of gabbing and kidding; a Traffic Cop is really the third base coach; A cigar box is a small ball park, where homers are a dime a dozen; a Goal Tender is a sharp-eyed batter who never swings at anything unless it's right over the disc; a County Fair is a showy exhibitionist who makes the easy plays look hard. When a batter proves weak against curveball pitching, they say of him: "Uncle Charley's got him." Which may or may not be referring to the famous curveball pitcher, No-hit Charley Robertson, of the 1920's.

Paris to Budapest—For Peace!



PARISIANS CHEER the start of a relay which is carrying peace through to Budapest, Hungary, where the World Festival of Youth is being held Aug. 15-21. An international sports program is one of the highlights of the peace festival.

On the Score Board

By Lester Rodney

Chatting With Henry Thompson

THE GIANTS WERE going through batting practice at Ebbets Field though for this night it was to do them little good as big Don Newcombe, now unmistakably the league's rookie of the year, permitted only Whitey Lockman to cross home plate.

The big practice cage at home plate which keeps fouls from going into the stands also protects wandering reporters, so there I leaned while chatting intermittently with Henry Thompson, the Giant second baseman and one of the first two Negro players to ever wear a big league uniform with the inscription "NY."

"Yes," the five foot ten, medium built athlete said, leaning on his bat, "it was sure an interesting trip West. I swung East with the Browns once two years ago, but it wasn't the same. I didn't feel set then."

Thompson was referring to the abortive "trial" he and Willard Brown received two years ago. After a few weeks the St. Louis management mysteriously dropped them, unconditionally. Two years later the young second baseman is good enough to be singled out by opposing managers as key reason for the tightening of Giant pitching and the surge of the Polo Grounders to third place. So he obviously was a good enough prospect to be at least farmed out to the minors two summers back.

Speaking of St. Louis, I asked, where did you and Monte Irvin stay there?

"We put up in a Negro hotel," he said. "We heard the Case Hotel doesn't want Negroes, and, well, we don't want the Case Hotel, is the only way to figure until that situation changes. In all the other cities we stay with the team. I want to say the fellows on the club are a good bunch. Monte and I are two more ball players. Excuse me," and in he went for his raps.

Some Western Fans Boomed

HENRY BATs lefthanded, holdig his bat high and well back. Just before he swings, his right, or forward, knee moves back in a style reminiscent of Earl Combs of the old Yanks. He hits an occasional surprising long ball for his size and had rapped 13 homers in Jersey City before coming up. Now he belted one of the practice groovers high and far over the right field screen, and Bobby Thomson, leaning against the back of the cage, intoned, "Six hundred more Chesterfields."

Back again as Whitey Lockman steps in, Thompson continued: "There some people in the stands boo you here and there, but what the heck. Most take you as a ballplayer."

Hitting improving?

"Well," he pondered, "I think so. My average isn't too high, but they say I've been on a lot with errors and walks and that counts for a leadoff man."

Think you'll get up around that .300 mark next year with this experience under your belt, and starting from scratch with the others in spring training?

"I sincerely do," he said. "I've always hit .300 wherever I was and I think I can do it here."

Bob Feller paid you quite a compliment not so long ago, I said.

He smiled. "Yeah, I read that. I hit Bob pretty good in exhibitions. He told me he thought I could make the grade then."

Have you changed your hitting style in any way since coming up and facing the sharper big league pitching?

"Yes," he said, "I've moved closer to the plate. These fellows don't throw the fat ones through the middle. Standing back too far they shave that outside corner and I couldn't get any wood on it trying to pull."

"He's Great," Says Rigney

BACK HE WENT for another turn. Bespectacled Billy Rigney said hello and confirmed our feeling that for him there was no place like shortstop, his natural position. He was enthusiastic about Thompson.

"He's a great ballplayer to work with around second, the kind that gives you confidence," he said. "He's really helped us. Say, don't count us out of anything. We'll give anybody a fight yet!"

The man Rigney replaced at short, thin faced Buddy Kerr, hove into sight and got a big welcome. With several others, he had abjured the plane ride and come by train. "Where you been?" several yelled. "I came by boat, me and La Fata," Buddy grinned. He's 28 and considered washed up by some. He's been beamed twice. He has a wife and kid and never made too much money in his very brief league whirl. A determined holdout when at his peak, he doesn't sit too well with the Giant management. He's a good reminder that this is more than an amiable game, this baseball.

Thompson came back again and spoke of Monte Irvin's throw in St. Louis. "He was way back against the fence and I thought he would throw it to me. But when he threw I saw that rocket heading for home plate, took one look at Schoendienst halfway from third and said that guy's a dead duck. Durocher said it was the best throw he ever saw."

It was almost time for the field workmen to wheel the cumbersome cage away. The Dodgers emerged en masse in their white satin night uniforms for fielding practice. Some banter began to fly, back and forth, mostly among the older players on each team who knew each other for years. "Hey, No. 7," yelled Giant substitute Bert Haas, "what's your batting average?" Mike McCormick just snorted. "I know it," jeered Haas. "The papers run the local averages every day now. Two forty nine! I'm two sixty-five, you bum!"

"One more quick round," Sid Gordon yelled. "Top of the batting order start, everybody take one cut and out."

"It pays to be leadoff man," laughed Thompson as he ran in for his swing while the others put up a din and a holler to delay the taking away of the cage.

ROGGE SPEAKS IN TRENTON

TRENTON—Former U. S. Asst. Atty.-Gen. O. John Rogge will report to the people of Trenton on the battle to free the Trenton Six Saturday, Aug. 20.

Rogge, who heads a battery of nationally known attorneys retained by the Civil Rights Congress to press the legal campaign against the frameup, will speak at 8 p.m. at Pentecostal Church, 138 Jefferson St.

Sharing the platform with Rogge will be Mrs. Remel Roberson, Trenton correspondent for the New Jersey Herald-News, Negro weekly which, with the New Jersey Worker, first broke the story of the murder frameup of the six.



O. JOHN ROGGE

Record Bares Lynch Aim of Mercer Court

TRENTON.—Judge Charles Hutchinson's written decision denying bail to the framed Trenton Six, delivered one week after he had actually rejected the bail motion, is shocking proof that state and county officials are determined to execute the six innocent men in spite of the New Jersey Supreme Court reversal of their frameup conviction.

Hutchinson's decision was that the case of the Trenton Six does not fit the requirements of New

Jersey's bail statute—which guarantees bail, even in capital cases, "except . . . when the proof is evident or the presumption is great."

Ironically, Hutchinson turned down the request for bail for the six just one day after he had granted bail to a rich playboy whose "presumption of guilt" was so great that he voluntarily admitted raping a crippled girl by tying her legs apart to two tree stumps in a lonely woods.

THE STARTLING FACT—blackout behind the iron curtain of New Jersey's commercial newspapers—is that it was precisely the court's "presumption of guilt" that was reversed by the state Supreme Court when it rejected the phony "confessions" extorted from five of the defendants under torture conditions in Mercer County jail.

Hutchinson doggedly sticks to his "presumption of guilt" formula even after the sensational revelation that police had destroyed the fingerprints on the murder bottle that would have crumpled the frameup case more than a year ago.

But screaming for recognition in the Supreme Court's 19-page reversal is the fact that without the repudiated "confessions," ruled out by the high court, there is no evidence at all left against the Trenton Six.

The Trenton frameup differs from the Scottsboro case in one notable respect: the Alabama frameup was built around the perjured testimony of witnesses who falsely swore they had seen the Negro defendants commit the crime for which they were sentenced to death.

NOT ONE SINGLE WITNESS IN THE MERCER COUNTY TRIAL CLEARLY TESTIFIED TO THE GUILT OF THE TRENTON SIX.

Instead, the state hammered through a mass death sentence after its 43-day, \$50,000 trial completely on the basis of the thrown-out confessions, and by terrorizing the jurors into refusing credence to the host of reliable witnesses who swore to the innocence of the defendants.

THIS IS the record:

The first eye-witness, Frank Eldrager, a Trenton cigar salesman, swore he had seen two young, light-complexioned Negroes run out of William Horner's furniture store after the aged furniture dealer was fatally attacked the morning of Jan. 27, 1948.

Of the six defendants, only one—James Thorpe—is light-skinned, and he has only one arm. He would have been readily identifiable. But neither Eldrager nor any other witness identified a one-armed man at the scene of the crime.

A second eye-witness clearly described the getaway car as "a green, four-door Plymouth sedan." But Collis English's car, presented by Trenton police as the same murder car, is a black, two-door Ford.

A third eye-witness was Jerry Griswald, who slept on a couch in the rear of the Horner store the morning Horner was attacked. Griswald was picked up by Trenton police, placed in jail, released—and then "disappeared." He never testified, and his whereabouts remain an official secret.

Elizabeth McGuire, Horner's common-law wife, saw the six defendants in jail soon after they were arrested without warrants. She failed to identify them. When, four months later, she claimed to recognize the six at the trial, she finally admitted under cross-examination that the police had "re-

freshed" her memory with six photographs a week before the trial began.

That is the total "presumption of guilt" against the Trenton Six. **AGAINST IT** there is an overwhelming mass of sworn evidence and records proving not one of the defendants was any where near the scene of the crime.

COLLIS ENGLISH was cashing his Navy veteran's disability check at the very time William Horner was being attacked. English was actually arrested on a minor motor vehicles violation—then held for murder after Public Safety Commissioner Andrew Duch issued orders for mass roundups of Negroes in the Horner killing.

RALPH COOPER, at the time William Horner was struck down, was signing for a special delivery package far from the scene of the crime.

JAMES THORPE had had his right arm amputated 10 days before the murder. He was still taking treatments when he was picked up. There was no one-armed man in the attack on Horner—and neighbors testified they saw Thorpe in front of his house all morning. But the cops forced him to sign one of the phony "confessions" by threatening to beat him on his freshly-amputated stump.

MCKINLEY FOREST was at work at the Katzeff Market the morning of the murder. At the exact time of the attack, he was making a bank deposit for his employer. Both the employer and the bank teller verified that.

HORACE WILSON was proven by company records and eye-witnesses to have been at work at the Edward Dilatash Co. in Robbinsville, seven miles outside Trenton, at the time of the attack on Horner.

JOHN MCKENZIE was, like Forest and Wilson, at work at the time of the crime. Company records proved that. So did a rabbi and the kosher butcher who employed McKenzie.

Sneered prosecutor Volpe about the rabbi and other Jewish or Negro witnesses: "Are you going to believe our policemen or people like these?"

Unfortunately for the Trenton Six, few of the many witnesses who proved their innocence were "white Anglo-Saxons."

That, for Hutchinson and Volpe, is the "presumption of guilt" that has kept six innocent men in the shadow of the electric chair for more than a year and a half.

Hoboken People Show Cops Winnie's Jailing Hits Home

HOBOKEN—Cops didn't get very far here last Friday night when they tried to stop a "Free Winston" rally on Adams St. between 1st and Newark Sts. More than 100 people, mostly Negroes, flocked around the Communist Party speakers' stand to prevent police from busting up the rally on a phony sound permit charge.

And the people—especially the women—weren't hesitant about telling the cops why their interest in the Foley Sq. heresy trial is bound up with their own conditions of life in Hoboken.

"Look at the houses we live in," they shouted. "What about playgrounds for our kids? We can't even walk out in the street at night without some cop stopping us—and now when these people come here to talk to us about something that interests us, you don't even want to let us listen!"

One neighborhood character, a white woman with a reputation as a crackpot, started to heave rocks at the rally but she was quickly disarmed and escorted away by her neighbors. And the cops were very conciliatory after the crowd shouted "That's right!" when Charles Nusser, Hudson County Communist Party chairman, exposed the white supremacy aims of the government's trial of the 12 Communist national committeemen in Foley Sq.

The Hoboken rally was one of a



HENRY WINSTON

series throughout the state demanding release of Henry Winston from Judge Medina's vindictive order binding him in the sweltering West St. jail for the duration of the thought-control trial.

In addition, four delegations of

trade unionists went to Medina's office from Camden, Trenton, Paterson and Jersey City.

Outstanding mass meetings were held in Jersey City and Newark, where a Third Ward rally was preceded by a parade.

MEDINA 'OVERWHELMED,' DUCKS JERSEY GROUPS

By Lonnie Elder

They told us Federal Judge Medina was "too overwhelmed with work" to see our delegation of Hudson county Negro and white workers, youth and veterans. But we were plenty "overwhelmed" with anger over the Medina-snub and the reception given us by the court house guards.

We went to Foley Square during Henry Winston Week last Friday to protest the jailing of Henry Winston and his comrades Gil Green and Gus Hall in the witch-hunt trial. Arriving at the Federal court house just before the court had adjourned for the week, we were met by the guards whose manhandle methods reminded some of the war vets in the delegation of Hitler's S. S. troops.

Two other members of the group and I were finally allowed to enter the lobby for information. The information clerk handed out the same old line about the judge's inability to see us "because of the pressure of his work." A delegation of bankers would have probably been granted courteous treatment, but evidently Negroes, workers and war vets tax the court's "patience."

We left a written statement with the clerk, who said he would pass it on to the judge. The statement demanded the release of Henry Winston and his comrades, pointing out the inhuman and unconstitutional character of the jailing of the three victims of the thought-

control trial. Members of the group who presented the statement were David White, veteran's representative; Lonnie Elder, youth representative; and Nicholas Kourambus, representing the Hoboken Communist Party.

Class to Bare Jimcrow System

NEWARK.—The New Jersey Jefferson School begins its second summer course Aug. 15 with a one-week class on "Marxism and the Negro Question." Opening with a lecture by Samuel Coleman of the N. Y. State Communist Party education department, the course will be taught nightly by Elwood M. Dean, education director of the New Jersey Communist Party.

"Increasing ruling-class attacks on the Negro people and intensification of all phases of white chauvinism make it necessary for every worker to have a thorough knowledge of the Negro question in the U. S.," Dean said.

Classes will be held from 8 p.m. to 10:30 p.m. at 129 Clinton Ave. Fee for the course is \$3.

Brave Heat to Spurn Pool Bias

By Shirley Miller

PATERSON.—Picketing against Jimcrow at the Circle swimming pool continued full blast this week—but to quote from *Bell for Americans*, "that ain't all" the pool operators will have to contend with.

Here are a few other tips to force them to end discrimination: (1) A city-wide campaign signaled by a petition drive that has already gathered several hundred names; (2) an eventual court case against the pool owners for violating the State law against discrimination and (3) possible action by the local NAACP.

The campaign is being conduct-

ed by the newly formed United Committee Against Discrimination, which has taken the initiative in forcing the pool owners to rescind their phony "club membership" strategy for getting around the law barring discrimination.

The Circle is Paterson's only swimming pool. Despite the record heat, hundreds of Patersonians turned away over the weekend rather than cross the picketlines. Mayor De Vita, usually so fluent about civil rights, has been singularly silent on a Circle pool violation of civil rights, and has taken no action to force the owners to obey the State law.

Equally inactive has been the Human Relations Commission, citizens given to lofty declarations

against discrimination, but which so far wasn't seen fit to condemn the discrimination so flagrantly practiced in its own back yard. The commission reportedly "has not found the proper method" of working on the case and is remarkably unanxious to condemn the pool owners publicly.

Picketing at the pool takes place every Saturday and Sunday between 11:30 and 5 p.m. If you live in the Paterson area, you're cordially invited to join the line and register your hatred of Jimcrow. The picketing organization consists of the Communist Party, Labor Youth League, Voters' Club, Young Progressives of America and Civil Rights Congress.

Legislators Deaf to Plea Of Unemployed

BESSEMER, Ala.—A delegation of white and Negro trade unionists, members of the Jefferson County Committee on Unemployment, called upon members of the state legislature last week. They tried to have that body pass measures to help the growing number of unemployed workers in the state.

The delegation found the legislative group uninterested in doing anything to help the unemployed.

One member of the delegation said that "even while the legislature was in session many members were reading newspapers, eating peanuts and throwing the shells on the floor, or even outside in the corridors, gossiping with fellow legislators."

Call O'D Cop Probe 'Vote Bait'

By Elihu S. Hicks

Mayor O'Dwyer, in a step branded "pre-election grandstand maneuver," this week established a special committee to "investigate" anti-Negro bias and police brutality in Brooklyn's Bedford-Stuyvesant area. The Kings County American Labor Party which, along with the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, had campaigned for punitive action against killer-cops, warned that the O'Dwyer move could be "the forerunner for a whitewash."

High indignation of Brooklyn citizens over increased incidents of police brutality is known to have worried Democratic politicians seeking election in that borough. It was this fact that caused Lester Zirin, ALP executive secretary, to brand the latest investigating committee "a grand-stand pre-election maneuver."

The Memorial Day killing of Herman Newton by Patrolman Donald Mullen brought to a head the issue of the "wanton slaying of Negroes," and beatings by cops and cop-protected thugs.

Scoring the whitewash of Mullen by a Kings County Grand Jury, the Brooklyn NAACP charged that "police were upheld and abetted in illegal acts against Negroes by Kings County District Attorney Miles McDonald, city magistrates and Mayor O'Dwyer."

With the steady increase of these cases of police "force and violence" against Negroes, protests mounted. The American Jewish Congress, the Communist Party, the Jewish Examiner, an American-Jewish Brooklyn weekly newspaper, the American Labor Party, the Civil Rights Congress, the Young Progressives of America, the Labor Youth League and the Daily Worker and Harlem Worker demanded official action to end this terror reign.

Appointment of this third committee to "investigate" was called "just one more pail of whitewash" this week. The three-man committee consists of the Rev. Dr. John M. Coleman, rector of St. Philips Protestant Episcopal Church and O'Dwyer-appointed member of the Board of Education; Commissioner of Investigation John M. Murtagh, and Jacob Grumet, lawyer and former Assistant District Attorney.

Meanwhile, here has been no action—or even promise of action—on the following cases, which were listed by the Harlem Worker last week:

* Benis Berber, killed by Patrolman Lewis Yahr, April 8, Manhattan.

* Richard Brown, killed by Patrolman Abraham Yudenfreund, June 12, Manhattan.

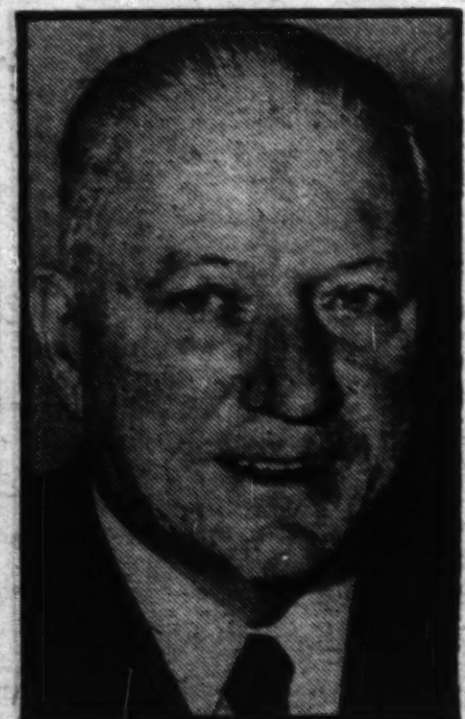
* James Taylor, shot by Patrolman Yudenfreund, June 12, Manhattan.

* Joseph Ogburn, beaten by Patrolman Malecky, July, Manhattan.

* An unidentified Negro, beaten



Top: The funeral picture of Richard D. Brown, killed in Harlem on June 12, last, by Patrolman A. Yudenfreund. Brown's killing marked the beginning of a terror wave which claimed as victims Negroes, Puerto Ricans and whites who fought for Negro rights. Irving Packewitz, shown at bottom-right, bears wounds resulting from beating by racist mob. Packewitz is an actor in the anti-lynch play, "They Shall Not Die," now playing at Yugoslav Hall in West 41 St. The man smiling smugly at the left is Police Commissioner William P. O'Brien, who has silently sanctioned his cops' anti-Negro acts. The Commissioner has also been slow to move for law and order against fascist hoodlums.



by Patrolman Benjamin Bottor, July 25, Manhattan.

* George Jefferson, beaten by cops in squad-car No. 6N 9619, July 30, Manhattan.

* Cast of "They Shall Not Die," beaten by hoodlums, July 12, Manhattan.

* Floyd Pasco, beaten by hoodlums, July 30, Manhattan.

* Ernest Lee Brown, beaten by hoodlums, July 30, Manhattan.

Ironically enough, the City Council resolution, submitted by Councilman Benjamin J. Davis,

calling for an investigation of police brutality in Manhattan, is

being held in committee by Councilman Sharkey of Brooklyn.

Stamp Them Out!

Postcards offensively caricaturing the Negro people remained on sale this week at the Rexall Drug Store at 125th St. and Lenox Ave. despite protests by a delegation of Harlem women.

The manager of the store refused to remove the postcards unless "Ben Davis comes to see me about it."

The 11th A. D. Communist Party plans continued action until sale of the postcards is stopped.

Eyes on Africa

(Vigilant, conductor of this column, is on vacation. Until his return we will continue to print other pertinent comment on Africa in this space.)

THE COUNCIL ON AFRICAN AFFAIRS this week accused British colonial authorities of brutally suppressing popular liberation demands among Africans in Basutoland, British protectorate in South Africa, under the guise of stamping out so-called ritual murders.

The execution on Aug. 3 of seven Africans, including two chiefs, on charges of ritual murders was described as an example of iron-handed colonial rule. Evidence against the hanged men had been proved to be of the same type as that upon which the case against the "Trenton Six" was built, it was said.

The fact that the authorities

found it necessary to clamp down martial law restrictions in Maseru, capital of Baustoland, indicates that the Basutos are highly incensed over the rejection of their repeated demands for retrial and the carrying out of the execution sentences prior to completion of the Colonial Office's recently launched independent investigation of the alleged revival of ritual murders.

PRESENT TERRORIZATION

against the Basutos, the Council charged, is linked up with the South African government's openly declared intention of annexing Baustoland and the two other British protectorates in South Africa, Swaziland and Bechuanaland. In all three territories, there is strong opposition among the Africans to such annexation. Authorities are striving to curb this opposition.

Triplets Receive Aid Despite Official Snub

The drive to raise Harlem's triplets, Roberta VValery and Monica Warnac, out of Jimcrow obscurity and oppression gained wide support this week from Harlem Worker readers.

The three-month-old babies, living at 257 W. 122 St., drank orange juice for the first time this week. Diaper service, partly supported by the Harlem Worker, began this week so that Mrs. Warnac is able for the first time to get some rest each day. Clothes, including baby shirts, nightgowns, dresses and other essentials, were donated by many individuals, including the Lipkin Kiddie Shop, 941 E. Tremont Ave., Bronx.

Dr. Ernest Dupre, 1835 Seventh Ave., is visiting physician to the children. This is the first medical attention the triplets received since they came home from the hospital three months ago.

A reader from Rego Park contributed \$5, and more clothes have been promised.

This still doesn't solve all the needs of the Warnacs, since they live on the fourth floor in an overcrowded apartment. Adequate housing, essential for the health of the children, is urgently needed.

The Harlem triplets, born last April at the City Hospital on Welfare Island, were hit by Jimcrow reaction from the day of their birth. Hospital officials refused to permit newspaper photographers to see the children, and the Daily News, after the triplets were

We are not a welfare agency, but we are glad to be the middle man between the Warnac triplets and our readers.

Already, as you have read, clothes and food have been delivered to the Warnacs by our readers. More aid arrives daily in our office. If you want to help ease the way a little for these infant girls just give us a ring or drop by our office.

Most badly needed now is a house for the Warnacs. In addition to giving why not try calling the City Housing Authority, the Health Department and the Department of Welfare, demanding that they do something tangible for these babies.

home, would not publicize their birth because they are Negroes.

The Warnacs, who were receiving \$60 monthly in supplementary relief from the Welfare Department before the birth of the triplets, have since been deprived of this assistance, and are now compelled to live on the \$44 weekly earnings of the father.

Unlike the help given to other multiple births in the Bronx, the Warnacs have been ignored by Manhattan officialdom.

... Not So Funny

By NEEDLES

TOM CLARK won't find his elevation to the Supreme Court very taxing to his wardrobe. Hailing from polltax Texas, the Attorney-General has never prosecuted the Ku Klu Klan as subversive. Clark would merely have to call on haberdasher Truman and change a white robe for a black one.

CLARK'S ANTI-NEGRO record hasn't deterred certain Negro leaders from hailing his appointment. Lester B. Granger, of the Urban League said he expected Clark would be with the underdog. We think, however, that wherever Clark is concerned the headlines will read "Man Bites Underdog."

THURGOOD MARSHALL, special counsel for the NAACP, congratulated Uncle Tom Clark

for having investigated every lynching during his term as Attorney General.

This we admit is an advance over the usual local procedure where probers from civil rights groups have been met by authorities who would like to lynch every investigators.

LIBERAL OBSERVERS have stated that Clark's appointment will set the practice of jurisprudence back 100 years. Our advice to the Senate, which must approve his appointment: "Don't turn back the clock—turn back the Clark."

TRUMAN MUST KNOW how a big league manager feels when he pulls a boner. The President thinks Clark should go to the Supreme Court bench, while the fans are screaming that he should just be benched.

In a perambulator built for two: The Warnac triplets snapped while out for a sunning. The carriage was built for twins but the parents cannot afford the needed made-to-order item. An older sister watches as Monica, Roberta and Valery become a tangle of arms and legs in their cramped conveyance.





NEW JERSEY
EDITION

The Worker

Reentered as second class matter Oct. 23, 1947, at the post office at New York, N. Y., under the Act of March 3, 1879

Record Bares Lynch Aim of Mercer Court

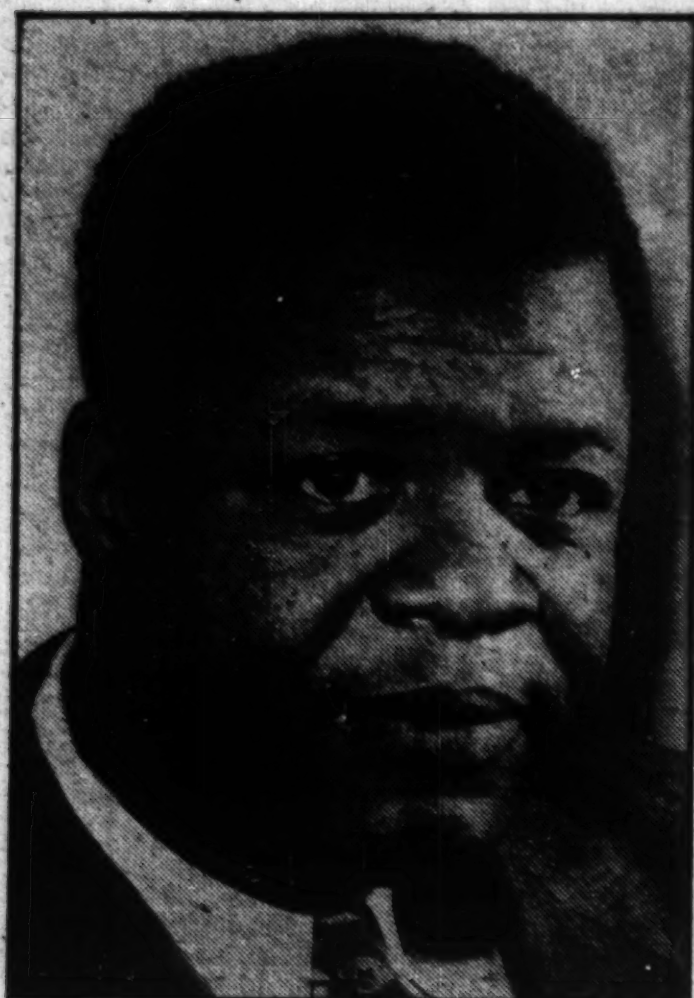
—See Page 2-A

Vol. XIV, No. 33

August 14, 1949

In 2 Sections, Section 1

28 Pages Price 10 Cents



HENRY WINSTON

WINSTON ILL, JUDGE DENIES HIM RECESS

Bob Thompson Takes Stand

— See Page 3 —

Tom Clark Took \$\$\$ Of Oil Trust Kingpins

—See Page 3



HOW REDBAITING FIZZLED

It Seems God Wasn't On Singer Co. Side

By Bob Ensel

Chairman, Union County Communist Party

REDBAITING was the principal tactic of the Singer Mfg. Co. and its so-called Independent Union in their unsuccessful attempt to beat back the Singer workers in the recent State Mediation Board election.

It was a tactic effectively exposed by Local 401 of the United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers (CIO). And it was rejected decisively by the Singer workers. All told, the company's desperate campaign helped unify and toughen a large group of active union men and women around UE's leadership.

FIGURES ALONE—decisive as they are—don't tell the whole story. UE's 1,500-vote margin of victory is outstanding, but there are other factors that make it even more impressive.

On April 26, when the strike vote was taken, 480 workers were opposed to strike action to back up their demands. Add to this figure more than 1,000 workers who have been company-influenced through the years (to the extent that they never even joined the union) and you get to the basis of the "independent" vote.

IN SPITE of the terrible hardship of a 14-week strike . . . in spite of the redbaiting of the company and its stooge union . . . in spite of heavy pressure from the Catholic Church and certain merchants . . . only around 900 of the 7,000 workers who had voted to strike April 28 changed their vote three months later on July 27.

That's the complete picture of UE's victory—the victory of the Singer workers against a viciously union-busting company.

HOW DID THE COMPANY use redbaiting? Throughout negotiations (and throughout its refusal to negotiate) the Singer Mfg. Co. has howled that the struggle against speedup is a "Moscow plot."

Typical was the company letter sent to each worker July 27, one week before the election, which declared the aim of American workers' resistance to speedup is "to wreck efficiency of production throughout our country. . . . In almost every instance the attack is cloaked under the phrase, 'speedup.' The very use of the term 'speedup' is a Communist trick."

One day later, the company mailed to all workers a reprint of an article from the July issue of *The American Mercury*, written by Social-Democrat Daniel Seligman

and entitled, "UE—The Biggest Communist Union."

NEXT DAY, July 22, they mailed out excerpts from another article—"Why Unions Cry Speedup," originally printed in the *Big Business* magazine, Factory Management and Maintenance.

One quote tells the story: "Communists have always been fond of speedup as an issue. They value it as a good tool for creating dissension and strife in labor-management relations. During the past several months they have been shouting 'speedup' from the house-tops in their official newspaper, *The Daily Worker*."

This *Big Business* organ concludes by calling on other corporations to take the Singer Company's positions as a model for all: "The Singer Co. example is the only sound one; stand firm against trumped-up party-line issues!"

THE COMPANY didn't stop at mass mailings and newspaper ads (to say nothing of "planted" stories in the big capitalist daily papers). They had their foremen working swing shifts, out visiting the strikers' homes to spread the company's rotten lies and to intimidate the workers.

The company-stooge outfit that called itself an "independent union" was just a weak echo to the Singer Mfg. Co. They did some of the dirtiest work—the Jew-baiting, the Negro-baiting, the sound trucks in front of UE leaders' homes blaring over and over again that so-and-so was a "dirty Communist."

THE ELIZABETH JOURNAL advised all Singer workers to go to church the Sunday before the election to get "divine guidance" on how to vote.

Catholic priests compared the union election to last year's Italian national elections and exhorted the workers to "vote for God." Who in this case was presumed to be on the State Mediation Board ballot listed as the Independent Singer Employees Union.

How the Singer workers waged their campaign through UE Local 401 is a story in itself. It'll be told next week.



THEY FIGHT THE HEAT.—Two members (and a Junior Commando) of Local 837, International Union of Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers (CIO) patrol the Arthur Kill channel to notify oreboat crews they're carrying hot cargo if they've headed for U. S. Metal in Carteret.

USM HOSPITAL IS EMPTY NOW

By Arthur Brown

CARTERET.—The plant hospital at U. S. Metal is quiet now. Like the huge plant itself, it's been empty since July 1, when 2,000 members of Local 837, International Union of Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers CIO struck against installation of a new company "standards" speedup system.

Go down to the picket tent here, and you'll learn why.

Copper refining is a highly skilled, dangerous job. Back in the thirties, when there was only a company union and the foreman's whip cracked continually over U. S. Metal workers, serious accidents were common.

After 20 to 30 years of back-breaking work under the terrific furnace heat, these men have established a pace and method for every job that enables them to carry on.

SPEAK TO the foreign-born worker, a puncher in the Smelting Department. Together with one other man, it's his job to keep 41 furnace holes open so the copper doesn't "freeze."

They work these holes with a

long, heavy steel rod. Two to five minutes at a time is the longest they can withstand the heat in spite of mask, woolen underwear and heavy outer clothing. Each stab at the furnace leaves them gasping from exhaustion. The two men work in turns through their eight-hour shift, eating lunch and going to the toilet only when they get the upper hand on the smelting copper.

TALK to the experienced Negro worker who heads a furnace crew in the Casting Department. Right now he's on the picket line, incensed at the "college boy" who stood far back from the furnace heat and counted his steps and motions. He tells you how the heat saps your strength; how you visit the doctor because of the

stomach pains and the Doc explains that only after years will your muscles be adapted to such exhausting labor under such extreme heat.

He tells how, after skimming a pot, you find your skin burned off beneath the heavy clothing because you stayed a few seconds too long at the furnace. Or how the impurities make the liquid copper pop like watery grease in a frying pan, and how it pops right under your mask into your neck and face.

His furnace has five pots, and after the work of cleaning and charging, then the slag is skimmed at intervals. How often do you skim? You can only tell by long

(Continued on Page 13)

ROCKEFELLER NEVER LIVED TO SEE THIS

LAKEWOOD.—Ocean County Park, formerly the estate of the late John D. Rockefeller, will serve as the site of a New Jersey Progressive Party picnic this Sunday. Mrs. Paul Robeson and James Imbrie, Progressive candidate for Governor, will be featured speakers. The 60-cent admission includes swimming, baseball and other games as well as star entertainment.

E. Orange Vet Homes Sole Tenant: Jimcrow

EAST ORANGE.—There's only one tenant in all the 118 apartments of this city's veterans' housing project. His name is Jimcrow, and he has been granted exclusive occupancy rights by the East Orange City Council while hundreds of Negro and white vets are denied a decent place to live.

The city administration which has been fighting tooth and nail (expending tax money of Negro and white residents) to maintain its policy of segregation in state-supported apartment house projects, this week found another legal trick to delay filling the vacancies in the South Arlington Ave. apartments. It has secured a court order directing the state to show cause why it shouldn't be restrained from taking over the project.

The state finally was compelled to take over the apartments after a militant campaign by Negro and white veterans pointed out the city's flagrant and illegal policy of segregation. The administration slipped but a court order to end discrimination in tenant selection

through a legal loophole. "Discrimination," they claimed, was different from "segregation" and announced it intended to force the issue to the Supreme Court for a decision. This decision, and the latest action in trying to prevent the state from taking over the project, may delay occupancy of the apartments for months.

That apparently doesn't bother the city administration, which wants to maintain Jimcrow at all costs. Daniel Tindall, Negro veteran leader and Progressive Party candidate for Assembly last week blasted the administration and particularly Councilman McConnell, one of the most active in fighting to keep the project closed rather than end segregation. Said Tindall: "McConnell offers three quarters of a loaf in saying the housing will be only one quarter segregated. He is a lawyer. How does one violate a law by one quarter?"

"McConnell is sounding the clarion call for whites to fight blacks. We veterans will not be separated on false issues of color; we will have housing now!"

Robeson at the Mosque

By I. Ell

His deep strong voice rang through the hall, a great and mighty clarion call.

This mighty man stood there and sang until the very rafters rang.

He sang of toil, of peace and hope, of men who for the sunlight grope.

And then he talked. He talked to ME about the peace that ought to be. . . .

He stood up there so big and strong and talked of right, and talked of wrong—

Until I knew, as did the others, that every one of us are brothers and soon the day will come to be when all humanity will be free!



ROGGE SPEAKS IN TRENTON

TRENTON—Former U. S. Asst. Atty.-Gen. O. John Rogge will report to the people of Trenton on the battle to free the Trenton Six Saturday, Aug. 20.

Rogge, who heads a battery of nationally known attorneys retained by the Civil Rights Congress to press the legal campaign against the frameup, will speak at 8 p.m. at Pentecostal Church, 138 Jefferson St.

Sharing the platform with Rogge will be Mrs. Remel Roberson, Trenton correspondent for the New Jersey Herald-News, Negro weekly which, with the New Jersey Worker, first broke the story of the murder frameup of the six.



O. JOHN ROGGE

Hoboken People Show Cops Winnie's Jailing Hits Home

HOBOKEN—Cops didn't get very far here last Friday night when they tried to stop a "Free Winston" rally on Adams St. between 1st and Newark Sts. More than 100 people, mostly Negroes, flocked around the Communist Party speakers' stand to prevent police from busting up the rally on a phony sound permit charge.

And the people—especially the women—weren't hesitant about telling the cops why their interest in the Foley Sq. heresy trial is bound up with their own conditions of life in Hoboken.

"Look at the houses we live in," they shouted. "What about playgrounds for our kids? We can't even walk out in the street at night without some cop stopping us—and now when these people come here to talk to us about something that interests us, you don't even want to let us listen!"

One neighborhood character, a white woman with a reputation as a crackpot, started to heave rocks at the rally but she was quickly disarmed and escorted away by her neighbors. And the cops were very conciliatory after the crowd shouted "That's right!" when Charles Nusser, Hudson County Communist Party chairman, exposed the white supremacy aims of the government's trial of the 12 Communist national committeemen in Foley Sq.

The Hoboken rally was one of a



HENRY WINSTON

series throughout the state demanding release of Henry Winston from Judge Medina's vindictive order binding him in the sweltering West St. jail for the duration of the thought-control trial.

In addition, four delegations of

trade unionists went to Medina's office from Camden, Trenton, Paterson and Jersey City.

Outstanding mass meetings were held in Jersey City and Newark, where a Third Ward rally was preceded by a parade.

MEDINA 'OVERWHELMED,' DUCKS JERSEY GROUPS

By Lonnie Elder

They told us Federal Judge Medina was "too overwhelmed with work" to see our delegation of Hudson county Negro and white workers, youth and veterans. But we were plenty "overwhelmed" with anger over the Medina snub and the reception given us by the court house guards.

We went to Foley Square during Henry Winston Week last Friday to protest the jailing of Henry Winston and his comrades Gil Green and Gus Hall in the witch-hunt trial. Arriving at the Federal court house just before the court had adjourned for the week, we were met by the guards whose manhandle methods reminded some of the war vets in the delegation of Hitler's S. S. troops.

Two other members of the group and I were finally allowed to enter the lobby for information. The information clerk handed out the same old line about the judge's inability to see us "because of the pressure of his work." A delegation of bankers would have probably been granted courteous treatment, but evidently Negroes, workers and war vets tax the court's "patience."

We left a written statement with the clerk, who said he would pass it on to the judge. The statement demanded the release of Henry Winston and his comrades, pointing out the inhuman and unconstitutional character of the jailing of the three victims of the thought-

control trial. Members of the group who presented the statement were David White, veteran's representative; Lonnie Elder, youth representative; and Nicholas Kourambus, representing the Hoboken Communist Party.

Class to Bare Jimcrow System

NEWARK—The New Jersey Jefferson School begins its second summer course Aug. 15 with a one-week class on "Marxism and the Negro Question." Opening with a lecture by Samuel Coleman of the N. Y. State Communist Party education department, the course will be taught nightly by Elwood M. Dean, education director of the New Jersey Communist Party.

"Increasing ruling-class attacks on the Negro people and intensification of all phases of white chauvinism make it necessary for every worker to have a thorough knowledge of the Negro question in the U. S.," Dean said.

Classes will be held from 8 p.m. to 10:30 p.m. at 129 Clinton Ave. Fee for the course is \$3.

Brave Heat to Spurn Pool Bias

By Shirley Miller

PATERSON.—Picketing against Jimcrow at the Circle swimming pool continued full blast this week—but to quote from *Ballad For Americans*, "that ain't all" the pool operators will have to contend with.

Here are a few other steps to force them to end discrimination: (1) A city-wide campaign signalized by a petition drive that has already gathered several hundred names; (2) an eventual court case against the pool owners for violating the State law against discrimination and, (3) possible action by the local NAACP.

The campaign is being conducted

ed by the newly formed United Committee Against Discrimination, which has taken the initiative in forcing the pool owners to rescind their phony "club membership" strategem for getting around the law barring discrimination.

The Circle is Paterson's only swimming pool. Despite the record heat, hundreds of Patersonians turned away over the weekend rather than cross the picketlines. Mayor De Vita, usually so fluent about civil rights, has been singularly silent on Circle pool violation of civil rights, and has taken no action to force the owners to obey the State law.

Equally inactive has been the "Human Relations Commission," citizens given to lofty declarations

against discrimination, but which so far wasn't seen fit to condemn the discrimination so flagrantly practiced in its own back yard. The commission reportedly "has not found the proper method" of working on the case—and is remarkably unenthusiastic to condemn the pool owners publicly.

Picketing at the pool takes place every Saturday and Sunday between 11:30 and 3 p.m. If you live in the Paterson area, you're cordially invited to join the line and register your hatred of Jimcrow. The picketing organization consists of the Communist Party, Labor Youth League, Voter's Lobby, Young Progressives of America and Civil Rights Congress.

Record Bares Lynch Aim of Mercer Court

TRENTON.—Judge Charles Hutchinson's written decision denying bail to the framed Trenton Six, delivered one week after he had actually rejected the bail motion, is shocking proof that state and county officials are determined to execute the six innocent men in spite of the New Jersey Supreme Court reversal of their frameup conviction.

Hutchinson's decision was that the case of the Trenton Six does not fit the requirements of New Jersey's bail statute—which guarantees bail, even in capital cases, "except . . . when the proof is evident or the presumption is great."

Ironically, Hutchinson turned down the request for bail for the six just one day after he had granted bail to a rich playboy whose "presumption of guilt" was so great that he voluntarily admitted raping a crippled girl by tying her legs apart to two tree stumps in a lonely woods.

THE STARTLING FACT—blackened out behind the iron curtain of New Jersey's commercial newspapers—is that it was precisely the court's "presumption of guilt" that was reversed by the state Supreme Court when it rejected the phony "confessions" extorted from five of the defendants under torture conditions in Mercer County jail.

Hutchinson doggedly sticks to his "presumption of guilt" formula even after the sensational revelation that police had destroyed the fingerprints on the murder bottle that would have crumpled the frameup case more than a year ago.

But screaming for recognition in the Supreme Court's 18-page reversal is the fact that without the repudiated "confessions," ruled out by the high court, there is no evi-

dence at all left against the Trenton Six.

The Trenton frameup differs from the Scottsboro case in one notable respect: the Alabama frameup was built around the perjured testimony of witnesses who falsely swore they had seen the Negro defendants commit the crime for which they were sentenced to death.

NOT ONE SINGLE WITNESS IN THE MERCER COUNTY TRIAL CLEARLY TESTIFIED TO THE GUILT OF THE TRENTON SIX.

Instead, the state hammered through a mass death sentence after its 43-day, \$50,000 trial completely on the basis of the thrown-out confessions, and by terrorizing the jurors into refusing credence to the host of reliable witnesses who swore to the innocence of the defendants.

THIS IS the record:

The first eye-witness, Frank Eldracher, a Trenton cigar salesman, swore he had seen two young, light-complexioned Negroes run out of William Horner's furniture store after the aged furniture dealer was fatally attacked the morning of Jan. 27, 1948.

Of the six defendants, only one—James Thorpe—is light-skinned, (Continued on Page 13)

A YOUNG PROGRESSIVE WRITES:

'I Visited the Six'

Vauxhall, N. J.

Editor, New Jersey Worker.

On August 2, a committee from Young Progressives of America went to the Mercer County jail-house to see the Trenton Six.

Upon arriving we were told we could only see one of the six. While waiting, we were eyed viciously by the jail attendants.

When we finally saw James Thorpe, none of us knew at first what to say to him or the other courageous men.

But after introducing ourselves and our organizations, Mr. Thorpe spoke of his pleasure in our coming to see him and how grateful they were for the organizations that were fighting for them, and asked us to extend their gratitude for them.

Before I go any further, I would like to say that this man (who has served 17 months in jail and six of these months in the death house) has now an optimistic view of his being completely free in the near future.

When asked about the meals, he said that they make him sick just to look at them.

We asked Mr. Thorpe which of the men had not been receiving visitors, and he said Horace Wilson. So we asked the attendant if we could see Mr. Wilson and surprisingly we were allowed to see him. He too spoke in gratitude and although patient, spoke of the overwhelming desire to be free very soon.

About food: both men said fruit day was Tuesdays and Fridays.

but they had to pay for it. They didn't want us to leave money for this, because they felt the people had done so much for them already, they said they would be "imposing" to ask for more.

We left some money for fruit—but we were refused a receipt by the attendant. I sincerely hope the men got the money.

In closing, I would like to ask everyone to write them in order to keep up their morale and let them know that the fight is still going on, and will continue to go on until they are completely free. Also send all contributions to Civil Rights Congress, 502 High St., Newark, for that way they stand a better chance of getting the money.

MAURICE WOODS.



JAMES THORPE

Demo Boss Shields Anti-Negro Violence

See Page 13

One of Every Two Sign CP Petitions For Ben Davis

By Peter R. Morrow

The Communist Party petition campaign for the renomination of Benjamin J. Davis, Jr., as candidate for City Council from the 21st Senatorial District this week rolled past the half-way mark in the drive for 15,000 signatures set as the original goal and Party leaders raised their sights to 25,000 by the Sept. 12 deadline.

Tabulations based on reports by more than 1,000 canvassers from all sections of the city revealed that more than 6,500 signatures had been obtained in the first four days of the drive which opened on Aug. 6.

Only 3,000 signatures are required by law on nominating petitions. In the 11th A. D. 500 canvassers compiled over 3,000 signatures. Working in teams, the canvassers reported that one out of every two voters visited, signed the Communist Party nominating petition. One team alone got 72 signatures, another 49.

IN THE 13TH A. D. approximately 1,900 signatures were obtained by 363 canvassers, one man alone getting 60. The 7th A. D.,

Rev. Robinson Signs Petition for Davis

The Rev. James H. Robinson of the Church of the Master was among the signers of the Communist Party petition nominating Benjamin J. Davis, Jr., for City Council, canvassers reported this week. Rev. Robinson previously had rebuffed an appeal from anti-Communist sources to run against Davis in the crucial Councilmanic race.

predominantly a white neighborhood, reported over 700 signatures, secured by 100 canvassers.

In addition more than 50 canvassers working out of the Party's Harlem Region office at 29 W. 125th St. secured a minimum of 900 signatures. Up-to-the-minute reports received as this edition went to press indicated that a five-day total of 7,000 was in sight.

Party leaders expressed satisfaction with the progress of the drive, and stated confidently that they expected to go over the top in the campaign for 25,000 signatures by the Sept. 6 deadline.

More than 4,500 signatures were obtained in the three A.D.'s on Sunday, Aug. 7, when the largest concentration of Davis canvassers poured into the area. Although midweek canvassing was lighter, Party workers continued to bring in signatures at the rate of 500 a day, indicating a total of 9,000 by Saturday, Aug. 13.

On Sunday, Aug. 14, another huge concentration of canvassers is expected to better the results of August 7, raising the total to an anticipated 14,000 for the first ten days of the drive.

CANVASSERS REPORTED an overwhelming response to Davis' candidacy and a rejection of the Tammany-Liberal and Fusion parties' pose as friends of the Negro people.

The majority of the signers of the Davis petition—in some cases representing 50 percent of those whose doorbells were rung—spoke up, canvassers said, for Davis' outstanding record in the Council as champion of Negro and workers' rights and expressed indignation

Woman Thankful for Chance to Endorse Ben

"Thank God all the good ones aren't dead!"

These were the words of one woman signer of the Communist Party petition nominating Benjamin J. Davis for City Council, canvassers reported this week. Her reference was to a picture of Davis on the wall alongside Abraham Lincoln, George Washington and Franklin D. Roosevelt.

at the treatment Davis had received at the hands of Prosecutor F. X. McGohey and Federal Judge Harold Medina, in whose court he currently is standing trial with 10 other national Communist leaders on trumped-up conspiracy charges.

STUYVESANT TENANTS GREET NEGRO FAMILY

By Art Shields

"I can sleep well again. I'm not afraid the rats will bite my little boy now," said Mrs. Raphael Hendrix, young Negro housewife, in Stuyvesant Town yesterday afternoon. Mrs. Hendrix and her husband Hardine Hendrix, a veteran of the invasion of France, and their five-year-old son Hardine, Jr., had just escaped from a rat-infested flat in Harlem.

Their's is the first Negro family to break through the Jimcrow wall of Metropolitan Life Insurance Co.'s Stuyvesant Town on East 14th St.

They were taken in by Jesse Kessler, an organizer for Local 65, the warehouse workers' union with which Mr. Hendrix is also connected.

"We met Mr. Kessler on a Hudson River boat last summer," said Mrs. Hendrix. "He knew about my husband. Ardine works in a 65 shop. We were telling him about the rats in our apartment on 141 W. 113th St. They run all over the bed where our child is sleeping. A neighbor's child on the 112th St. block was bitten twice recently."

"We just couldn't get another place, we told him. I had been turned down by dozens of landlords in the last couple years, in Manhattan, Brooklyn and the Bronx. Yes, they had an apartment, they would say when I phoned. But when they saw me they began making excuses."

"Well, Mr. Kessler just took us in. His family would be away for the rest of the summer. Just come in, he said."

Mrs. Hendrix was happy. The boy won't run any danger of being electrocuted by live wires. . . . All the insulating had worn off the wires in the 113th St. place, the landlord had refused to make any repairs, law or no law. What repairs were made were at the expense of the tenant.

"The neighbors here are lovely," Mrs. Hendrix went on.

"They are coming in to visit and inviting us to dinner, and we have not heard a single unfriendly word."

Thus, the first stages of the rescue of this Negro family from the disease-ridden Harlem flat were easy.

But the John D. Rockefeller men, who run the \$9,000,000,000 Metropolitan Life insurance company, are hinting at counter action in defense of the vicious Jimcrow system.

The company hints that a vague clause in its leases gives it a right to supervise the guests of its tenants.

This Jimcrow threat was made by a "Met" spokesman, who was

quoted in the project's community paper, Town and Village.

"In every lease," said the "Met" spokesman, "there is a paragraph that states that 'Tenants shall not use the demised premises or any part thereof, or suffer the same to be used for any purpose other than as a private dwelling apartment nor by any other person other than the tenants and their family. . . .'"

This vague clause is never en-

forced against white guests, however. Hundreds of families in the "Met" project have white guests.

METROPOLITAN'S Jimcrow ukase was proclaimed originally by its chairman, Frederick H. Ecker.

This 83-year-old Rockefeller satrap has said that Negroes and whites should not live together. He tolerates no Negro members at the Metropolitan, Blind Brook, Links and other millionaires' clubs,

TENANTS GREET NEGRO—Mothers living in Metropolitan Life's Jimcrow housing project welcome Mrs. Hendrix as a neighbor. In the picture are: Mrs. Esther Smith and daughter Karen; Mrs. Alice Kaback and daughter Karen; Mrs. Mildred Weisman and son Paul; Mrs. Gertrude Fleishman and son Wayne, and Mrs. Hendrix.



MRS. RAPHAEL HENDRIX, who, with her husband, Mr. Hardine Hendrix, the first Negro ever to live in Stuyvesant Town. The Worker Photos by Peter.

of which he is a member.

The fight against the shameful Jimcrow on the tax-exempt "Met" project is gaining force rapidly, however.

Thousands of tenants have signed protests against the disgraceful Jimcrow barrier, which has been set up with the help of the tax subsidy.

Councilman Ben Davis' resolution in the City Council to withdraw tax exemption from Stuyvesant Town until the Jimcrow wall tumbles down can definitely be won.

The welcome that Stuyvesant Town tenants are giving the Hendrix family is a foretaste of that victory.

10,000 Ship Officers—Not One a Negro

The U. S. Maritime Commission, through its chairman, Commissioner Fleming this week denied responsibility for the Jimcrow barring of Negro merchant marine officers from jobs.

The delegation, representing over 200 ship officers, was told by Commissioner Fleming "Our hands are tied as far as direct action is concerned. . . ."

Another member of the Commission said "the hostility of the white seamen prevented utilization of the Negro officers."

The Negro marine officers delegation cited the Merchant Marine Act which empowers the Commission to settle wage and labor disputes on government-owned and subsidized private vessels.

The Jimcrow issue, they contended was a labor dispute.

It should be noted that there are 1,566 ships under the U. S. flag today and that there are about 10,000 officer jobs on these ships. There are no Negro officers employed aboard these ships.

BALK AT LOAN FROM U. S. BANKS

HAVANA (ALN).—Representatives of several unions responded to a call from the Cuban Confederation of Labor for a meeting to discuss methods of opposing government plans to accept a loan from American banks.

Up'n'Down Jersey

THIS DEPARTMENT had a thrilling experience last week. It didn't happen in New Jersey, but we hope orthodox Up'n'Downers won't mind giving the column over to it this week. Fact is if it had happened in Sauk Center, Minn., it would still be worth telling about—and repeating.

It was a play, and it happens nightly in New York City at 10th Ave. and 41st St.—or, to be exact, it happens from 10th Ave. and 41st St. all the way over to 42nd St. and Times Square.

MAYBE YOU'RE WONDERING how a play can take place all over a four-block area. This one does.

It's the People's Drama production of John Wexley's "They Shall Not Die," a three-act unfolding of the famous Scottsboro case which, after 16-odd years, has taken on terrific new impact because of its bearing on the frameup of the Trenton Six. Matter of fact, the People's Drama group has taken the poetic liberty of reducing the number of Scottsboro defendants from nine to six—to point up its 1949 New Jersey implications.

People's Drama is no Broadway group, although actors like Henry Scott, Howard Wierum, Robert White, Gene Gross and Lee Nemetz are obviously big-league talent. (Scott recently turned down the lead in the road production of "Deep Are The Roots" because, he says, he wants to "keep on fighting through" in the Scottsboro drama in which he does such a stunning job as the leader of the framed Alabama Negroes.)

Nor is People's Drama a "little" theatre group. On the contrary, its impact comes out of its bigness, and out of a high-voltage vitality no Broadway production can generate. The young men and women who hammer John Wexley's Scottsboro play into your heart over in the Yugoslav Club theatre at 405 West 41 are very, very conscious of the fact that they're wielding a potent weapon in the war against Jimcrow oppression.

THE WHITE-SUPREMACY POLITICIANS and Spellman-fogged young Christian Fronters in the neighborhood of 41st and 10th know it, too. That's why, several nights running, they either tried to invade the performance or layed for the cast with brass knuckles after the house-lights went out. Several actors were sent to the hospital.

But People's Drama is just that. The cast appealed to the people—its audience—and that's why "They Shall Not Die" is a drama that takes place for four blocks—and a fourth act in addition to the three John Wexley wrote.

Every night for the last week or so, the audience has waited for the cast to get out of makeup—and then accompanied it, 200 strong, down narrow 41st St. right up to the subway station at Broadway and Times Square.

FOR THIS DEPARTMENT'S MONEY (only 85 cents, by the way) that last act is the most thrilling of all. By now the local hoodlums have been jolted out of their bravado, so it isn't a question of going over to New York to "look for trouble." But walking leisurely with that splendid group of theatre people will give you a sense of what a people's culture really is—how the people make it out of their most vital experiences, like the Scottsboro or Trenton Six case, and portray it with depth and Beauty, as the People's Drama actors do, to see "They Shall Not Die."

ALL OF WHICH can serve, by the way, as prelude to an announcement that the same kind of cultural roots are busting through New Jersey. Stagefront, a new non-profit theatre group, is casting now for a Newark production of Norman Corwin's famous anti-fascist radio play, "Untitled." The group wants actors—with or without professional experience—to come up to the Kravatt Studio, 14 Central Ave., Newark, at 8:30 p.m. Friday, August 12.

Stop worrying about Winchell. With outfits like People's Drama and Stagefront around, the culture of the American people has better than a fighting chance.

Strike Empties U. S. Metal Hospital for the First Time

(Continued from Page 1-A)

experience—and every charge is different according to the ore.

AT UNION HEADQUARTERS you'll learn the company claims that in 1938 they obtained 85 percent more production per man, besides the fact that nobody can prove the company's figures, they don't even allow for the vacations and holidays won by the union since that date. Nor do they allow for the old furnaces always breaking down after 40 years continuous operation, or for the holes in the tin roof that splatter water into the copper whenever it rains. The bosses submitted "standards" figures to the union for only the White Metal Department machine operations. The time-study "experts" haven't yet dared to give out standards for furnace jobs.

But look at even these figures. On cable extrusion, a team of four now produces 12,000 pounds of wire per day at a wage of \$1.20 per hour. Standard would be set at 12,000 pounds, an increase of eight percent without any more

pay. If production rises to 14,000, the worker would receive an extra \$1.04 per day. For this sucker game the company offers 10 percent more pay for 22 percent more production.

(That's on top of the fact that the bosses' profit increases at a greater rate than the rate of production, since the company obtains more production for the same overhead and machinery investment.)

THE COMPANY demands the right to set its phony standards and "bonuses" without any union voice. The company would also have the right to transfer or fire any worker who fails to reach "standard" production, in this way completely destroying the hard-won seniority rights in the plant.

Speedup is bad enough when applied to machine operations. But it's literally murder for the furnace crews—working against 2,000-degree heat, fighting molten copper flowing from broken clay bricks, punching holes, skimming pots—and amidst this hell-like

cranes carrying hot metal over their heads.

Consider this—then understand why these 2,000 workers have decided to stay out until U. S. Metals gives up its speedup scheme. Meanwhile, the hospital is empty.

Family Savings Exhausted

WASHINGTON, Aug. 11.—The Federal Reserve Board reported today that it found that a "growing segment of the population" has been unable to accumulate any assets whatever and that this group may have to fall back on credit if it wishes to buy.

The survey by the board showed that about three-fourths of all families with incomes between \$1,000 and \$3,000 had exhausted their savings although "some cases were found at every income level."

Demo Boss Shields Anti-Negro Violence

CAMDEN.—John J. Hainsworth, Democratic Party Eighth Ward boss, this week was warned by a group of prominent trade union and community leaders that he will be held "directly accountable" for mob violence in his ward. Hainsworth, who is superin-

tendent of the city asphalt plant and a key machine aide of Mayor George E. Brunner, drew the warning after he had intervened to sidetrack punishment of an anti-Negro mob attack that included manhandling of a Negro policeman.

The mob action was organized last Friday night by a small group of hoodlums against William Adams, Eighth Ward resident and chairman of the Camden Labor Youth League, and William Bost and Mr. and Mrs. George Caisse.

THE FOUR had stopped in Alex's Tavern at Fillmore and Violo Sts. and were seated at a table when an unidentified drunk grabbed Adams and Bost by the shoulders and ordered them out. Both are Negroes. The Caises are white.

The group ignored the drunk, who left at once. When they finished their drinks the four friends left and entered Caisse's car, parked outside the tavern. They were immediately surrounded by a gang of eight or 10 toughs who reached in to pummel the four. As Caisse sought to start the car while his glasses were knocked off twice, one of the hoodlums cut a deep slash in a rear tire. Bost's right hand was badly cut by broken glass, later requiring five stitches at West Jersey Hospital.

THE CAR GOT AWAY, limping on three tires, but the gang followed in a canvas-covered truck and heaved rocks until two policemen were sighted a few blocks down. The cops called a squad car and, together with the three policemen, the four friends went back to Viola St. to identify their attackers.

By this time the hoodlums had succeeded in stirring up the neighborhood by spreading wild rumors and when the squad car approached the crowd of 40 or 50 people, Patrolman Edward Troutman, a Negro, was himself attacked by some of the toughs. Troutman fired two shots in the air to disperse the mob and managed to arrest Nicholas Buscio, 23, of Philadelphia, and William Robert-

son, 21 of 1907 Broadway.

Buscio and Robertson were taken to City Hall police station, booked on charges of attempting to incite riot. But before long Hainsworth appeared with Mrs. Catherine Kurtz, who had joined the mob in holding Caisse in the driver's seat while others were punching him.

Hainsworth did his best to get the charges against Buscio and Robertson quashed and when that failed he said, "Well, in that case, I'll press a charge against Caisse."

Asked what the charge was, Hainsworth thought a second and then said: "Kicking a dog. Kicking my little brown dog." Mrs. Kurtz also entered a counter-charge against Adams.

HAINSWORTH'S strategy paid off Monday morning in city police court, where the welter of charges and counter charges succeeded in getting all the cases dismissed.

Said Adams: "The white and

Negro young people of the Eighth Ward will not go along with this lynch-type hoodlumism. Nor will they violate cynical protection of racist violence by Hainsworth's political machine, which hasn't lifted a finger to solve the ward's youth problems of unemployment, continuation of 52-20, housing and adequate recreation facilities."

The protest delegation to warn Hainsworth included, Anthony Valentino, business agent and Robert Woolley shop steward of Local 80, FTA-CIO; Matthew Jackson, CIO Council delegate, and Walter Van Dyke, shop steward of Local 10, UE-CIO; Timothy Adams, Communist candidate for state assembly, William Adams, chairman of the Labor Youth League, and Alex Clark of the Chelton Terrace community. Associated with the committee were Oscar Banks, Eighth Ward Democratic division leader, and Fred Henderson, Republican division leader.

TRENTON 6 RECORD BARES MERCER COURT LYNCH AIM

(Continued from Page 2-A)

and he has only one arm. He would have been readily identifiable. But neither Eldrich nor any other witness identified a one-armed man at the scene of the crime.

A second eye-witness clearly described the getaway car as "a green, four-door Plymouth sedan." But Collis English's car, presented by Trenton police as the same murder car, is a black, two-door Ford.

A third eye-witness was Jerry Griswald, who slept on a couch in the rear of the Horner store the morning Horner was attacked. Griswald was picked up by Trenton police, placed in jail, released—and then "disappeared." He never testified, and his whereabouts remain an official secret.

Elizabeth McGuire, Horner's common-law wife, saw the six defendants in jail soon after they were arrested without warrants. She failed to identify them. "When, four months later, she claimed to recognize the six at the trial, she finally admitted under cross-examination that the police had "refreshed" her memory with six photographs a week before the trial began.

That is the total "presumption of guilt" against the Trenton Six.

AGAINST IT there is an overwhelming mass of sworn evidence and records proving not one of the defendants was anywhere near the scene of the crime.

COLLIS ENGLISH was cashing his Navy veteran's disability check at the very time William Horner was being attacked. English was actually arrested on a minor motor vehicles violation—then held for murder after Public Safety Commissioner Andrew Duch issued orders for mass roundups of Negroes in the Horner killing.

RALPH COOPER, at the time William Horner was struck down, was signing for a special delivery package far from the scene of the crime.

JAMES THORPE had had his right arm amputated 10 days before the murder. He was still taking treatments when he was picked up. There was no one-armed man in the attack on Horner—and neighbors testified they saw Thorpe in front of his house all morning. But the cops forced him to sign one of the phony "confessions" by threatening to beat him

on his freshly-amputated stump. MCKINLEY FOREST was at work at the Katzeff Market the morning of the murder. At the exact time of the attack, he was making a bank deposit for his employer. Both the employer and the bank teller verified that.

HORACE WILSON was proven by company records and eye-witnesses to have been at work at the Edward Dilatash Co. in Robbinsville, seven miles outside Trenton, at the time of the attack on Horner.

JOHN MCKENZIE was, like Forest and Wilson, at work at the time of the crime. Company records proved that. So did a rabbi and the kosher butcher who employed McKenzie.

Sneered prosecutor Volpe about the rabbi and other Jewish or Negro witnesses: "Are you going to believe our policemen or people like these?"

Unfortunately for the Trenton Six, few of the many witnesses who proved their innocence were "white Anglo-Saxons."

That, for Hutchinson and Volpe, is the "presumption of guilt" that has kept six innocent men in the shadow of the electric chair for more than a year and a half.

Legislators Deaf to Plea Of Unemployed

BESSEMER, Ala.—A delegation of white and Negro trade unionists, members of the Jefferson County Committee on Unemployment, called upon members of the state legislature last week. They tried to have that body pass measures to help the growing number of unemployed workers in the state.

The delegation found the legislative group uninterested in doing anything to help the unemployed.

One member of the delegation said that "even while the legislature was in session many members were reading newspapers, eating peanuts and throwing the shells on the floor or even outside in the corridors." He said the legislators

WORKER Sports

He Said Pirates Would Hire Negroes

THAT WAS BACK IN 1946—BUT PITTSBURGH STILL HAS A LILY WHITE BALL CLUB

It's time for a few reminders. Here is reminder No. 1, especially for Pittsburgh readers, but for all sports fans as well.

The following letter was sent to the Daily Worker sports department in response to a query which asked in substance:

1—Would your club sign qualified Negro players? 2—Is your club presently scouting Negro players the same as it does other players? 3—Do you agree there is no room for discrimination in America's national pastime?

This was the answer from Frank McKinney, prexy of the Pittsburgh Pirates, was as follows:

Pittsburgh Athletic Club
Lester Rodney & Bill Mardo
Daily Worker
35 E. 12th Street
New York, N. Y.

In answer to your letter of October 18th, I am happy to respond to the three questions as follows:

1—Any ball player of outstanding qualifications who is a free agent and who has not as yet reached the age of 21, regardless of age, creed or color, would be signed by the Pittsburgh organi-

zation.

2—Our scouts are directed and instructed to scout talent regardless of race, creed or color. However the one restriction is that no player be signed after he has reached the age of 21.

3—In answer to your question No. 3, I will only say that if we choose to continue to maintain this great country as a free democracy there is no room for discrimination of race, creed or color.

Very truly yours,
FRANK E. MCKINNEY

THAT WAS ALMOST three years ago. Is it reasonable now to ask Mr. McKinney what happened to all the nice words? Has a single Negro player been signed by the Pittsburgh team? Has a single Negro player who so much as received a tryout from the lowliest of the Pirate minor league organizations?

Have there been no Negro players since November, 1946, good enough to warrant a trial with the Pittsburgh organization? Since then Brooklyn, Cleveland, the Giants, Yanks and Braves have

signed to contracts over fifteen players, some of them under 21.

As for the super-insistence on the age limit by Mr. McKinney. For one thing there are obviously many Negro players under 21 well worth signing for a look-see and development. The other team's scouts had no trouble finding them.

For another thing—the Pirates regularly buy players from the minors well over that age—a recent example being Dino Restelli, 26, from San Francisco.

If Frank McKinney wanted to truly end the color line in Pittsburgh, in keeping with his ringing words that there is "no room for discrimination," he could today buy from the Brooklyn organization as a ready made start, Sam Jethroe of Montreal, who is batting .340, leads the International League in hits, runs, triples and stolen bases (68). He could have had Henry Thompson and Monte Irvin this year just as easily as the Giants got them. His scouts could find young Negro players of merit right in the Pittsburgh area itself.

If they weren't color blind, they could.

(NEXT WEEK: What the Detroit Tigers told the Daily Worker in response to the same questions.)

journalism of the press. Years ago, when they complained about inferior, or poor quality wood in the bats they called such a stick "A Morning Journal." And if that isn't a political observation, it'll do until a better one comes along.

OTHER COLORFUL EXPRESSIONS of the diamond are: A Barber is a player who does a lot of gabbing and kidding; a Traffic Cop is really the third base coach; A cigar box is a small ball park, where homers are a dime a dozen; a Goal Tender is a sharp-eyed batter who never swings at anything unless it's right over the disc; a County Fair is a showy exhibitionist who makes the easy plays look hard. When a batter proves weak against curveball pitching, they say of him: "Uncle Charley's got him." Which may or may not be referring to the famous curveball pitcher, No-hit Charley Robertson, of the 1920's.

make sure it was there. Then he would be all set to pitch and by this time most batters would be ready for the psychiatrists. You don't see any more of this "war of nerves" in the bigtime because they've outlawed it.

If you heard somebody being cussed out as a Blind Tom, a Jesse James, a robber, a guesser, the reference is to the poor umpire who can please nobody except his mother.

Ballplayers although not always what you'd call class-conscious, also feel the pinch of low wages. When they say they are playing for "coffee and cake" or "fish-cakes," they mean they're playing for peanuts. And in their own cute way they recognized the gutter

Own Language

By Bill Wolf

Baseball has a colorful, and interesting language all of its own. Some of the expressions are obvious and clearly understood by the ordinary fan. But lots of the terms and jargon are out of this world, and seem to have no relation to their real meaning.

Take the expression, Can of Corn. When a batter raises an easy fly ball, the players holler "Can of corn! Can of corn!"

Another beauty heard on the diamond is: "He's a hitchy-koo" meaning a fidgety batter who goes through a million unnecessary motions up at the plate before swinging. If you can figure out where that one came from, you qualify for the Cooperstown Baseball Museum.

Oldtime pitchers call their curveball a "Mackerel" but nobody knows why. A curve ball has many other names, as; No. 2 (probably because the catcher signals with two fingers for the pitch), a wrinkle, a dinky, a downer (a drop curve) a bender, a dippy-do, a hook and so on.

Some of the descriptions of batters are odd, as witness: A weak hitter is variously called a banjo hitter, a buttercup hitter, a Yankee Doodle hitter, a ukele hitter. By stretching your imagination, the reference to stringed instruments can be connected up to the tinny plunkety sound sometimes heard when a batter bloop one for a basehit just out of reach of the infield.

A fidgety kind of pitcher is known to the trade as a herky jerky. One of the best was Fidgety Phil Collins of the Philly Nationals some years back. He used to stand out on the mound and go through a regular ritual before he ever threw a pitch plateward. He would pull down his cap, hitch up his pants, wipe some imaginary speck off the ball with both hands, tip the ball into his glove three or four times, kick the rubber, to

Paris to Budapest—For Peace!



PARISIANS CHEER the start of a relay which is carrying clear through to Budapest, Hungary, where the World Festival of Youth is being held Aug. 15-21. An international sports program is one of the highlights of the peace festival.

On the Score Board

By Lester Rodney

Chatting With Henry Thompson

THE GIANTS WERE going through batting practice at Ebbets Field though for this night it was to do them little good as big Don Newcombe, now unmistakably the league's rookie of the year, permitted only Whitey Lockman to cross home plate.

The big practice cage at home plate which keeps fouls from going into the stands also protects wandering reporters, so there I leaned while chatting intermittently with Henry Thompson, the Giant second baseman and one of the first two Negro players to ever wear a big league uniform with the inscription "NY."

"Yes," the five foot ten, medium built athlete said, leaning on his bat, "it was sure an interesting trip West. I swung East with the Browns once two years ago, but it wasn't the same. I didn't feel set then."

Thompson was referring to the abortive "trial" he and Willard Brown received two years ago. After a few weeks the St. Louis management mysteriously dropped them, unconditionally. Two years later the young second baseman is good enough to be singled out by opposing managers as key reason for the tightening of Giant pitching and the surge of the Polo Grounders to third place. So he obviously was a good enough prospect to be at least farmed out to the minors two summers back.

Speaking of St. Louis, I asked, where did you and Monte Irvin stay there?

"We put up in a Negro hotel," he said. "We heard the Case Hotel doesn't want Negroes, and, well, we don't want the Case Hotel, is the only way to figure until that situation changes. In all the other cities we stay with the team. I want to say the fellows on the club are a good bunch. Monte and I are two more ball players. Excuse me," and in he went for his raps.

Some Western Fans Boored

HENRY BATs lefthanded, holdig his bat high and well back. Just before he swings, his right, or forward, knee moves back in a style reminiscent of Earl Combs of the old Yanks. He hits an occasional surprising long ball for his size and had rapped 13 homers in Jersey City before coming up. Now he belted one of the practice groovers high and far over the right field screen, and Bobby Thomson, leaning against the back of the cage, intoned, "Six hundred more Chesterfields."

Back again as Whitey Lockman steps in, Thompson continued: "There some people in the stands boo you here and there, but what the heck. Most take you as a ballplayer."

Hitting improving?
"Well," he pondered, "I think so. My average isn't too high, but they say I've been on a lot with errors and walks and that counts for a leadoff man."

Think you'll get up around that .300 mark next year with this experience under your belt, and starting from scratch with the others in spring training?

"I sincerely do," he said. "I've always hit .300 wherever I was and I think I can do it here."

Bob Feller paid you quite a compliment not so long ago, I said.

He smiled. "Yeah, I read that. I hit Bob pretty good in exhibitions. He told me he thought I could make the grade then."

Have you changed your hitting style in any way since coming up and facing the sharper big league pitching?

"Yes," he said, "I've moved closer to the plate. These fellows don't throw the fat ones through the middle. Standing back too far they shave that outside corner and I couldn't get any wood on it trying to pull."

"He's Great," Says Rigney

BACK HE WENT for another turn. Bespectacled Billy Rigney said hello and confirmed our feeling that for him there was no place like shortstop, his natural position. He was enthusiastic about Thompson.

"He's a great ballplayer to work with around second, the kind that gives you confidence," he said. "He's really helped us. Say, don't count us out of anything. We'll give anybody a fight yet!"

The man Rigney replaced at short, thin faced Buddy Kerr, hove into sight and got a big welcome. With several others, he had abjured the plane ride and come by train. "Where you been?" several yelled. "I came by boat, me and La Fata," Buddy grinned. He's 28 and considered washed up by some. He's been beamed twice. He has a wife and kid and never made too much money in his very brief league whirl. A determined holdout when at his peak, he doesn't sit too well with the Giant management. He's a good reminder that this is more than an amiable game, this baseball.

Thompson came back again and spoke of Monte Irvin's throw in St. Louis. "He was way back against the fence and I thought he would throw it to me. But when he threw I saw that rocket heading for home plate, took one look at Schoendienst halfway from third and said that guy's a dead duck. Durocher said it was the best throw he ever saw."

It was almost time for the field workmen to wheel the cumbersome cage away. The Dodgers emerged en masse in their white satin night uniforms for fielding practice. Some banter began to fly back and forth, mostly among the older players on each team who knew each other for years. "Hey, No. 7," yelled Giant substitute Bert Haas, "what's your batting average?" Mike McCormick just snorted. "I know it," jeered Haas. "The papers run the local averages every day now. Two forty nine! I'm two sixty-five, you bum!"

"One more quick round," Sid Gordon yelled. "Top of the batting order start, everybody take one cut and out."

"It pays to be leadoff man," laughed Thompson as he ran in for his swing while the others put up a din and a holler to delay the taking away of the cage.

August 14, 1949

IN 2 SECTIONS, SECTION 1

Michigan Edition *The* WORKER

Vol. XIV, No. 33

24 Pages Price 10 Cents

Registered as second class matter Oct. 22, 1947, at the post office at New York, N. Y., under the Act of March 3, 1879

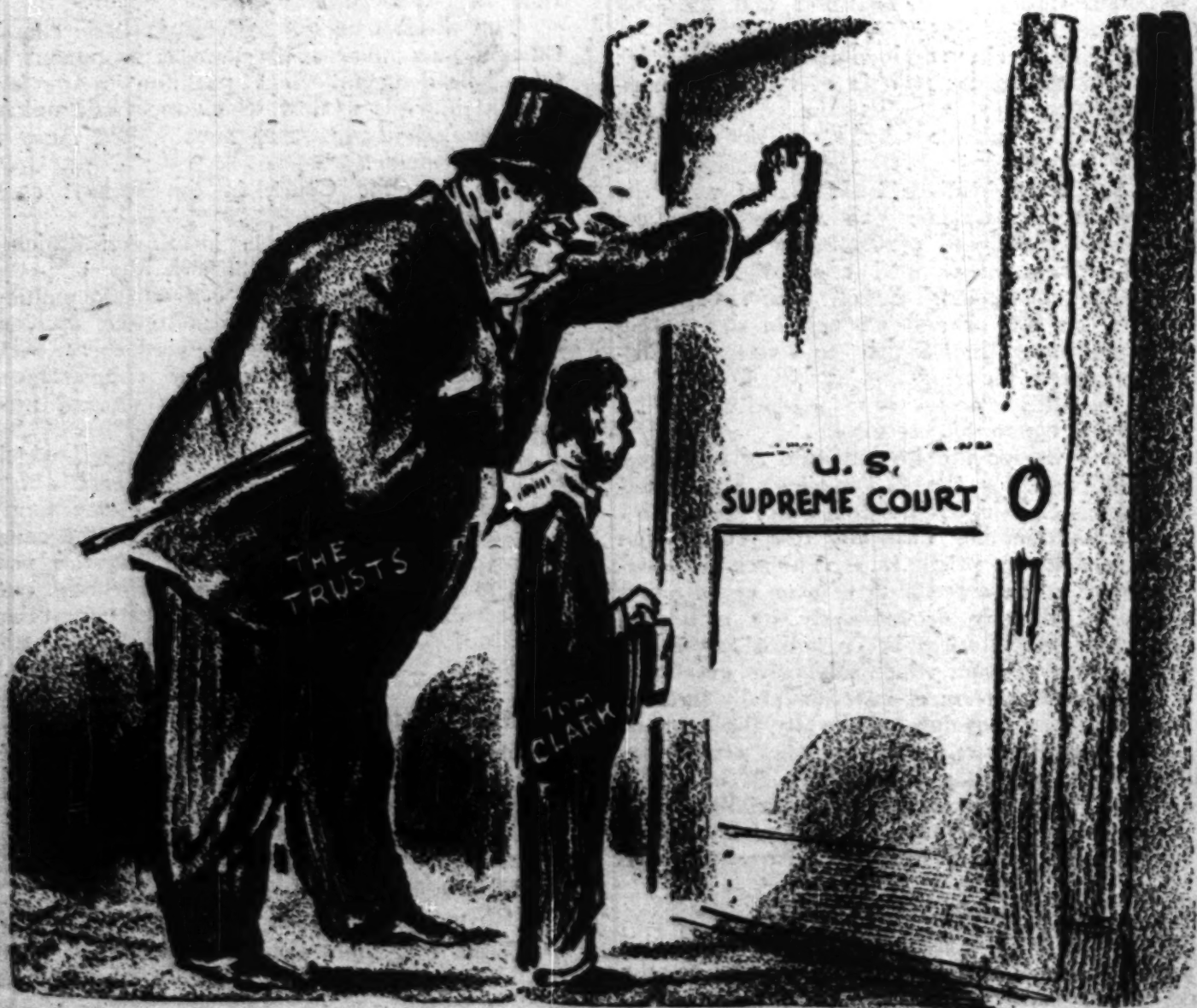
United Wage Fight
Can Win for the
United Auto Workers

—See Page 2-A

It Must Be Defeated Sept. 13:

WITCHHUNT OATH IS POINTED AT YOU! *It Means Police State Rule in Detroit*

— See Page 1-A —



Workers Jam Polls, Vote Strike at Ford

—See Page 2—

Back Hill, Nowak, Allan And Starr For Council

—See Back Page



WILLIAM ALLAN



STANLEY NOWAK

Police Stand Idle As Klan-Like Mob Threatens Arson

WAYNE.—What organization is behind Klan-type mob violence in Wayne County? Who are the ringleaders in this organization? Prosecutor Gerald K. O'Brien and Sheriff Andy Baird have that question in their lap following the second outbreak of mob intimidation here within the space of a month.

Threatening violence and house-burning, a mob of about 400 persons gathered outside the home of Mr. and Mrs. Edward F. Blue, 4106 Howe Road, Wayne, last week, after the Blues offered to sell eight lots to anyone, "regardless of race, creed or color."

Two weeks ago a mob threatened and insulted Wayne County Coroner Samuel Milton, a Negro doctor, when he applied to the Lincoln Park Council for permission to build a home in Lincoln Park.

Police stood by idly during the riotous demonstrations, giving encouragement to the mob by their obvious intention of doing nothing to protect the Blues. One cop was reported to have agreed to conspire with members of the mob to absent himself the next time the mob gathered.

Although Police Chief Larry Knox and Village Manager Wallace Arrowsmith later deplored mob violence, their words had a hollow ring in view of the disgraceful conduct of police outside the Blue's home.

Mrs. Blue spoke vigorously in

defense of democracy following the riotous scene.

The Supreme Court has ruled that restrictive covenants barring persons of any race, creed or color from living in any designated area are strictly illegal," she declared.

"The mob attitude is completely un-American and contrary to the decision of the Supreme Court," she said.

"I intend to go right ahead and sell my lots to anyone who is willing and able to buy them," she courageously declared.

St. Joe Sewer Plant Stalled

ST. JOSEPH.—Twin city mayors were busy denying that there had been negligence over the past 10 years in the carrying out of plans to build a sewage disposal plant.

Mayor Waldo V. Tiscornia of St. Joe referred to the plans in existence since before the war and cited the purchase of a site as evidence.

Mayor Leon Gideon of Benton Harbor remarked that it would be a shame to "saddle the taxpayers with hundreds of thousands of dollars" when by just waiting six months or a year the Federal government "might provide the money."

Actually, federal money has been available for these projects for years. Federal money was used to build a million dollar bridge.

Michigan Edition The WORKER

Send all material, advertisements, and subscriptions for the Michigan Edition to 2419 W. Grand River, Detroit 1, Mich. Phone: WO 5-5936.

Editor: Hugo Beiswenger
Associate editors: Billy Allan and Nat Ganley.
Circulation Manager: Mabel Mitchell.
Advertising Manager: Phil Halper.

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LABOR DAY ISSUE

SEPTEMBER 4, 1949

Will Be a Special Municipal Election Campaign Issue

This issue will be jammed with facts and interpretation on the candidates and issues in the Detroit, River Rouge and other municipal election campaigns.

The issue will also have significant articles on the status of the American labor movement on Labor Day—1949.

All clubs, agents, handle salesmen are urged to place their orders now for this enlarged important Labor Day issue.

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'LOYALTY' AMENDMENT EXPOSED:

How Witchhunt Oath Dynamites Freedom

DETROIT.—The witchhunting "loyalty" oath scheduled for a vote in the primary elections, September 13th, here was ruled unconstitutional by State Attorney General Stephen Roth and will not be on the ballot. Four city council members voted to uphold the state Attorney General's ruling. It would have taken six of the eight councilmen voting against Roth's ruling to have overthrown the ban. George Edwards, Council president, who drafted the amendment voted to uphold the state Attorney General's ban thus making a complete right about face.

Roth's charge that the amendment was unconstitutional was based on proposed use of the U. S. Attorney General's office and the FBI lists of subversive organizations. If one of the 30,000 city employees was found to be a member of these groups he would be fired.

Roth said that the use of the FBI and the U.S. Attorney General's office delegates local legislative powers to federal agencies and is forbidden by the constitution. On this ground he declared the amendment invalid. The possibility is now that the amendment will be reworded and if six councilmen vote for it, it can be placed on the November 8th ballot.

By Hugo Beiswenger

DETROIT.—When Detroit voters go to the polls Sept. 13 they will get on their ballot a proposed charter amendment which will appear to many voters to be innocuously worded. It will say:

Do you favor an amendment for a loyalty commission . . . to have power to make findings of disloyalty concerning any city employee on reasonable proof . . . (to be) grounds for dismissal and to determine what associations and organizations are directly or indirectly controlled by a foreign power, which advocates the overthrow of the American form of government by force and violence? YES or NO?

This Charter Amendment is a booby trap. It pretends to safeguard our democratic form of government. If adopted, it will subvert this democratic form and substitute a police-state government in Detroit.

But further—if you vote for the above paragraph which appears on the ballot, you are actually voting for the complete text of the amendment, which does not appear on the ballot. The complete text, which the voter does not see, makes clear the witchhunting character of the amendment.

The complete text is in the July 15-July 19 proceedings of the Common Council, pages 2134-2136, available for the asking. We will analyze some of its provisions.

Would Make Toy a Dictator

The full text of the amendment provides that the "loyalty commission" consists of the Mayor, the Commissioner of Police, the President of the Common Council, the Treasurer and the City Clerk.

Imagine a city employee having to rest his fate with the tender mercies of Police Commissioner Harry Toy, who was hailed before the State Bar to answer why his police arrested 20,000 Detroiters in 1948 without charge, and who suggested Wallace be shot, or with the present Mayor, Eugene Van Antwerp, political stooge for the Board of Commerce.

The Common Council establishes the "investigating committee" by ordinance. The action of the Mayor and Council in designating Toy's notorious "Red Squad" to investigate "disloyal employees" during the "loyalty hysteria" of early July this year shows what kind of an "investigating committee" to expect.

The basis for the investigation of employees "loyalty" and for the Commission's determination of his "loyalty" is the following:

"In determining disloyalty the commission shall consider as prima facie evidence membership in or active association with an organization controlled directly or indirectly by a foreign power, or membership in or active association with an organization which advocates overthrow of the American form of government by force or violence. In determining disloyalty the commission may consider any other evidence of reasonable force, including membership in or active association with any organization officially termed subversive by the Attorney General of the United States or the Federal Bureau of Investigation."

Just Like Callahan Act

THE FIRST STRIKING thing about this paragraph is its remarkable similarity to the discredited Callahan Act, which was held unconstitutional by two successive state Attorney Generals, Eugene Black and Stephen Roth.

The intent to purge a city employee on the excuse of membership in or association with an allegedly "Communist" organization cannot be specified, because the Communist Party is legal.

Therefore it is assumed that a Communist organization is one which is "controlled directly or indirectly by a foreign power," and "advocates force and violence."

The federal government is prosecuting the 12 leaders of the Communist Party on this false assumption, and, of course, has failed miserably to present proof.

Giving the city power to determine what organizations are agents of a foreign government is clearly unconstitutional. The city is invading the province of the federal government on questions of allegiance to foreign powers.

Flouts Supreme Court

The "force and violence" myth was answered by the U. S. Supreme Court in the Schneiderman case when it said:

"A tenable conclusion from the foregoing is that the Party in 1927 (the year in which Schneiderman was alleged to have belonged without being a citizen) desired to achieve its purpose by peaceful and democratic means." The Schneiderman decision was rendered in 1943.

What is "an organization controlled directly or indirectly by a foreign power?" If this is interpreted to mean an organization with Communists in it, or in its leadership (and this is the declared meaning of the authors of the amendment) then any trade union local, fraternal organization, organization fighting for Negro rights, or church group or what not, which includes Communists, can be defined as an organization "controlled directly or indirectly by a foreign power" at the whim of the Mayor, Commissioner of Police, City Clerk, et al.

Think 'Right' Or Else

The second major argument against the Witch-Hunting Amendment is that it is not designed to prevent or punish acts against the welfare of the people of Detroit. There is already sufficient legislation to do this.

The Amendment desires to achieve "thought control." It seeks to prevent people from thinking anything but approved thoughts, and to have no friends or associations other than with individuals or organizations with "approved thoughts."

The Charter Amendment not only specifies "membership in" a supposed subversive organization, but "association with."

This invasion of the individual's basic constitutional guarantees of freedom is repugnant to the whole democratic legal tradition in America. It is a principle against which the trade unions and people's organizations have waged many a militant struggle.

The Supreme Court, in the Barnett case, declared:

"If there is any fixed star in our constitutional constellation, it is that no official, high or petty, can prescribe what shall be orthodox in politics, nationalism, religion, or other matters of opinion, or force citizens to confess by word or act their faith therein. If there are any circumstances which permit an exception, they do not now occur to us. . . ."

The doctrine of "guilt by association" which the Witch-Hunting Charter Amendment establishes has been decried by the Supreme Court repeatedly. In the Schneiderman case, the court declared, "under our traditions beliefs are personal and not a matter of mere association, and that men adhering to a political party or other organization notoriously do not subscribe unqualifiedly to all of its platforms or asserted principles."

What Questions Are Asked?

In an article in Physics Today, Robert E. Cushman, Professor of Government at Cornell University, says that in investigations of federal employees under President Truman's "loyalty order," the following questions have been asked in determining the employee's "loyalty":

- "Do you read a good many books?"
- "What magazines do you read?"
- "What newspapers do you read or subscribe to?"
- "How do you explain the fact that you have an album of Paul Robeson records in your home?"
- "Do you ever entertain Negroes in your home?"
- "Do you believe that Negro blood should be segregated in the Red Cross Blood Bank?"

Cushman concludes that "there is reason to believe that loyalty boards are perfecting a sort of punch-card technique for judging a man's loyalty."

(Next week the Michigan Worker will conclude this analysis of the proposed Witch-Hunting Charter amendment. The remaining installment will answer the questions: who is behind the witch-hunting amendment and why; how the amendment is aimed at the very life of the trade union; how George Edwards and his associates are using the amendment; and how the amendment can be defeated.)

Nat Ganley Writes

Way to Win at Ford Is for United UAW Wage Drive on All Fronts

THE FORD MOTOR CO. indirectly conceded last week that the Ford workers would vote for strike action in the state-supervised election under the Bonine-Tripp Act. Ex-FBI Agent John Bugas ranted that the neutral voting place was loaded in favor of the union; that the UAW wanted a small turnout of the voters, etc. If Ford had this vote in the bag he would not have dished out this wailing propaganda.

It was not expected that the strike vote in Ford's Rouge plant would be as decisive as the vote cast for the union shop.

Since then they have heard their union prexy Walter Reuther assure them that he would never settle the 24-day Ford strike against speedup with arbitration and then break his solemn promise to the workers.

But while the Ford workers have lost confidence in the ability of their top union brass hats to bring them victory, they also know that a vote in favor of strike is needed to defeat the employers' drive for wage cuts, speedup and union-wrecking.



NAT GANLEY

FORD HAS used the employer-controlled, red-baiting daily press to whip up the old fantasy that wage increases and company-paid pensions is bad stuff for the workers because it increases prices.

With a diminishing car market in sight towards the end of 1949 and the first part of 1950, with GM controlling 43 percent of the car market and Chrysler and Ford running neck and neck with about 19 percent each, can you imagine Ford arbitrarily pricing himself out of the market just because he gives up a small part of his profits to the workers in form of economic concessions?

Of course, wage increases won't halt economic depressions (that'll exist as long as the industries are privately owned and operated for private profits), but wage increases and other economic concessions can surely cushion the shock of the crisis as it hits the backs of the workers.

But Ford is not relying on false propaganda alone. He's trying to create a fear psychology in the Rouge on unemployment by layoffs in the Rolling Mill, Open Hearth, Transportation, coke ovens, etc., while he works the motors line, final assembly and press on a 9½ hour overtime schedule in order to build up a bank in preparation for the coming strike.

REUTHER COUNTS on a meager offer being suggested by Truman's steel wage panel and that a concentrated stand on Ford can get him a settlement based on this offer. He believes a Ford strike will speed up this decision. But the Ford workers can do much better than that if they took things into their own hands and spoke up militantly in their own interests.

They can win a decisive victory and set a pattern for all of American labor if they used their own struggle to encourage supporting struggles in Chrysler and General Motors. The present deadlocked bargaining all the way down the line in the industry once again proves the fallacy of Reuther's one-at-a-time strategy.

This has resulted in a setup where Reuther okays a three-cent wage cut in General Motors; demands an 11-cent raise in Ford's, while in Chrysler he's committed to a demand for a 38-cent wage increase (this includes the amounts for pensions and health which Chrysler refuses to bargain on).

The auto barons are united against the auto workers' economic demands (from the smallest plating shop to the gigantic Big 3). This united front of the profiteers can only be smashed up, divided and defeated, by a united front drive of the auto workers against the Big 3.

A UNITED DRIVE will eliminate the contradictions in the UAW's economic demands and create a winning morale among the one-million UAW members. Auto workers now thinking in terms of holding on to what they have already won in past struggles, will develop the offensive spirit of winning further gains.

To guarantee these constructive changes in strategy and victory, the auto workers should insist on rank and file control and supervision over the bargaining committees and the strike apparatus.

The strike machinery should be set up now. It will not only prepare the workers for a showdown fight, but it will also prove to the auto profiteers that the auto workers mean business in winning their just demands.

On the Ford Firing Line: Long Wait for Negroes

By William Allan

DEARBORN.—The employment line was reaching far down Miller Road when we got there at 6:30 a.m. At least six hundred by quick count were lined along the iron railing. No more than 30 were white workers.

By 7:30 a.m. thousands of Negro workers going into the big Production Foundry had passed the long line of silently waiting workers.

No words were spoken between the workers hurrying into work and the long lines of unemployed.

"What's the score going to be today?" we asked a young, tall Negro who wore an Army fatigue outfit.

"They'll take our application again and file it in file 13," he said.

"File 13, what's that?" we asked. "The waste basket," was the reply.

That started off a round of conversation that acquainted us with the fact that our fellow worker who had made no less than five applications at this gate, was a worker who could handle a number of jobs.

When this conversation was going on, the plant protection guard strolled down the line accompanied by a company spotter. When he reached me, a quick sentence shot my way: "We don't take men over 35 anymore, bud."

Despite my protests that "I am 32" all I got was "Well your gray hairs don't say so." So that was one thing I learned; Ford doesn't hire you anymore if you are only 35 or have gray hair.

Later on in the morning we found that out of the hundreds of Negroes who lined the roads not one got hired. A number of the whites who had also made previous application and were checking were told to come to work.

Negro workers were told by the plant protection guard to "stand over there."

From them we heard of countless mornings, spent at Dodge, Plymouth, Chrysler, DeSoto, all

with the same result:

Negro workers told me that if you have seniority at another plant that has laid you off, Ford will only hire you if you sign away that seniority. This is the trick of course to take away any independence you may have by feeling you can always go back to your plant if it opens up again.

Twenty Negro workers we picked out at random had been unem-

ployed from one year to three months. Twelve of them had long since exhausted their 20 weeks—\$20 of unemployment compensation. Sixteen of them were married. Twelve of them had one child or more.

That's the story of a morning spent with a section of Detroit's 100,000 unemployed, 40 percent of who were Negro men and women.

Workers Tough, Too, Tucker Finds Out

YPSILANTI.—Preston Tucker is learning that it is just about as tough to put militant union members out of business as it is to put Chrysler or General Motors out of business.

The workers of Ypsilanti Machine & Tool Co., a Tucker outfit, were told that working hours would be from 8:30 a.m. to 5 p.m. instead of from 7 to 3:30. Workers sweating out a heat wave were indignant at this high-handed order, which violated the contract held by Local 50, UAW.

They were indignant at numbers of other grievances which were unsettled:

(1) Tucker refused vacation pay, which is in the contract, claiming he was unable to pay, although he still had a yacht and only recently bought a new car.

(2) Tucker gave wage cuts, also in violation of the contract.

(3) Rest periods and clean-up periods were arbitrarily cut out.

(4) Not enough maintenance workers were hired to maintain decent working conditions. (Ventilators had not been opened since winter, for example.)

SO WHEN Tucker's order changing working hours was handed down, the men decided to show up at the old time and leave at the old time anyway. They came at 7 a.m. next day, but weren't admitted until 8:30. They left at 3 p.m.

Next day they were locked out.

Promptly they set up a picket line, telling why they were locked out, and giving the story of their many unsettled grievances.

Tucker posted a big sign saying "No Labor Dispute Here" and tried to hire scabs. He was not successful.

Then he went after an injunction and hired as his lawyer Mr. Bernard Butler, usually hired by UAW locals in the Ypsilanti area.

The Progressive Party of Ypsilanti came to the aid of the locked-out union men, and got them a young lawyer to represent them in court.

At last the Reuther-approved administrator of Local 50, Maynor who had failed to take up any of the grievances, made his appearance on the scene. But he conferred only with Tucker and Butler, and showed obvious hostility to the union men he was supposed to represent!

Proceedings in court showed Tucker had no case whatsoever.

The men are now back to work with a promise that grievances will be negotiated.

Fight for Upgrading at Packard

To the Editor:

In the present speed-up and frantic stock-piling, the increased tempo of production at the Packard Motor Co. (an increase, by the way, which cannot last more than a few months), large numbers of people are being hired off the streets. Of these very few are Negro workers.

As a result of a fight against the company's discriminatory hiring, 37 Negroes were hired recently in one day. This was a minor victory for the workers, but a much more consistent and unrelenting fight must be made.

The large numbers of new hires should be seized by the union as an opportunity to upgrade Negro workers in the various departments; some of whom have accrued seniority of 7 years or more.

Such struggles have been initiated in some departments by white progressives in unity with the Negro workers. Four Negroes were recently upgraded to paint-spraying in the touch-up department; Negro worker was promoted to hood-fitter on the final assembly line, and one Negro worker was upgraded to acetylene welder in department 1409, the metal shop. Four more cases are pending in department 1409 now.

The classification of metal-finisher, highest in the department, is involved in three of these cases. Two of the Negro workers fighting for metal-finishing jobs, have had the classification and the rate of pay for over a year but the company keeps them working on lower classified jobs.

They want to work at the job they're getting paid for. The argument of the company is that they won't upgrade when they can hire qualified men off the street. But these two cases, plus another case of a Negro worker with 7 years' seniority and proven qualifications as a metal finisher, proves the hypocrisy and rank discrimination of the company.

These cases are being prosecuted and will be followed through.

BOB BROWN.

P. S. I am a white worker from the South who has learned the hard way that Negro-white unity is the only possible method of successfully fighting the attempts of the bosses and to load the whole weight of the developing depression upon the workers' shoulders.

Scotty Sez

The United Nations reports that countries of Eastern Europe are building their economies much faster than those of Western Europe. Much of this is due to Wall Street's "cold war."

Capitalist economy is now in the deep freeze.

That doesn't mean capitalism is being preserved. It is really in a pickle.

Every time Truman thinks about it he gets a jar. Under the Marshall Plan every-

thing was gonna be rosy.

But nobody ate roses.

IT IS CLAIMED the United States has trained more psychiatrists than has the Soviet Union.

Under capitalism we need more of them.

Maybe that's why former Secretary of Defense Forrestal jumped out of the window.

In a big hurry to see his psychiatrist.

HARRY TRUMAN of Missouri has appointed Tom Clark of Texas to what may soon be known as the white-supremacy Court.

Strike Voted as Workers Spurn Ford Maneuvers

By William Allan

DEARBORN.—In one of the most sensational turnouts in auto history, 87,000 Ford workers in Michigan voted for strike as the next step in winning economic and contract demands from the company.

The arrogant and impudent proposal of Henry Ford II, that the 106,000 Ford workers nationally should take a wage freeze for one year and go along with an obviously weak contract, burned the workers up and brought them out to vote in unprecedented numbers.

Waving their ballots marked strike in front of company watchers, the workers shouted: "Take a look; this is how we are voting." This is the same group of workers who in the giant Rouge and Lincoln plants walked the picket lines for 24 days to curb speedup, only to see their struggle siphoned away by UAW president Walter Reuther who turned it over into arbitration.



HENRY FORD II.

UNION OFFICERS and organizers watching the thousands of workers stand in long lines waiting to vote told newsmen they never had seen Ford workers so ready for action.

The union had to only conduct a very short and swift campaign of letting the workers know the issues.

The Ford Motor Co. on the other hand pulled out all the stops while pleading poverty at the negotiating table, spent thousands of dollars on full page newspaper ads, radio talks, handbills and personal letters from Henry Ford II to the 106,000 Ford workers telling them to vote against a strike.

What turned the Ford workers out to vote strike was the union smashing attack launched by the company within the last month. Mass dissatisfaction prevails everywhere among the workers over the weakness of the present contract.

THE COMPANY emboldened by Reuther's crawling sellout of the speedup strike six weeks ago, proceeded immediately to lay before the union negotiators a set of proposals that would have made a scrap of paper out of the already woefully weak present contract.

They proposed, besides wage freezes, that:

- They have the right to lay-off and recall workers without regard to seniority, whenever in the foreman's judgment it is "more efficient."
- The company be allowed to transfer workers from one plant to another without regard to seniority.
- To eliminate shift preference based on seniority.
- To end plant wide seniority for tool and die, maintenance, construction, power house and transportation workers.
- To eliminate all rights of new workers. (To be under the foreman's "direction.")
- To reduce the number of committees from one for every 300 workers to one for 1500.
- To eliminate provision of contract which forbids discrimination because of race, creed, color, national origin or sex.
- That the company to assign overtime as it sees fit and to whom it wants to.
- That foremen and supervisors do any type of work during a strike.

ALL OF THESE union busting proposals were omitted in the radio talks, newspaper ads and individual letters sent out or supposedly written by Henry Ford II. His main aim was that "if you workers vote strike, then you are striking your-

self out of a job and hastening the depression."

What, of course, he didn't tell the workers was that in 1948 Ford's profits amounted to \$1400 for each worker employed by the company. Before taxes Ford's profits were about \$140,000,000. After taxes, \$87,000,000.

Those were direct profits but most of the profits the Ford workers earn for the company are drained off into an outfit called the Ford Foundation where they lie tax free because the Foundation is supposed to spend its money on charity.

This Foundation has more than \$205,000,000 assets and is the largest foundation in the country. How the siphoning off is worked is, that just so much is publicly displayed for profits and taxable, the rest is whipped off into the Foundation where Uncle Sam can't get a nickel, because the Foundation is for "charity."

The Ford Foundation owns 90 percent of all Ford stock, gives it as "gifts" by Henry the First and his son Edsel some years back when they wanted to beat the tax collector.

SURPASS PREWAR PRODUCTION

MOSCOW (ALN). — The daily output of industry in June, 1949 was running at an average level of 41 per cent above the prewar 1940 figure, it was announced here by the central statistical board of the USSR council of ministers. Gross output of industry for the second quarter of 1949, it was reported, was 20 per cent higher than the 1948 figure for the comparable period. During the 1-year period passenger car production was up 123 per cent, tractors 73 per cent, trucks 38 per cent, rails 90 per cent, rolled metal 30 per cent, steel 27 per cent and grain combines 100 per cent. Light industry also produced more in the second quarter of this year than in 1948 with radios up 100 per cent, watches 100 per cent, shoes 25 per cent.

BUILDING WORKERS OUT IN ARGENTINA

BUENOS AIRES (ALN). — An estimated 120,000 building workers walked off numerous construction projects here demanding immediate wage boosts. At the same time, teachers and dairy workers also struck for better wages and other benefits.

PROTEST POLICE BRUTALITY AGAINST NEGROES



Protesting police brutality against Negroes and demanding city officials take action, unionists and progressives picket Brooklyn's Borough Hall.

Communists Denied Right to Campaign for West German Vote

By Robert Friedman

The failure of Anglo-American policy in Germany dominates all other considerations as the people of the so-called West German state vote this Sunday for members of the Bundestag.

Uppermost in the collapse of this policy are the economic deterioration and mass unemployment in West Germany and the emboldened revival of Nazism.

On the surface, Sunday's election is a multi-party contest in which Social Democrats, Christian Democrats, Communists, Free Democrats Bavarian Catholic Party and various other rightist and center parties are seeking seats in the Bundestag.

Anglo-American authorities have openly boasted that they have denied Communists the right to campaign. General Gass, American governor of Wurttemberg-Baden said last week that U. S. authorities would "guarantee full freedom in the election fight to all political parties with the exception of the Communists." American officials also seized all Communist pamphlets which, in their belief, discussed the activities of the occupation authorities.

In their zone, British officials also confiscated Communist campaign literature.

DESPITE the terror campaign, more than 100,000 persons heard

Communist chairman Max Reimann discuss the election issues at a Dortmund rally.

"Marshall aid," he asserted, "has forced Western Germany \$500,000,000 into debt. If to this is added the cost of other aid from the west, such as the airlift and deliveries of housing, canned fish and chewing gum, the West German debt amount to \$3,150,000,000."

It has long been known, despite all Anglo-American disavowals, that "de-Nazification" has been a thorough farce, and that the net result of occupation policy has been to revitalize the German bourgeoisie in its most extreme rightist forms.

During the election campaign, all of the bourgeois parties have so blatantly broadcast their aggressively nationalist views, that Anglo-American apologists are now forced to explain this sudden resurgence of Nazism where it had allegedly been curbed.

Thus, Drew Middleton reported in the New York Times on Monday that British occupation officials are waiting they have "lost control" of the Germans in Frankfurt, Dr. Konrad Adenauer, chairman of the Christian Democrats, told a campaign rally that denazification was "ridiculous." He demanded that "libelous attacks" against "honest members" of Hitler's Wehrmacht be stopped.

AND FROM LONDON, the in-

fluential Economist writes: "Political opinion in Germany is unhappily taking the form of a particularly morbid and destructive kind of nationalism." Without, of course, admitting Anglo-American responsibility for this state of affairs, the Economist continues:

"In some circles it is combined with a frenzied anti-Communism designed to justify Hitler's campaign against Russia. . . . More generally, it takes the form of a total occupation of the German people from any blame for the war and Hitlerism, and an increasing determination to lay the blame for any difficulties in Germany at the Allied door. But while they blame the Allies and exculpate themselves, many Germans are considering how they can maneuver themselves back into a central position in European affairs."

Conducted with the active, and un-democratic intervention of the Anglo-American occupation authorities, the West German elections will reflect popular sentiment only to the extent that the electorate finds it possible to defy the intervention.

Meanwhile, the Socialist Unity Party of the Eastern Zone and Berlin has issued the "contents" between the Social Democrats and the rightist parties as a cynical shadow-boxing which will end in a coalition government dictated by the Anglo-American authorities.

Hemisphere Peace Conference Receives Impressive Send-off

MEXICO CITY. — From Alaska to Patagonia, the peoples of the Western Hemisphere will be represented here at the American Continental Congress for Peace, Sept. 5 to 10. Following the great mobilizations for peace held in New York City and Paris, the Mexico City parley will, in the words of the call, express the powerful demand for peace of the masses of this hemisphere.

Participating in the continental sponsoring committee are many of the outstanding public figures in such countries as Argentina, Brazil, Canada, Chile, Costa Rica, Cuba, Mexico, Panama, Puerto Rico, Venezuela, Uruguay and the United States.

Among the committee members are:

- Argentina: Alejandro Ceballos, Professor, Buenos Aires University; Rodolfo Ghidini, journalist.
- Brazil: Prof. Artur Ramos; Jorge Amado, novelist; Abel Chermont, former Senator.
- Canada: W. G. Donnelly, member, Manitoba Parliament.
- Chile: Pablo Neruda, poet; Ascaro Tapia, vice-president, House of Representatives.
- Costa Rica: Edgar Campos, youth leader; Gonzalo Vargas

Aguilar, poet.

Cuba: Nicolas Guillen, poet; Dr. Juan Mariello; Lazaro Pena, trade union leader.

Mexico: Vicente Lombardo Toldado, head, Latin Confederation of Labor; Diego Rivera, painter; David Siqueros, painter; Dr. Luis Garrido, dean, National University.

Panama: Bernardo Lombardo, Professor, National University.

Venezuela: Gen. Isa Rafael Gabaldon, former governor.

Puerto Rico: Dr. Francisco Maurique Cabrens, director Hastes College.

Uruguay: Enrique Rodriguez, congressman, trade unionist.

United States: Dr. W. E. B. DuBois, Jo Davidson, Charles Chapman, Paul Robeson, O. John Regge.

OUTLINING the stake of the peoples of the Americas in the preservation of world peace, the call to the Continental Congress declares:

"The activities of those who would profit from another war are being felt more intensely each day by the peoples of the Americas. The war-mongers have started an arms race which already affects many nations of this conti-

ment. They have burdened the peoples with unbearable war budgets, have ignored the sovereignty of nations, have organized aggressive military blocs, have weakened the economic conditions of the people and have violated our sacred democratic rights.

"The peoples of the Americas can not remain indifferent to these acts. While those who would benefit from war strive to take the nation of this continent along the road to misery, slavery and death, the people love and desire peace as the way to well-being and progress. But it is necessary that they unite to show their will and strength. This is our aim in calling the American Continental Congress.

Information on the American Continental Congress for Peace may be obtained at its offices, Room 70, 49 W. 44th St., N. Y. 18.

NORWEGIAN MINERS ASK PAY BOOST

OSLO (ALN). — Mine workers are demanding wage increases in upcoming negotiations here. For the regular day shift they seek a 25 per cent raise, for Sundays and holidays a 50 per cent increase.

OUT TO SMASH WITCHHUNT

Why Mort Furay Agreed to Run

DETROIT.—The Mort Furay-for-Mayor Committee seeks 500 "winter soldiers," each to distribute 100 miniature newspapers at his shop, neighborhood, street corner or shopping center, every day for 20 days, beginning Monday, Aug. 15.

By reaching 50,000 Detroiters daily with Furay's speeches, now suppressed by the papers, the Furay Committee hopes to smash the Chamber of Commerce conspiracy to keep the real issues of the Sept. 13 mayoralty election from the people. Volunteers are urged to report at 412 Charlevoix Bldg. (WO 2-8128) immediately.

Regional director of the CIO United Public Workers, the union of city workers, Furay points out that he is in a better position than most to see the full extent of corruption in city government.

If elected, he vows he'll put an end to police brutality and initiate non-segregated low-cost public housing, lower DSR fares, better schools and recreation facilities.

"WHEN THE Common Council and Mayor voted to place on the ballot a charter amendment that will subject city workers to a vicious witch-hunt," Furay says, "I agreed to become a candidate for mayor. I agreed not only because I was convinced that such a proposal was entirely unnecessary and an unconstitutional attack on city workers, but also because I was convinced that it was a menace to every person in Detroit, and a clear indication that the major candidates for Mayor — Eugene Van Antwerp, Richard Frankenstein, Albert Cobo, and George Edwards—would conduct a campaign of competing with one another in attacking subversives and ignoring the real problems of the people.

"We have seen these loyalty witch-hunts in Detroit before," he charges.

Richard Reading, Duncan McCrae, and Fred Frahm tried to smear the loyalty of city workers in order to divert attention from their own acts. They want to jail

for graft. Now we have the right to ask: What is the present crop of city hall politicians trying to cover up when they, too, smear the loyalty of city workers?"

The UPW Detroit Joint Board had already told councilmen:

"You are attempting to divert public opinion from the fact that you are cutting the wages of the sanitation department employees; that you are playing politics with the wage adjustments of thousands of the city's clerical, hospital, skilled and semi-skilled employees; that you are practicing unlawful discrimination against minority groups like the Negro and Jewish workers in city government; that you are violating your oath to uphold the city charter by your discriminatory and intimidatory acts."

At picnics, rallies and meetings about the city, Furay is exposing the no-fair-trial, no-right-to-face-accusers character of loyalty inquisitions. Stoolpigeons and job-seekers send in half-truths and misinformation to create a fear psychosis by innuendo, he points out and when such officials as Police Commissioner Harry S. Toy and his Red Squad chiefs get such information, individuals are labelled "subversive."

Furay brings live rats and snakes on his campaign appearances to dramatize his charges. He furnishes clothes pins to be placed over the nose while listening to his opponents' radio speeches.

He accepts contributions in garbage pails (representing garbage politics) after he speaks—and the money is rolling in, even at picnics, after initial collections by sponsoring groups have already been gathered.

Furay was not surprised when Councilmen Charles Oakman (who represents big property owners)

and John Kronk (whose bank failure wiped away the savings of thousands of auto workers) followed Mussolini, Hitler, Mayor Reading, President Truman, Commissioner Toy and Mayor Van Antwerp in proposing a loyalty oath.

He was more severely linked when Councilman Edwards, who claims to be liberal, pro-labor and a supporter of minorities, persuaded Councilman Ed Connor to drop his plea for an open hearing on the subject, and then substituted an entirely new loyalty proposal with greater power to purge "subversives."

Edwards ignored his challenge to a public debate when Furay reminded him that Executive Order 9835, the Federal loyalty order, has hurt most severely Negroes and Jews. Furay cited actual questions asked of Government workers by Federal loyalty boards.

Nor do loyalty inquisitions stop at public workers, Furay warns. Clothing and radio workers in firms under Government contract are subjected to oaths, he reveals, while Army and Navy intelligence officials ask for dismissals on suspicion.

St. Joe Property Outranks Health

ST. JOSEPH.—New but stinking public restrooms were cited on the UE Local 931 radio program over WHFB, as further evidence that the city commission here puts property ahead of the health of the people.

Opened only a short time ago, the rest rooms were found by the legislative committee to be inadequately maintained.

Not mentioned in the local press is also the report at a public meeting here that Grand Rapids is worried over the number of Berrien County polio patients imported because the twin cities have not provided for treatment.



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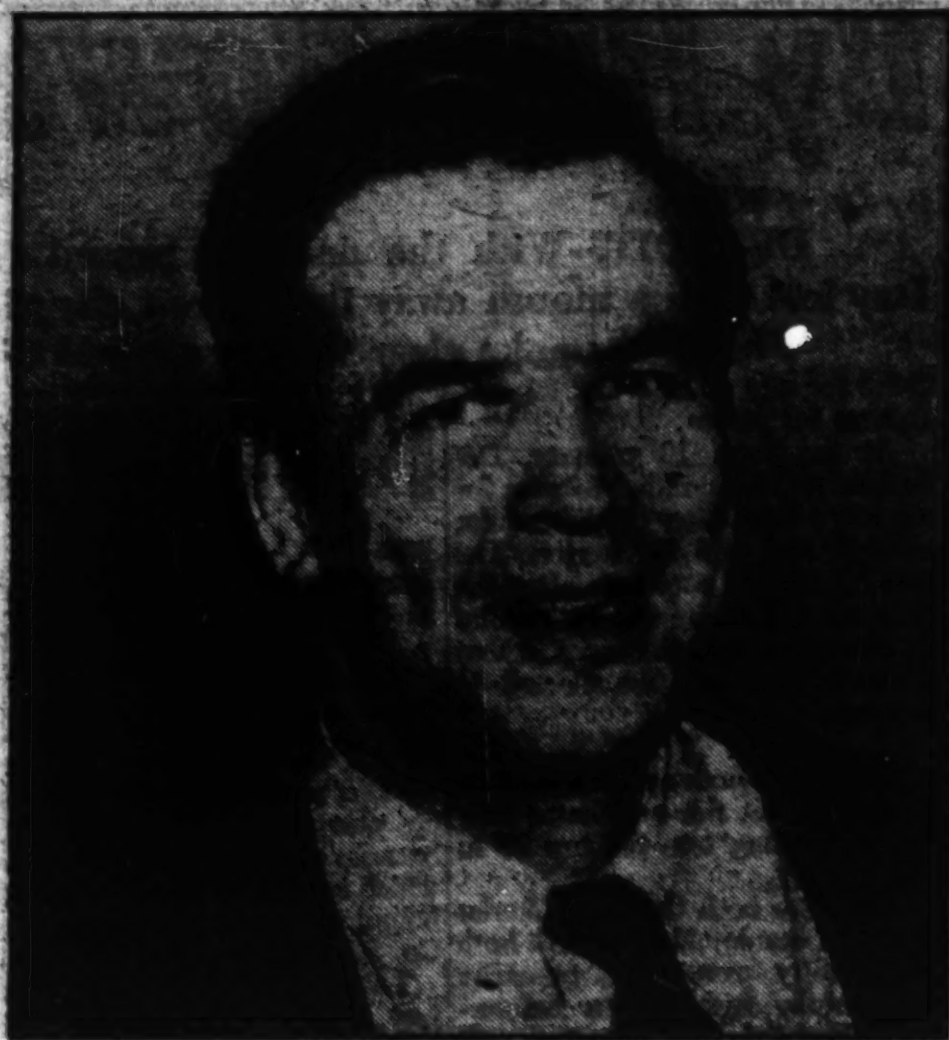
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MORT FURAY

Keep the Presses Rolling

DETROIT.—A meeting of all Communist Party club and section press directors, together with state leaders of the party, decided on a stepped-up plan of work for building Michigan Worker circulation from now until Nov. 8. This week we will report on the circulation part of the plan.

The plan assigns specific subscription/drive quotas to all sections and clubs of the Communist Party to be completed by Nov. 8. It also calls for the further development of "special editions" for specific shops and communities every week.

The Communist Party section quotas are as follows:

Section	New Subscriptions
Dearborn	300
Flint	200
Pontiac	200
Auto Sect. (not finalized)	300-600
Foster Section	100
East-Side Community	200
Dave White	100
North-West	75
Washtenaw	50
Western Michigan	300
Upper Peninsula	100
TOTAL	2,425-2,725

The plan on "special editions" is for the Michigan Worker to allocate space for special stories, or special pages, for given shops, industries, or communities, provided there is an organized plan for in-

creasing the circulation to the area provided the extra space. A rough guide to the relationship between space and circulation for the "special editions" follows:

For 1 complete page 1,000 copies
For one-half page 400-500 copies
For one-third page 300 copies
For 15 column inches 200 copies

Financial arrangements to be: one-half the total order at 7½ cents per copy, the other half at 5 cents per copy.

Arrangements for such "special editions" should be made three or four weeks in advance of the date of issue. They may be arranged for by calling Hugo Beiswenger, editor.

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Fight Against Cop-Rule Led By Hill, Nowak, Starr, Allan

By Oscar Williams

DETROIT.—With the deadline passed for filing for candidates and with Sept. 13 Primary Day less than a month away the Detroit city election campaign this week swung into high gear.

When the smoke cleared away around City Hall last week the final list showed 100 candidates for city council and 11 candidates for mayor.

At the Sept. 13 primary, Detroiters will be entitled to vote for no more than nine candidates for council and one for mayor. The top 18 council aspirants after the primary will be on the final ballot in November and the top 9 at that election then will be elected to council.

MAJOR objective of Progressives now is to get the candidates they are supporting into the top 18 in the primary.

Although both the Rev. Charles Hill and Stanley Nowak have both consistently passed the primaries successfully many times before—and give every indication they will do so again this year—Progressives are taking nothing for granted.

As Coleman Young, executive secretary of the Michigan Progressive Party puts it:

"Just because we have such bright prospects this year of electing progressive councilmen we have the duty of working that much harder."

The Progressive-backed ticket for council is one of the strongest and best rounded that has been put in the field in years.

The Rev. Hill is the most outstanding leader, with the widest mass following among the Negro people in the city. In previous elections Rev. Hill showed that he was a tremendous vote-puller. He speaks eloquently and sincerely of the most burning needs of the Negro people and his sincerity and his actions have won their complete confidence.

DETROIT political observers consider it highly significant that in spite of the most hectic efforts of reactionaries and the ADA "liberals" this year for the first time they were not able to induce a single outstanding Negro leader to run against Hill and split the Negro vote.

There are three other Negro candidates in the field, including James Brown, a right-winger from Ford Local, but they do not figure to seriously affect the vote for Hill in the Negro communities.

The feeling is that Rev. Hill will pull almost a solid bloc of votes from the Negro voters. The key to his election is the number of votes he gets in white communities.

FORMER Senator Stanley Nowak is another tried and tested campaigner, a consistent progressive with wide backing among national groups, and also, significantly among Negro voters, which is a testimony to his stature as fighter for the interests of the people.

The Progressive ticket is rounded out this year with a newcomer to politics but a veteran of many battles in behalf of the Jewish community.

He is Isidore Starr, an attorney who is a regional officer of B'nai

Men Who Fought Scabs Free--For How Long?

KALAMAZOO.—Stung by a jury's refusal to bring in a verdict of guilty against five leaders of the CIO steelworkers both judge and prosecutor opened a new line of attack which is intended to bring a quick retrial and a certain verdict of guilty. The steel-

workers were on trial on a trumped up charge of conspiracy to riot because they led a mass picket line which kept scabs out of the struck-bound plant of the Shakespeare Co. here.

Last week the case went to the jury, which after two days of deliberation announced that it had split six to six and could not reach a verdict.

Two days afterward Judge Raymond W. Fox, with the eager help of the prosecutor and the newspapers, made the charge that during the course of the trial two "pro-union" persons had "approached" jurors.

The Detroit News, which has been cut from the first frankly to convict the steel workers splashed big headlines on this charge and tried hard to give the effect of something irregular.

Reading of the fine print, however, reveals that the charges boiled down to this:

Guy Hawley, a Congregational minister and former Shakespearean plant worker, visited one of the jurors to cheer her up during an illness. At the time of his visit he did not even know the woman was one of the jurors.

Miss Doris Salvaggio, a striker, was "charged" by the judge of

being and active in many other Jewish organizations.

IN ADDITION to the above three, ever-wider sections of workers are rallying to the campaign for William Allan, whose candidacy they view as helping the Hill-Nowak-Starr ticket by Allan's ability to deepen the understanding of voters on the key issues in the campaign.

Among the major issues in the campaign, the witch-hunt amendment—the so-called loyalty oath—assumes major importance in the primary. (See other story in this issue).

On the other major issues—housing, police brutality, the unemployment crisis, welfare, DSR, schools, taxes, segregation, etc.—the Progressives have a complete, rounded out program that gives the people real answers to those problems.

(Editor's Note—Read the Michigan Worker each week for the latest dope on the municipal campaign. Next week we'll go into detail on the campaign plans of Progressives. In the near future will appear a complete expose of the double-talking record of George Edwards. Don't miss a single issue!)



"Sure, President Truman has kept his promises 100 percent—one percent of the time."

having met on the jurors on a bus and having spoken to her.

Along toward the end of his statement Judge Fox admits that nothing of the criminal nature was involved.

Unionists here and in Detroit feel that if anybody was guilty of trying to influence jurors it was the big business newspapers, and radio.

Meanwhile State Attorney General Roth, handpicked by Gov. G. Mennen Williams for his job,

has refused to comment on whether he will dismiss the trial. Roth's assistant carried out the prosecution, aided by the Kalamazoo County prosecutor.

Defying increasing union demands that he drop the case, Roth, who used to be a UAW-CIO attorney in Flint, showed his "impartiality" by stating:

"Whether it's the UAW or the chairman of the board of a corporation involved, to me it's just another criminal case."

25-20 Betrayal Angers Youth; Nazi Officers Get Pensions

DETROIT.—Young Progressives of Michigan angrily protested killing the 52-20 veterans' compensation at the same time the American military government approved \$400 a month pensions for officers of Hitler's armies.

The refusal of the American Congress to act to extend veterans' unemployment compensation in view of the growing unemployment among veterans through no fault of their own, is a callous betrayal of the promises made to the American GIs while they were in

service," stated Dorothy Marsh, executive secretary of the Michigan YPA.

"The pensions given to the Wehrmacht officers indicate that the present administration is more concerned with caring for the former enemy soldiers than for the men who fought to defend the United States," she declared.

Young Progressives are urging protests to President Truman against pensions for Hitler's officers, and demands for extension of 52-20.

Lawn Fete Will aid 3 Jailed Communists

YPSILANTI.—"Free the Three" will be the keynote of a lawn party to be held in Ypsilanti on Saturday, Aug. 13, the Washtenaw County Committee of the Communist Party announced.

The "Three" are Henry Winston, Gil Green and Gus Hall, Communist leaders jailed by Federal Judge Harold Medina in New York for "contempt" after asserting their right to justice in his court-room.

The site of the fund-raising festival will be the lawn of Tom and Ellen Dennis, 427 S. Adams St., Ypsilanti. The organizing committee has planned a number of interesting, entertaining and stimulating activities, including reels, squares, songs, skits, and a feature speaker on behalf of the Three. Also expected is William Allan, labor reporter for the MICHIGAN WORKER, and popular candidate for Detroit City Council.

The special guest of honor will be a national figure, well known and loved in the Michigan district.

State Group Presses Fight On Mundt Bill

DETROIT.—The Michigan Committee to Defend the Bill of Rights this week initiated a series of actions intended to mobilize mass pressure against passage in the U. S. Senate of the fascist-like Mundt-Ferguson bill.

The Michigan Committee, which is headed by honorary chairman Preston Slosson, professor of history at the University of Michigan, was formed last year to help defeat the Mundt-Nixon bill, predecessor of the present Mundt-Ferguson Bill.

The Committee wired the Senate Judiciary Committee to hold open hearings on the measure and to give the Michigan group an opportunity to testify against the measure which calls for "registration" and "control" of all organizations deemed "subversive" by the attorney generals.

The Michigan Committee also called upon the Wayne County CIO Council, which was in convention last week-end, to adopt a resolution condemning the measure.

Several Michiganders went to Washington Aug. 10-11 to participate in an emergency conference to map next steps in the fight against the bill. A radio program is also being planned by the committee.

The committee urged that all Michiganders write and wire immediately to Sen. Pat McCarran, chairman of the Judiciary Committee, and to Sen. Homer Ferguson of Michigan, to kill the bill.

116TH C. D. PICNIC

The Sixteenth District of the Progressive Party of Michigan will stage its second annual picnic Sunday, August 14 at Ryznar's Valley Grove. Prizes including a television set and an outboard motor, will be given away. Rev. Chas. A. Hill, Isadore Starr, and Stanley Nowak, candidates for the Detroit Council and Mort Furay, candidate for mayor will be among the prominent guests.

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Take Schoenherr Road (at Crestline and 6 Mile) to Picnic Grounds. Watch for Signs at 14 Mile Road

Tickets 50¢ each
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Supervised play for younger kids

Put the Johnson Attackers in Jail

THE CITY administration and its hangers-on have been patting themselves on the back for the "wonderful" job they did in the Johnson case.

They were quick to take full credit for the fact that the Johnson family of 7153 S. St. Lawrence was not murdered or burned out by the Klan-like mob which threatened them.

The truth, of course, is quite different. The progressive people of Chicago were the decisive force that stopped and turned back racist violence against this Negro family.

What about the city administration and the police and Mayor's Commission Human Relations? Their self-praise reminds you of the surgeon who performed a successful operation—but the patient died.

What about the fact that the criminals in this case are still at large?

The real estate operators, the racists who incited this attack, are still roaming the streets, probably preparing for the next attack on a Negro family.

How can the police department explain the fact that no one has been indicted for the violence which they witnessed with their own eyes?

And how can they be so satisfied with themselves when the Johnsons are still prisoners in their own home, terrorized and threatened with new attacks?

The city administration's role in the Johnson case has been disgraceful and cowardly. It is an open invitation for more Klan-like outrages.

We demand that the city authorities move to stamp out racist violence in Chicago. We demand that the inciters of the violence against Johnson be brought to trial and prosecuted!



Reentered as second class matter Oct. 22, 1947, at the post office at New York, N. Y., under the Act of March 3, 1879

Vol. XIV, No. 33 26 August 14, 1949
In 3 Sections, Section 1 28 Pages, Price 10 Cents

MAYOR'S COMMISSION

Here's the story of the failures of the city body which is supposed to stop racism in Chicago.

—See Page 2A

SUPPORT FOR STEELWORKERS

A score of leading Chicagoans have demanded that the steelworkers be granted wage increases, pensions.

—See Page 1A

MRS. WHITNEY'S STORY

There was more than one victim when Chicago police bludgeoned a Negro steelworker to death.

—See Page 1A

FARM EQUIPMENT PAGE

A full page of news and comment on what goes on in Chicago farm implement plants and unions.

—See Page 10

THEY CALL IT RELIEF

Chicago relief clients suffer misery and starvation, with relief cuts yet to come.

—See Page 2A

Big Citywide Civil Rights Rally Aug. 27

See Page 1-A

Food Slashed 25 Pct.

CITY, STATE OFFICIALS CUT RELIEF

—See Page 2-A

STATE CHILD AID
RELIEF CHECKS
TO BE SLASHED
Boost in Number
Needing Help
Is Reason

Springfield, Ill., Aug. 2. (AP)—The Illinois Public Aid Commission today cut checks for more than 182,000 persons on child aid and general relief rolls. A Chicago welfare official said the reduction will mean that some relief recipients "just won't be enough to eat." Commission of state did not foresee such a drastic effect.



300 More Laid Off At Republic Steel

SOUTH CHICAGO. — Three hundred more blast furnace workers were expected to be laid off this week at the Republic Steel plant in South Chicago.

This follows a recent layoff of 300, with open hearths and electric furnaces being closed down one after the other.

The Republic mill is now operating two of its 12 open hearths and two of the seven electric furnaces.

The 12-inch rolling mill was also reported to have gone down to a three-day week.

Urge Pensions, Wage Hike for Steel Workers

CHICAGO. — A group of leading Chicagoans this week urged the President's fact-finding board to recommend a substantial wage boost for steelworkers, as well as an adequate insurance and pension plan.

A score of ministers, businessmen and professional men made their appeal to the board in the interests of "the public and our national economy."

Acting as a "Citizens Committee for the Support of the Steelworkers Demands," the group declared: "We are sincerely convinced that the demands of the steel worker for higher pay, insurance and pensions are proper and just."

THEIR statement pointed to "the tremendous profits of the steel corporations, as well as the worsening economic conditions of the steel workers, with earnings declining and living costs remaining high."

The statement was signed by: the Rev. Matthew Clair; Leslie J. Tuck, United Church of South Chicago; Wilfred Wakefield, First Congregational Church of Brookfield; William T. Baird, Essex Community Church; Arthur Grey, Good Shepherd Congregational Church; V. Blair, Church of Our Master.

Also: Rabbis David B. Graubart and Daniel Teitelbaum; Wesley Sharer, Charles H. Coyle, Fred Ptashne, businessmen; H. B. Ritman, Irving Meyers and Irving Steinberg, attorneys; Drs. Louis T. Reif and Jack Everett.

Their statement declared that "the purchasing power of wage earners must be raised to avoid a further collapse of production and employment."

On the need for insurance and pensions, the statement went on to say: "The least industry can do is to take care of the victims of our modern giant productive machine. Employers have too long passed on this responsibility to public charities and small taxpayers. It is our considered conviction that adequate insurance and pensions should be granted to the steel workers."



ILLINOIS EDITION
The Worker

Send all material, advertisements and subscriptions for the Illinois Edition to 205 N. Wells St., Room 201, Chicago 1, Ill. Phone RA 6-5533.

Editor: CARL HIRSCH

Call Giant Chicago Rally Against Racism August 27

CHICAGO. — A mammoth demonstration on Aug. 27 will be Chicago's answer to racist attacks on the Negro people and to the do-nothing city administration. This giant rally, under the leadership of the Civil Rights

Congress, will be held at the Congress St. Plaza. The decision to take this action and a broad plan for mobilizing thou-



MRS. OLLIE CLARK

Johnson Cases Exposes Inciters Of Violence

CHICAGO. — A section organizer for the Communist Party, Geraldine Lightfoot, Chicago Negro leader, this week exposed that fascist nature of the trial of the 12 Communist leaders in New York.

"The Communists are accused of force and violence," she said, "but at the Johnson home in Chicago, it wasn't the Communists who took part in force and violence."

"On the contrary," she said, "the Communists here, as everywhere, were in the forefront of the fight to protect the people, and particularly the Negro people, from violence."

She spoke at the conference on civil rights last weekend at the Midland Hotel, where she also re-

ported on the trial of "The 12" at which she gave testimony the previous week.

Speaking of the trial, she declared: "In the most dramatic fashion that trial made me realize what fascism is and how close we are to it in this country."

sands of Chicagoans was adopted last Saturday at a packed conference of more than 350 delegates at the Midland Hotel.

Launching an all-out campaign to end racist violence and police brutality against the Negro people, the parley marked the opening of a new phase in the struggle for civil rights in this city.

IN SHARP language, leaders of organizations lashed the failure of Mayor Kennelly and of the so-called Mayor's Commission on Human Relations to halt the racist attacks.

The conference, called on short notice, revealed the vigorous popular reaction to the recent stoning and burning of the home of the Johnson family at 7153 S. St. Lawrence by a Klan-like mob.

"The first rock was thrown by Mayor Kennelly himself when he personally defeated the Casey Ordinance," declared Mrs. Ollie Clark, secretary of the Committee to End Segregation and Discrimination.

Mrs. Clark was referring to the Mayor's action in ordering the City Council to defeat a measure which would have barred discrimination in publicly-supported housing.

THE conference called for the revival of the fight to secure adoption of a similar ordinance. Mrs. Clark explained that if such an ordinance were passed it would stop the eviction of some 3,500 families in the area known as



FATHER PARKER

"Project One," where a jincrow project is to be built by the New York Life Insurance Company with a public subsidy.

The violence at the Johnson home was condemned as "abominable and outrageous" by Father Clarence Parker, chairman of the CRC.

The Episcopal minister, who braved the mob to stay in the Johnson home night after night, heads one of the committees which is preparing for the Aug. 27 demonstration.

THE Mayor's Commission on Human Relations, which was characterized by one speaker as "lacking the human element," came in for sharp criticism at the parley.

CRC Executive Secretary Arthur Price charged that the organization "is not what was originally intended," but has become an official body of the city which he said "condones and upholds discrimination."

Ann Prosten, writer for the Il-

linois Worker, declared that "were it not for the action of progressives, the Johnsons would have been moved out, burned out or dead."

In the face of the failures of the city administration, she declared that "the people themselves must defend democracy in Chicago."

AN 8-point plan of action, read by Aaron Bindman of the International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union, was adopted, highlighted by the proposal for the Congress Plaza rally.

Chairman of the conference was Pat Amato of United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers Local 1150 who condemned the "hush-hush" policy of the Mayor's Commission.

Sid Secolar, of the University of Chicago Young Progressives, called for Chicago residents to sign "freedom covenants" declaring that they would uphold the right of all people, regardless of race, to live wherever they choose.

LEROY A. Wilson, Negro leader of the Dining and Food Workers Union, declared that after seeing what happened at the Johnson home "I would think twice before going through the hell of another war as I fought in the last one in the name of democracy."

The continued support of the Communist Party was pledged by Alfred Wagenknecht, party spokesman.

One of the main demands of the conference was that Mayor Kennelly prosecute real estate interests which are involved in inciting the terrorist attacks against Negroes in the so-called "border communities."

Bindman declared that white Chicagoans have a vital stake in the fight to protect the Negro people from all forms of terror. He cited the case of James Whitney, Negro steelworker, who was beaten by Chicago police.

THE COPS WHO KILLED JAMES WHITNEY ALSO BROUGHT MISERY TO HIS FAMILY

WHAT CHICAGO POLICE CLUBS DID

By Michie Berkowitz

CHICAGO. — Widowed by the savagery of the Chicago police, Mrs. Charlie Mae Whitney, her son Andrew, 12, and two infant grandchildren, remain the living victims of the club-swinging cops who crushed out the life of James Whitney, 42-year-old Negro steel worker on the night of Dec. 30. Innocent of any crime and defenseless, Whitney was beaten to the floor by 20 policemen who attacked him with blackjacks, fists and nightsticks.

Whitney had been suffering from a nervous condition as a result of the death of his daughter and grandmother was attacked by the policemen who had supposedly come to take him to the hospital.

SWORN affidavits and evidence collected by the Civil Rights Congress attest to these facts.

But the death of James Whitney doesn't mark the end of the heinous crime of the Chicago police department.

Today, Mrs. Whitney, her 12-year-old son and two orphaned grandchildren are living the bitter lives of those who must subsist on the pittance handed out by the Aid to Dependent Children agency.

"WE GET \$95 a month," she

said, "and it's better than starving to death, but that's all."

Still living in the little apartment at 2922 S. Prairie, where her husband was beaten to death, she recalls the years when he had been alive and working at Republic Steel.

Even young Andrew remembers

that "Daddy brought home a pay check every week."

"James was a good husband and a hard worker," said Mrs. Whitney, as she recalled the fateful December 30 when police clubs crushed out his life.

THE LAST time I saw him in



MRS. CHARLIE MAE WHITNEY, shows the hole in the plaster where her husband's head struck when he was beaten to death by Chicago police in their home. With her is her son Andrew, and her grandchildren, Ernestine and Reynold.

the hospital, he told me, 'I will never get back home.'"

The two grandchildren, Ernestine, 22 months, and Reynold, 11 months, were left to the care of the Whitneys by the death of their daughter shortly before James Whitney was killed.

It was the death of this daughter and of another close relative which caused Whitney's distraught condition last December 30. When he acted strangely, Mrs. Whitney called police, never suspecting that they would beat him to death.

"When I came here from my mother's farm in the South, things were going pretty nice," she said.

She thought she had left misery and lynching far behind her in Mississippi.

HANKOW INDUSTRY BACK IN PRODUCTION

HANKOW (ALN). — Aided by loans from the People's government, industry is rapidly being restored here. Already 14 government-owned enterprises have resumed production. They include such key projects as an electric power plant, shipyards, textile and flour mills. At the same time rail and water traffic which had been interrupted, has been restored on most of the major routes out of the city.

Another Big Mine Closes Down in Southern Illinois; Freeman Miners on Short Week

WEST FRANKFURT, Ill.—Another big mine, employing 650, was closed this week by the Valier Coal Co., for "an indefinite period."

The mine, at Valier, Ill., a subsidiary of the C.B.&Q. Railroad, produced about 6,100 tons of coal daily.

Meanwhile, it was announced that the Franklin Coal Co. mine at Freeman, Ill., would be reopened, with the 390 miners working on a split-time basis. Miners called it a "share the hunger" plan.

The Mayor's Commission

By Ann Prosten

CHICAGO.—The burning flares tossed into a Negro home in Park Manor the night of July 25 reflected in their ugly glow Chicago's Commission on Human Relations and revealed an agency betraying the people whom it was established to protect.

Just as the Mayor of Chicago bowed before the anti-Negro real estate interests earlier this year when he won defeat of the Carey Bill, so the Commission on Human Relations bowed last week before the mob which these same real estate forces had incited to violence at 7153 S. St. Lawrence Avenue.

Thomas Wright, Executive Secretary of the Commission, in his first public statement on the Park Manor crises, last week revealed that his commission had once again betrayed the people and given courage to the racists who threaten Chicago's freedom.

WRIGHT singled out for attack not the mob, nor the real estate forces responsible for this incitement, but the very progressives whose aid had saved the lives and the home of Mr. and Mrs. Roscoe Johnson. Labelling them "extremists," Wright declared that their "propaganda" (leaflets urging an end to violence) was the "main danger" in Park Manor. Behind this attack was a disgraceful record of backdoor strategy by Wright aimed at isolating the Johnsons from their allies. Thus the terrorists could accomplish with the aid of the Mayor's Commission the job they couldn't do by themselves—forcing the Johnsons out of Park Manor.

THE MAN who Chicago pays to deal with and prevent anti-Negro attacks such as the Park Manor outbreak worked hard to achieve his treacherous purpose before he resorted to public print.

One day, after Wright first visited the Johnson home, a new policy was established towards friends of the Johnson family. Visitors were denied admission to the Johnson house, sent to the police station and then told they could travel to the Johnson home only in a patrol wagon.

(Continued on Page 9)

Cop Tries to Force Tenant to Pay Rent

CHICAGO.—Blasting the support given rent-gouging landlords by Chicago's police, a delegation of Chicago Tenants Action Council and Progressive Party members demanded immediate action against

the policeman who stormed into the attic tenement at 1001 N. Hudson St., at 3 a.m. last week.

The officer, wearing badge No. 7935, summoned by landlord Lat Sanders, who lives at 308 W. Illinois St., pounded on the doors, waking the tenants. He ordered them to pay, contrary to the rent ruling of the Rent Control Board.

"Never mind those bigshots downtown," the blue-coated intruder yelled, "You have to pay rent if you expect to live here."

"We told him," Mrs. Mary

FAIL TO BREAK CHILEAN STRIKE

SANTIAGO (ALN). — Government intervention on the side of a major metallurgical concern here has failed to smash a 3-month strike. Despite a government notice to the plant that it would protect the right of scabs to work, strikers have remained solid. Instead of weakening in the face of this official pressure, workers voted overwhelmingly to stay out. Management, they charged, is stubbornly resisting all their demands. Originally the workers sought 19 basic contract improvements. They are now willing to settle the walk-out if five are granted.

Brown said "that if the landlord would fix the building we would pay the legal rent."

The two floors of the old building which Sanders sublets to 38 people have been condemned by the Fire and Health Departments as being unsafe for habitation. They were told "it would be safer to live in the street."

CHICAGO.—How do you make a 25 per cent cut in an inadequate diet of beans, cabbage and fat-back?

And how to make a bottle of skimmed milk serve six instead of four?

And how do you keep hungry kids from crying?

They've got two weeks to answer those questions—the 175,000 people in Illinois whose relief is being cut.

THESE are the kind of questions now being raised by people like Mrs. Rose, Nichols, 7089 S. Chicago Ave., widowed mother of five children, paralyzed from the waist down.

"We get \$84 a month," she told the Illinois Worker, "Most of that goes for food—and now they're going to cut off about \$10."

Menace 200,000 By Relief Slash

By Carl Hirsch

CHICAGO.—Illinois is in the throes of the first major relief crisis of the new depression. State and local officials plan to take 25 percent of the food out of the mouths of some 200,000 Illinois relief recipients beginning September 1.

The decision to slash relief was made by the Illinois Public Assistance Commission which controls the state welfare funds. These funds supplement local relief funds—and local officials in Chicago and downstate have indicated their refusal to provide the funds which will prevent the 25 percent cut from going into effect.

Stricken by this decision are some 200,000 people on general relief and Aid to Dependent Children. Some 120,000 of those whose food allowance will be drastically cut are children.

Relief officials admitted this week that the food budgets of relief

To halt the relief crisis in Illinois, this double demand must be made:

TO MAYOR KENNELLY: The city must furnish funds to bring relief payments up to minimum health standards—regardless of whether the state supplies adequate funds.

TO GOVERNOR STEVENSON: (a) Full-scale relief must be continued, at least at the present levels; (b) a special session of the Legislature must be called to pass a deficiency appropriation big enough to cover full relief needs for the next two years.

clients would be far below the U. S. Department of Agriculture "B" budget—the lowest human subsistence level. One official called it "slow starvation."

THE relief crisis — which is bound to get much worse next month when thousands more are expected to go on the relief rolls—revealed these facts:

1—That relief is being made a political football in the Democratic Party factional fight between Governor Stevenson and Mayor Kennelly.

2—That both state and local officials have adopted the most callous attitude towards the suffering of relief clients, placing relief needs at the tail end of all budget considerations.

Governor Stevenson, socialist and banker, declared that "these

(Continued on Page 9)

Win Freedom For Montgomery

CHICAGO.—James Montgomery, Negro, walked out of Federal Judge Michael Igoe's court here Wednesday, a free man after being imprisoned for more than 25 years for a crime that never happened.

Voiding Montgomery's frame-up conviction and sentence to life imprisonment, Judge Igoe ruled that "his conviction was secured by the use of false testimony, fraud and suppression of vital evidences."

Directly branding the 1923 Ku Klux Klan trial a "sham," Judge Igoe asserted Montgomery had been threatened with "retaliation by the Ku Klux Klan" and that "the issue at the trial was not the guilt or innocence of the crime of rape, but that of racial subjugation."

Governor Stevenson's Attorney-General, Ivan J. Elliott, continued his vigorous efforts up to the last moments to keep Montgomery in jail for life.

Ray J. Thiesse, assistant attorney-general, sought to block his release by transferring the case back to state courts, which had already turned down the Negro's pleas for freedom.

Shouting across the court to Thiesse's request for \$5,000 bond as protection for the state, Luis Kutner, Montgomery's attorney, angrily declared "the State of Illinois should have also protected Montgomery for 25 years but did not do so."

Immediately after Montgomery's release, Kutner told the Illinois Worker that he would move immediately to win financial compensation for the framed Negro.

Montgomery was the victim of a frame-up engineered by the Ku Klux Klan, which was then dominant in Lake County political affairs and sought to terrorize the Negro community.

The 28-year old Negro, now stooped and gray after more than 25 years in prison, was singled out because of his fearless insistence on the rights of Negroes.



JAMES MONTGOMERY

The frame-up had all the familiar trappings of the classic pattern of lynch-law persecution daily brought into play against Negroes. Complaint of a 62-year-old white spinster, Mamie Show, that she had been attacked by an unknown assailant was quickly worked up into a rape charge against Montgomery, resulting in his conviction to life imprisonment.

Throughout the more than a quarter of a century of his imprisonment at Joliet Stateville Penitentiary, Montgomery attempted unsuccessfully to expose the frame-up and win his freedom.

Friendless and alone save for his wife, Sentoria, who stood loyally by him, Montgomery drafted more than 100 documents to state authorities but was prevented by prison officials from even mailing them.

Plea for pardons, commutations and paroles were all brushed aside.

(Continued on Page 9)

What 25 Pct. Relief Food Cut Means

CHICAGO.—How do you make a 25 per cent cut in an inadequate diet of beans, cabbage and fat-back?

And how to make a bottle of skimmed milk serve six instead of four?

And how do you keep hungry kids from crying?

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THESE are the kind of questions now being raised by people like Mrs. Rose, Nichols, 7089 S. Chicago Ave., widowed mother of five children, paralyzed from the waist down.

"We get \$84 a month," she told the Illinois Worker, "Most of that goes for food—and now they're going to cut off about \$10."

The question she asked this reporter can be forwarded to city and state authorities: "What are we going to do?"

THE relief cut—20 to 25 per cent less food—this week hung like a pall over the city's one and only relief station at 19 S. Damen.

Here thousands of jobless people come each week to literally fight their way onto the relief rolls—a bitter fight that usually takes many weeks.

Once they succeed in getting on, the stipend is 75 cents a day for food—being cut to 58 cents beginning September 1.

FOR MOST of the people trying to get on the relief rolls, only the spectre of starvation keeps them fighting through the tangle of delays, red tape and deliberat

obstacles which are placed in their path.

"How can they even think about cutting the food checks?" asked Mrs. Estelle Stiff, 640 E. 47th., who has been trying for over a month to get relief for her three children.

Rocking a four-month old child in her arms, Mrs. Stiff told of how she had been rejected after a month of waiting.

"I'm just going to try again," she said, trying to control her quivering lips.

WHAT a cut in the already below-subsistence allotments would mean to the hollow-eyed people sitting in the dingy "Misery Harbor" at 19 S. Damen is all too clear.

"After they cut the allowance, we'll be that much hungrier than

we are now," said Miss Charity Woods, 4730 Michigan.

An unemployed merchant seaman, William Cashier, 661 W. Madison, pointed out that the relief budget is figured so close that he has no money for carfare, soap or razor blades.

"They tried to cut me off the rolls because they figured I should be able to find a job," he said, "but I managed to get two weeks more. After that, I don't know what will happen."

A DESTITUTE young foundry worker who lost his arm last year expressed an opinion which is heard often these days among those on relief.

"They pushed us around like this in the plant," said Ted Harth, 1446 S. Carpenter, "until we forgave them when they didn't dare."

Strike Voted as Workers Spurn Ford Maneuvers

By William Allan

DEARBORN.—In one of the most sensational turnouts in auto history, 87,000 Ford workers in Michigan voted for strike as the next step in winning economic and contract demands from the company.

The arrogant and impudent proposal of Henry Ford II, that the 106,000 Ford workers nationally should take a wage freeze for one year and go along with an obviously weak contract, burned the workers up and brought them out to vote in unprecedented numbers.

Waving their ballots, marked strike in front of company watchers, the workers shouted: "Take a look; this is how we are voting." This is the same group of workers who in the giant Rouge and Lincoln plants walked the picket lines for 24 days to curb speedup, only to see their struggle siphoned away by UAW president Walter Reuther who turned it over into arbitration.



HENRY FORD II.

UNION OFFICERS and organizers watching the thousands of workers stand in long lines waiting to vote told newsmen they never had seen Ford workers so ready for action.

The union had to only conduct a very short and swift campaign of letting the workers know the issues.

The Ford Motor Co. on the other hand pulled out all the stops while pleading poverty at the negotiating table, spent thousands of dollars on full page newspaper ads, radio talks, handbills and personal letters from Henry Ford II to the 106,000 Ford workers telling them to vote against a strike.

What turned the Ford workers out to vote strike was the union smashing attack launched by the company within the last month. Mass dissatisfaction prevails everywhere among the workers over the weakness of the present contract.

THE COMPANY emboldened by Reuther's crawling sellout of the speedup strike six weeks ago, proceeded immediately to lay before the union negotiators a set of proposals that would have made a scrap of paper out of the already woefully weak present contract.

They proposed, besides wage freezes, that:

- They have the right to lay-off and recall workers without regard to seniority, whenever in the foreman's judgment it is "more efficient."
- The company be allowed to transfer workers from one plant to another without regard to seniority.
- To eliminate shift preference based on seniority.
- To end plant wide seniority for tool and die, maintenance, construction, power house and transportation workers.
- To eliminate all rights of new workers. (To be under the foreman's "direction.")
- To reduce the number of committees from one for every 300 workers to one for 1500.
- To eliminate provision of contract which forbids discrimination because of race, creed, color, national origin or sex.
- That the company to assign overtime as it sees fit and to whom it wants to.
- That foremen and supervisors do any type of work during a strike.

ALL OF THESE union busting proposals were omitted in the radio talks, newspaper ads and individual letters sent out or supposedly written by Henry Ford II. His main story was that "if you workers vote strike, then you are striking your-

self out of a job and hastening the depression."

What, of course, he didn't tell the workers was that in 1948 Ford's profits amounted to \$1400 for each worker employed by the company. Before taxes Ford's profits were about \$140,000,000. After taxes, \$87,000,000.

Those were direct profits but most of the profits the Ford workers earn for the company are drained off into an outfit called the Ford Foundation where they lie tax free because the Foundation is supposed to spend its money on charity.

This Foundation has more than \$205,000,000 assets and is the largest foundation in the country. How the siphoning off is worked is, that just so much is publicly displayed for profits and taxable, the rest is whipped off into the Foundation where Uncle Sam can't get a nickel, because the Foundation is for "charity."

The Ford Foundation owns 90 percent of all Ford stock, given it as "gifts" by Henry the First and his son Edsel some years back when they wanted to beat the tax collector.

SURPASS PREWAR PRODUCTION

MOSCOW (ALN). — The daily output of industry in June, 1949 was running at an average level of 41 per cent above the prewar 1940 figure, it was announced here by the central statistical board of the USSR council of ministers. Gross output of industry for the second quarter of 1949, it was reported, was 20 per cent higher than the 1948 figure for the comparable period. During the 1-year period passenger car production was up 123 per cent, tractors 73 per cent, trucks 38 per cent, rails 90 per cent, rolled metal 30 per cent, steel 27 per cent and grain combines 100 per cent. Light industry also produced more in the second quarter of this year than in 1948 with radios up 100 per cent, watches 100 per cent, shoes 28 per cent.

BUILDING WORKERS OUT IN ARGENTINA

BUENOS AIRES (ALN). — An estimated 320,000 building workers walked off numerous construction projects here demanding immediate wage boosts. At the same time milkmen and dairy workers also struck. The strike by and

PROTEST POLICE BRUTALITY AGAINST NEGROES



Protesting police brutality against Negroes and demanding city officials take action, unionists and progressives picket Brooklyn's Borough Hall.

Communists Denied Right to Campaign for West German Vote

By Robert Friedman

The failure of Anglo-American policy in Germany dominates all other considerations as the people of the so-called West German state vote this Sunday for members of the Bundestag.

Uppermost in the collapse of this policy are the economic deterioration and mass unemployment in West Germany and the emboldened revival of Nazism.

On the surface, Sunday's election is a multi-party contest in which Social Democrats, Christian Democrats, Communists, Free Democrats, Bavarian Catholic Party and various other rightist and center parties are seeking seats in the Bundestag.

Anglo-American authorities have openly boasted that they have denied Communists the right to campaign. General Gross, American governor of Wuertemberg-Baden said last week that U. S. authorities would "guarantee full freedom in the election fight to all political parties with the exception of the Communists." American officials also seized all Communist pamphlets which, in their belief, discussed "the activities of the occupation authorities."

In their zone, British officials also confiscated Communist campaign literature.

DESPITE the terror campaign, more than 100,000 persons heard

Communist chairman Max Reimann discuss the election issues at a Dortmund rally.

"Marshall said," he asserted, "has forced Western Germany \$500,000,000 into debt. If to this is added the cost of other 'aid' from the west, such as the airlift and deliveries of horsemeat, canned fish and chewing gum, the West German debts amount to \$3,150,000,000."

It has long been known, despite all Anglo-American disavowals, that "de-Nazification" has been a thorough farce, and that the net result of occupation policy has been to revitalize the German bourgeoisie in its most extreme rightist forms.

During the election campaign, all of the bourgeois parties have so blatantly broadcast their aggressively nationalist views, that Anglo-American apologists are now forced to explain this sudden resurgence of Nazism where it had allegedly been curbed.

Thus, Drew Middleton reported in the New York Times on Monday that British occupation officials are waiting they have "lost control" of the Germans. In Frankfurt, Dr. Konrad Adenauer, chairman of the Christian Democrats, told a campaign rally that denazification was "ridiculous." He demanded that "libellous attacks" against "honest members" of Hitler's Wehrmacht be stopped.

AND FROM LONDON, the in-

fluential Economist, writes: "Political opinion in Germany is unhappily taking the form of a particularly morbid and destructive kind of nationalism." Without, of course, admitting Anglo-American responsibility for this state of affairs, the Economist continues:

"In some circles it is combined with a frenzied anti-Communism designed to justify Hitler's campaign against Russia. . . . More generally, it takes the form of a total emancipation of the German people from any blame for the war and Hitlerism, and an increasing determination to lay the blame for any difficulties in Germany at the Allies' door. But while they blame the Allies and exculpate themselves, many Germans are considering how they can maneuver themselves back into a central position in European affairs."

Conducted with the active, and un-democratic intervention of the Anglo-American occupation authorities, the West German elections will reflect popular sentiment only to the extent that the electorate finds it possible to defy the intervention.

Meanwhile, the Socialist Unity Party of the Eastern Zone and Berlin has assailed the "contests" between the Social Democrats and the rightist parties as a cynical shadow-boxing which will end in a coalition government dictated by the Anglo-American authorities.

Hemisphere Peace Conference Receives Impressive Send-off

MEXICO CITY. — From Alaska to Patagonia, the peoples of the Western Hemisphere will be represented here at the American Continental Congress for Peace, Sept. 5 to 10. Following the great mobilizations for peace held in New York City and Paris, the Mexico City parley will, in the words of the call, express the powerful demand for peace of the masses of this hemisphere.

Participating in the continental sponsoring committee are many of the outstanding public figures in such countries as Argentina, Brazil, Canada, Chile, Costa Rica, Cuba, Mexico, Panama, Puerto Rico, Venezuela, Uruguay and the United States.

Among the committee members are:

- Argentina: Alejandro Ceballos, Professor, Buenos Aires University; Rodolfo Ghioldi, journalist.
- Brazil: Prof. Artur Ramos; Jorge Amado, novelist; Abel Chermont, former Senator.
- Canada: W. G. Denehy, member, Manitoba Parliament.
- Chile: Pablo Neruda, poet; Ascar, Tapia, vice-president, House of Representatives.
- Cuba: Fidel Castro, Prime Minister; Carlos Prío, President of the Republic.
- Mexico: Juan Marinello, trade union leader.
- Mexico: Vicente Lombardo Toledano, head, Latin Confederation of Labor; Diego Rivera, painter; David Siqueros, painter; Dr. Luis Gárrido, dean, National University.
- Panama: Bernardo Lombardo, Professor, National University.
- Venezuela: Gen. Jose Rafael Galbardon, former governor.
- Puerto Rico: Dr. Francisco Maurique Cabrera, director, Hostos College.
- Uruguay: Enrique Rodriguez, congressman, trade unionist.
- United States: Dr. W. E. B. DuBois, Jo Davidson, Charles Chaplin, Paul Robeson, Q. John Ronge.

Agular, poet.

Cuba: Nicolas Guillen, poet; Dr. Juan Marinello; Lazaro Pena, trade union leader.

Mexico: Vicente Lombardo Toledano, head, Latin Confederation of Labor; Diego Rivera, painter; David Siqueros, painter; Dr. Luis Gárrido, dean, National University.

Panama: Bernardo Lombardo, Professor, National University.

Venezuela: Gen. Jose Rafael Galbardon, former governor.

Puerto Rico: Dr. Francisco Maurique Cabrera, director, Hostos College.

Uruguay: Enrique Rodriguez, congressman, trade unionist.

United States: Dr. W. E. B. DuBois, Jo Davidson, Charles Chaplin, Paul Robeson, Q. John Ronge.

OUTLINING the stakes of the peoples of the Americas in the preservation of world peace, the call to the Continental Congress declares:

"The peoples of the Americas have hardened the peoples with unbearable war budgets, have ignored the sovereignty of nations, have organized aggressive military blocs, have weakened the economic conditions of the people and have violated our sacred democratic rights."

"The peoples of the Americas can not remain indifferent to these acts. While those who would benefit from war strive to take the nations of this continent along the road to misery, slavery and death, the people love and desire peace as the way to well-being and progress. But it is necessary that they unite to show their will and strength. This is our aim in calling the American Continental Congress."

Information on the American Continental Congress for Peace may be obtained at its offices, Room 70, 40 W. 44th St., N. Y. 18.

NORWEGIAN MINERS ASK PAY BOOST

OSLO (ALN). — Mine workers are demanding wage increases in upcoming negotiations here. For the regular day shift they seek a 25 per cent raise, for Sunday and night shifts a 50 per cent to 75 per cent boost.

PACKING, STEEL SECTION IN SUB COMPETITION PACT

CHICAGO.—The Packing Section of the Communist Party gave other sections something to shoot at this week when it brought in 53 more subs in the Illinois Worker Drive.

This brings the Packing total to 140 subs turned in. The section also moved to complete its quota of 200 by the end of the week.

Giving Packing a close race is the Steel Section, which is also moving toward completion of its goal. The two sections last week signed a "Pact of Competition," with a \$25 stake which will pay for a victory celebration.

Ill. Progressives to Give Aid to Jobless

CHICAGO.—Striking directly at the proposed slash in relief payments and the increasing problems of the unemployed, over 150 Progressives filled the Hamilton Hotel last Monday, in an emergency conference.

"We must give the unemployed the assistance they need," William H. Miller, State Director of the Progressive Party, declared. "It is the job of the Progressive Party in every community to organize and give leadership and assistance."

Strongly condemning Carl Schmidt, Executive Secretary of the Illinois Public Assistance Commission, for his deadline-hunting claims that he and his family can

live comfortably on the average relief budget, a speaker from the floor proposed a program of organized pressure and protests to prevent the 10 per cent cut in relief payments. Urging the organization of councils in unemployment assistance, Sidney L. Ordover stated "This meeting tonight is not a substitute for a national and state wide unemployed conference which will grow out of our effective action in the local communities."

Relief Cut 25 Pct.

(Continued from Page 2-A)
cuts would not endanger anyone."

ACTUALLY, statistics show that relief in Illinois today is below the amount given in the pre-war depression years in the light of advances in the cost of living.

With the 25 per cent cut going into effect, Chicago Welfare Commissioner Alvin E. Rose predicted that "these people just won't have enough to eat."

Rose, far from any humanitarian concern about the plight of relief clients, was seen as playing a "strictly political" game in the tug-of-war between Kennelly and Stevenson on the relief issue. By making demands on the state administration to maintain the level of relief payments, Rose was merely taking sides with the Mayor in the Kennelly-Stevenson " feud."

THE INTENT of Rose's statement was to deny that the city has any responsibility for providing

relief and to place the whole burden of the relief clients' plight on the state administration.

Actually, Rose's office has cracked down on destitute Chicagoans who have been unable to get on the relief rolls, others are cut off without reason and the Chicago relief offices at 19 S. Damen are noted for brutality, red tape and the virtual persecution of relief applicants.

It was Rose, for example, who ordered relief clients to "work out" their stipends on street and garbage dump cleaning details. Only

Gates Says He Will Be At Aug. 27 Sub-Getters Ball

CHICAGO.—John Gates, editor of the Daily Worker, sent his confirmation this week that he will be in Chicago on Aug. 27 to help honor the Illinois Worker sub-getters.

Gates, recently released from last week, Rose announced again: that those who refused to submit to his dump-cleaning program would be cut off the rolls.

STEVENSON'S executive secretary of the Illinois Public Aid Commission, Carl Schmidt, has taken the attitude that the relief cut is "not as bad as people say it is."

As "proof," Schmidt had the hypocrisy to announce that his own family would live on the new relief budget to show that they would not starve to death.

One of the most ironic aspects of the relief crisis was the announcement by Gov. Stevenson last week that he had approved a new Public Assistance Code for Illinois.

"WE HAVE come to realize," said the Governor, "that poverty, particularly in times of economic stress, is unavoidable and that the individual who needs help should not be subjected to indignity and public disgrace because of circumstances beyond his control."

The Governor announced that the new code "requires assistance to people unable to provide themselves with a minimum standard of living compatible with decency and health."

This admirable statement was issued 48 hours after the IPAC had ordered relief slashed to starvation levels.

THE RELIEF CUT came six weeks after the new two-year relief fund of \$43,000,000 became available.

Relief rolls had gone up so rapidly that it was decided that the new appropriation would not

30 days imprisonment in the trial of the 12 Communist leaders, will appear at a Garden Party to be held at Du Sable Community Center, Wabash and 49th St.

Admission to the affair will be strictly limited to those who have turned in five subscriptions in the current Illinois Worker drive and their partners.

It was announced that an attractive program has been planned, including music by a dance orchestra.

Edward Balchowsky, who like Gates is a Spanish vet, will sing ballads. Balchowsky is also an artist and currently has a one-man show at the Chicago Art Institute.

The Aug. 27 affair is expected to climax the sub drive with many making a last-minute spurt to get the five subs which will give them entree into Du Sable Center on that night.

Illinois has set itself the objective of securing the 1,300 subs which are expiring this summer.

meet the two-year needs. Therefore the monthly portion was cut.

State public aid authorities admitted they had "miscalculated." The appropriation was, in fact, slashed not by the Legislature but by Stevenson's Finance Director, George W. Mitchell.

THE "MISCALCULATION" was based on the gross refusal of the authorities to face the fact that the nation is in an economic crisis, plummeting toward a full-scale depression.

Relief Authorities did not deny that in the next few months there will be a sharp increase in the relief. This is due to the fact that unemployment compensation will be running out for thousands of workers who were laid off last spring and who are not being re-employed.

This raises the probability of a further slash in relief allowances if the principle of dividing the total fund into equal monthly allotments is maintained.

Legion Reports: 'Rough Sledding'

CHICAGO. — The Illinois American Legion, which sponsored the notorious Broyles Commission in the Illinois Legislature had a sad report to make here last week-end at the Legion convention.

The Legion report was presented by Elliodor Libonati "Americanism" chairman and brother of State Sen. Roland Libonati, who was a member of the witch-hunting Broyles Commission.

Said Elliodor Libonati in reference to the Broyles Bills: "Some of these had rough sledding and were defeated."

Correction: All of them were defeated.

Commission

(Continued from Page 2-A)

Those who got patrol-wagon escort were subjected to treatment usually afforded to criminals. As they alighted from the patrol wagon, in view of the neighborhood on-lookers and hoodlums, they were surrounded by police and searched for weapons.

WHILE crowds were permitted to gather at 72nd and St. Lawrence as late as 10 days after the mob attack, jeering at union men who arrived to stand watch in the Johnson home, police ordered any visitor who stepped out on the Johnson porch back into the house, threatening arrest.

Mr. and Mrs. Johnson themselves were forced to ride in patrol wagons to and from the stores, church and public transportation. No police man could walk with them to the corner. No squad car was permitted to help them.

To the Negro people of Chicago this "strategy" of Thomas Wright came as no surprise. The evidence of betrayals by the Commission on Human Relations lie in the broken windows, the burned homes, the lost lives; the police brutality which have been their lot of Chicago's Negro people throughout the Commission's regime.

ATTACKS on the Negro families in Park Manor date back to the summer of 1947. In the same week that hoodlums attacked Negro families in Fernwood Park, a mob of 200 besieged the Miller home at 69th and Wabash in the Park Manor community. The Commission "investigated" the attack. No arrests were made.

From 1947 to 1949 some 60 attacks against Negroes in Park Manor are on record in the files of the Commission. In each instance investigated, the Commission told the anxious Negro family to "be patient, keep quiet and wait."

BOLDEST of these onslaughts came in open Ku Klux Klan fashion when a cross was burned on the lawn of Mrs. Ruth Minor's home on E. 70th St., and Jessie Howell's home at 6958 S. Prairie was set on fire with gas-soaked rags.

Again the Mayor's Commission conferred with the aroused Negro home-owners. A Commission representative who met with them one evening in June warned them against "publicity," criticized a Negro newspaper which had mentioned the atrocities, and promised once more to "investigate."

The hypocrisy of this promise was revealed in the Commission's insistence that neither newspapers or radio stations carry any news of the attack. Thus the hush-hush policy of the Commission, justified by Thomas Wright as a means of "quarantining the aggressors," became a weapon in the hands of the aggressors.

Win Freedom for Montgomery

(Continued from Page 2-A)
quely turned down. Appeals to the Lake County Circuit Court and Illinois Supreme Court for a reversal of the KKK conviction were denied.

With almost all hope vanished, the imprisoned Negro received a new lease on life when Louis Kutner, a Chicago attorney and one of the nation's foremost criminal lawyers, became interested in the case.

KUTNER first learned of Montgomery's plight from other inmates at Joliet on a visit to some of his clients there. Preliminary investigations quickly convinced Kutner, who is also an associate professor of law at Yale University, that the Negro was a victim of lynch-law persecution.

With Kutner's entry into the case, the fur began to fly. Sensational evidence was uncovered clearly proving Montgomery's innocence.

A Hospital report was found buried in the files of Waukegan Victory Memorial Hospital showing

that Miss Snow was not raped but was treated merely for minor face scratches.

DR. JOHN E. WALTER, Waukegan physician who examined the alleged rape victim, came into court to testify that he knew Montgomery was innocent all along but had remained silent because of fear.

In rapid order, Kutner shattered the remaining fabric of the frame-up. Breaking through the "iron curtain" that surrounded the case for more than 25 years, he revealed that:

• The Ku Klux Klan tightly controlled the life of Lake County at the time, with local politicians and police officials either belonging to the Klan or willingly doing its bidding.

• The sham trial was held in an atmosphere of lynch terror, with Klansmen parking the jury and others crowding the courtroom as spectators to force a conviction.

FURTHER sordid details of the frame-up were provided by Mrs. Sentoria Montgomery in an exclusive interview with The Worker. Preliminary hearings on the charge against Montgomery were kept a secret from her and she was not even informed of the trial itself and would not have known about it if other people

hadn't told her.

She is now confined to a sick-bed in Lake County Hospital and was unable to be in the court to hear Judge Igou's decision after waiting so long for this fateful day.

A significant climax to Montgomery's long uphill battle for freedom was the unsuccessful effort of Governor Adlai Stevenson's Attorney-General, Ivan J. Elliot, to keep him in prison for life.

DESPITE the mountain of evidence exposing the frameup, the state Attorney-General fought tooth-and-nail to block Montgomery release.

The sharp contrast between Stevenson's campaign promises on civil rights for Negroes and the actions of his Attorney-General caused Mrs. Montgomery to declare to The Worker:

"Yet the Attorney-General is fighting to keep him there. Stevenson ought to know better. The people voted for him to help them."

EXCEPT for short items after Montgomery's last court appearance and one isolated story in the Sun-Times, all Chicago daily newspapers maintained their conspiracy of silence in Montgomery's case right up to the last moment.

Only The Worker waged a vigorous campaign for Montgomery's freedom from the time it first learned of the frame-up. In acknowledgment of The Worker's efforts, Mrs. Montgomery declared "The Worker for everything. The Worker for everything. The Worker for everything."

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Farm Equipment Page

McCormick Jobless Call Parley Aug. 17

CHICAGO.—With lay-offs well over the thousand mark since the first of the year, and still continuing, officers of McCormick Local 108, this week called for a conference of all its unemployed members. The conference, scheduled for Aug. 17 at the United

Farm Equipment, Union Hall, will discuss the problems faced by unemployed and bring the pressure of the union to bear in solving these problems.

Responses to the questionnaire sent out to all laid off members have been heavy, and indicate that nine out of ten workers have been unable to find other employment.

Dozens of workers who report long delays in receiving their compensation checks, and many who are in need of additional relief from social agencies, have been assisted by the local in getting help.

THE local's Unemployment Committee has found that clerks and officials at the compensation offices are cooperative and anxious to avoid delays, but that all offices are understaffed and swamped with work. State officials of the Department of Labor so far seem indifferent to this problem, and with layoffs on the increase, the compensation office are falling farther and farther behind.

In addition to discussing the immediate problems facing unemployed members, the August 17

'Work Harder' Is IHC Official's Advice

CHICAGO.—If things seem to be getting tough, just listen to wise words of Peter V. Moulder, executive vice-president of the International Harvester Corp.

Unemployment in the U. S. has shot up almost to the prewar level. International Harvester is laying off thousands of workers. They are shutting down their Auburn, N. Y. plant.

But Mr. Moulder, speaking at a convention in Chicago last week said that "the present unemployment total is not alarming."

Mr. Moulder has a formula for curing all economic ills—and incidentally for boosting IHC profits. "Hard work and more production" will do it, he says.

Any resemblance between this and speedup is strictly coincidental.

conference will be informed by a social worker as to what relief agencies are available to them, and what aid they are entitled to

besides the regular unemployment compensation.

It is expected that the conference will put forward as its central demands the increase of compensation through federal legislation, and that the State Department of Labor increase the staffs at all compensation offices.

40,000 FE Members Vote On Strike at Harvester

CHICAGO.—The United Farm Equipment Union's 40,000 members across the nation were taking a strike vote this week in the face of the company's stalling in wage negotiations. Union leaders this week began conducting the strike vote as "an expression on

ing to give its answer to the union

on the wage increase, the pension

plan and other economic demands."

THE UNION has asked for a

substantial wage boost, 35 hours

work with 40 hours pay, a pension

plan and a health and welfare program.

Fielde pointed out that Harvester profits are running at an all-time record high.

The strike vote follows the decision of the union's Harvester Council to "prepare for any contingency" in order to secure a substantial wage increase.

THE WAGE and pension boost demands are based on the reopener clause in the renewed union contract which is considered "second to none" in mass industry.

The contract provides the right to strike if satisfactory settlements on wages and other issues are not secured by the union.

"Pensions are indispensable to solving the economic evils American workers face," said Fielde.

"However, substituting a pension for a wage boost adds up to tying workers and their families to depressed living standards."

Fielde predicted strong support for the union's position among the rank-and-file workers and an overwhelming strike vote. Results of the vote in each of the locals will be sent to the national office in Chicago to be tallied next week.

HARVESTER MAKES A 'GHOST TOWN'

COMPANY SAYS ITS 'IRON LAW' IS THAT PROFITS AT AUBURN PLANT COME FIRST

"Gigantic crashes have become possible and inevitable only because powerful social productive forces have become subordinated to a gang of rich men, whose only concern is to make profits."

Lenin, Collected Works, Vol. IV.

CHICAGO.—Seven thousand men, women and children in the town of Auburn, New York, are just so much scrap, as far as the International Harvester Corp. is concerned.

It seems that the profits that IHC made out of these people for 46 years are no longer forthcoming.

And so the giant farm implement firm has announced it will close its Auburn Works permanently.

A DELEGATION of Auburn citizens, including leaders of the United Farm Equipment Workers local in the plant came to Chicago last week to plead with the company to keep the plant open.

The IHC's answer was a flat "No!" In addition, the company made some statements which belong among the classic examples of the brutality of the capitalist system, of its contempt for its own wage-slaves and of its readiness to sacrifice anything in the name of profits.

Harvester Company spokesmen told the Auburn delegation in effect: "No profits, no jobs."

"That is an iron law which governs our conduct," declared IHC Vice-President Ralph C. Archer.

WHAT about the lives of the 1,800 Auburn Harvester workers and their families? What about the effect of this decision on the deepening economic crisis? What about the fact that Auburn now becomes a "ghost town?"

Well, these might be very important considerations in a socialist country. Things like this don't happen in the Soviet Union.

But for a monopoly like International Harvester, operating in a capitalist economy, profits and profits alone are the only consideration.

THE Auburn delegation was unable to answer Archer when he

declared:

"Our company being a human institution (?), makes mistakes, but I must ask you to believe that we are not foolish enough to discontinue profitable operations."

Union spokesmen and other townspeople pointed out that:

• Harvester profits are at all-time high, running 31 percent over the peak year of 1948 in which the company made more than \$55

million after taxes.

• The closing of the Auburn Works constitutes a "runaway plant" operation, with the work being transferred to lower-pay areas and to such places as the IHC plant in Mexico where there are 25-cent an hour wage rates.

• The shutdown would mean taking a \$120,000 a week payroll out of Auburn "and every butcher, grocer, baker, clothing store and merchant will feel the squeeze."

THE UNION also exposed the fact that the Auburn shutdown could be traced directly to the fact that the company was able to purchase four other government-built "war surplus" plants at a fraction of their cost.

In a bitter indictment of the company, Gerald Fields, director of the FE National Harvester Council, declared:

"If giant corporations can go so far as to secure plants cheaply out of the public domain, and then utilize them to pyramid profits, fix prices and create mass unemployment, the traditional competitive system stands not merely threatened but actually destroyed."

THE decision on the closing of the Auburn Works came as a shock not only to the townspeople who are now threatened with mass impoverishment, but to thousands of Harvester workers who have been told for many years what a "humanitarian" corporation they are working for.

Only recently, Fowler McCormick, IHC Board chairman, and head of the family which controls 38 percent of the Harvester stock, made the statement that "business must be conducted as social institutions."

Vice-President Archer's statement to the Auburn delegation also spoke ironically of the "ties of sentiment, the long friendship

in the medical department, we find a connecting link between lay-off procedure and the newly-discovered ailments which make workers unqualified for jobs to which they should be transferred.

The McCormick workers are asking for wage increases and a pension plan. The company answers with rate-cutting, speedup and layoffs. We won't stand for the run-around much longer. Something has got to crack—and we think it will be the company.

McCormick Worker.

George Morris' World of Labor, a column reporting news and developments in the labor movement, appears daily in the Daily Worker and in the week-end Worker.



"Imagine, those people wanted us to continue operating the plant without profits—why, that's Socialism!"

Packers Extend Pact at Swift

CHICAGO.—The CIO United Packinghouse Workers has signed an agreement with Swift & Co., largest of the Big Four meatpackers, extending the present contract indefinitely, it was announced here today by the union.

The contract was scheduled to expire Aug. 11. The extension was agreed on to permit negotiations to continue.

Negotiations are also in progress with Armour Co., Wilson, Cudahy and some of the larger independent packers. Major demands of the union are for substantial wage increase, a pension and retirement fund and improved working conditions.

and the good relationships" which, he said, made the company regret its "painful decision."

These crocodile tears, however, will be small comfort to the people of Auburn, who are victims of the profit system.



NEW
ENGLAND
EDITION

The Worker

Reentered as second class matter Oct. 22, 1947, at the post office at New York, N. Y., under the Act of March 3, 1879

Singer Union Busting Flops

—See Page 2

Jobs Lost to Cold War

—See Page 7

Vol. XIV, No. 88

August 14, 1949

In 2 Sections, Section 1

20 Pages, Price 10 Cents



HENRY WINSTON

WINSTON ILL, JUDGE DENIES HIM RECESS

Bob Thompson Takes Stand

— See Page 3 —

Tom Clark Took \$\$ Of Oil Trust Kingpins

—See Page 3



Connecticut Utility Bills Highest in U. S.

HARTFORD, Conn. — Don't look now—but your gas bill is showing an increase. So is your electric bill. Housewives can be seen in any Connecticut city comparing their light and gas bills, trying to account for the sudden jump in size.

One reason—the Connecticut Power Company was recently granted an increase in gas rates and has already petitioned for still another increase. A hearing was held July 13 by the State Utilities Commission. A further hearing is scheduled for August 24.

To date very little public opposition to the proposed raise has been reported. The Torrington CIO Council has stated its opposition, and a group of people in Stamford have petitioned for an opportunity to be heard against the company's proposal.

Charles L. Campbell, chairman of the board of Connecticut Light & Power Co., in a controversy with Gov. Chester Bowles, admitted that the residential rate for Connecticut users of electricity was 7% per cent higher last year than the national average.

Federal Power Commission studies show that the residential users electric bill in Hartford, for example, had increased three times as much as residential bills nationally. The average cost of electricity per kilowatt hour for all users in Connecticut was 37.4 per cent higher than the 1948 national average.

Bigger utility bills in face of continuing high profits for these private utility companies, together with the recent rise in the cost of food and the relaxation of rent controls are causing increased hardships among the state's 110,000 unemployed workers.

BOX SCORE

E. I. du Pont Nemours & Co., parent concern of Remington Arms Co., Bridgeport non-union shop, reports an increase in profits for the first six months of 1949. Sales are over \$41,000,000 above the same period of last year. Heating up the cold war makes fat bonuses for du Pont bigwigs. Coupon clippers got \$1.82 per share of common stock as against \$1.28 for the corresponding period last year.

Meanwhile Bridgeport still leads the State in the number of jobless claimants with nearly 17,000 recorded cases which does not count part time workers working as little as one hour weekly, nor does it include thousands of workers whose unemployment benefits have expired.

People's Party Forms Council To Aid Jobless

BRIDGEPORT, Conn.—Answering the needs of the growing number of unemployed, the People's Party of Bridgeport initiated a call to the city's unemployed to form an Unemployment Council.

Set up by the City Convention of the party, the Unemployment Committee under the leadership of Joseph Thompson of Yellow Mill Village distributed thousands of leaflets to workers in USES lines inviting them to the meeting.

The leaflet pointed out that thousands of Bridgeport unemployed had been given rent increases in the low-cost housing projects despite the fact that they now have no income.

Plans to sell the wartime projects have been announced. Ironically, first offers will be made to present tenants, many of whom are unemployed.

Cafe Refuses Food to Negro—Judge Okeys It

NORWALK, Conn. — Democracy was dealt a body blow in Norwalk by the ruling of Judge Nevis in favor of a local bar and grill owner and his bartender who refused service to a Negro customer. Messrs Banks and Golden were charged with violation of the State anti-discrimination law in their recent refusal of service to Mr. David Jones.

Mr. Jones, a resident of Bridgeport, entered Mels Bar and Grill about 8:30 p.m. and was refused service by Banks, the bartender. Mr. Jones insisted on being served whereupon Banks went to get a policeman. Mr. Jones charged that the policeman insisted that he go to a restaurant on Commerce Street "where the rest of the colored people are" where he "wouldn't have any trouble getting served."

When Mr. Jones refused to go, the officer told him to get on a bus for Bridgeport and "don't come back!" The bartender claimed in court he refused to serve Mr. Jones because he was too late. (State law requires bars to close at 9 p.m. on Sundays.) The officer who was called stated in court that he emphasized to Mr. Jones that he should go to the "little colored luncheonette on Commerce St. where he wouldn't have any trouble getting served."

Then the officer had arrested Mr. Jones, charging him with drunkenness and breach of peace.

EVEN THOUGH Mr. Jones, at a prior hearing, was cleared of the charge of drunkenness and breach of peace, officers testifying in court repeatedly stated that Mr. Jones was drunk, one officer, a sergeant, even demonstrating how Mr. Jones "staggered" into headquarters.

Any shadow of doubt which may have been in anyone's mind as to whether or not Mr. Jones had been discriminated against was re-

Eagle Lock Wants Cheap Jimcrow Labor

TERRYVILLE, Conn., Aug. 14 —Another proposed move by a Connecticut firm to take advantage of cheap labor produced by the Jimcrow system and discrimination policies in the Southwest was reported in reference to the Eagle Lock Company, division of Bowser, Inc.

Although the local press omits mention of the fact that one of the greatest inducements to firms which contemplate moving out of the state is the South's cheap labor supply, this has been the motivating drive of such firms.

This small industrial community will be hard hit by the loss of local jobs set up by a combination to keep the firm employing over 500 workers, in the town.

Singer Maneuvers Fail to Split Union

BRIDGEPORT, Conn. — Right on the heels of an overwhelming defeat for the company-inspired independent union in Elizabeth, N. J., the striking Singer workers in Bridgeport prepared to administer a devastating blow to the new plans of the Singer Co.

**Mike
RUSSO**

**They've Got
All the Gods
Aimed at the People**

NEVER IN OUR HISTORY as a nation have we experienced an ideological attack of such magnitude, intensity and scurrility as we witness today. Every instrument of capitalist propaganda, like an artillery battery, is arrayed in solid formation directing its fire at the minds of the people. The most backward prejudices are being cultivated through every conceivable means. The chief ideological weapons of the profit-mad, hell-bent-for-war American imperialists are anti-Communism and the racist theory of white supremacy. The aim of this campaign is to inflame the American people to the point of violence against everything decent and progressive. Long established and deeply cherished institutions of the American people, won through struggle and sacrifice, are being daily violated. Tom Clark, arch-enemy of our democratic institutions and a chief hatchet man for the big capitalists, is brazenly elevated to the Supreme Court as a custodian of the Constitution he has so consistently flouted.

This deluge of ideological poison is not accidental or spontaneous. Imperialism, said Lenin, is capitalism in its final, decadent and moribund (dying) stage. Capitalism is deathly sick, afflicted with an incurable disease. Symptoms of its decay—political, economic and ideological are everywhere in evidence.

In the struggle to survive, imperialism can have no progressive reserves to fall back on and consequently must make use of every divisive technique, every rotten device, and resort to force and violence in order to perpetuate its existence.

The aim of Wall Street's ideological offensive is to deceive, corrupt and brutalize the people, as Hitler did, in order to condition them to accept their mad ventures.

Despite big capital's ideological offensive, the American people are becoming increasingly skeptical of the aims of the bipartisan war-makers. Not only can they be won to reject war-mongering propaganda and call a halt to the hair-brained schemes of the men of the trusts; but ultimately the American people will also understand that the next historic advance will be achieved when moribund capitalism is relegated to the graveyard of history and replaced by a Socialist society which will create lasting foundations worthy of the dignity of man.

'Econometrics' Fails To See A Depression

WATERBURY, Conn., Aug. 14 —Waterbury Rotarians sat open-mouthed as a luncheon speaker at the Elton Hotel last week fed them "econometrics." Econometrics being the "measurement of economic forces."

The speaker, Jacob Baker, vice-president of Econometric Institute, said that the present "recession" is due to American buyers returning to their "traditional status of buying what they need, when and as they need."

Dishing out large helpings of his phoney notions, Baker announced that increase in population and increase in productivity (speedup) were "going to make Mr. and Mrs. America among the most happily situated people in the world."

While Mr. Baker laded out Federal Reserve Board data to support his hectic metrics, thousands of "happily situated" unemployed brass workers within a stone's throw of the Elton continued as usual to not buy what they need when and as they need it. While the increased birth rate made some unemployed families even happier, it also caused them a lot more worries. And the speed-up in Waterbury factories, turning out an even larger number of goods per worker for the happily situated employers, also turned out more workers onto the jobless scrapheap.

So, even econometric Jacob Baker will be eating his own words.

Vets Mourn At 'Burial' Of 52-20

NEW BRITAIN, Conn., Aug. 14.—A mock funeral parade for the "burial" of the 52-20 veterans benefits which expired July 25, was scheduled in New Britain this past week. Organized by a committee of World War II veterans for the extension of 52-20, the plan called for a mass rally to climax the parade in the center of the city.

The committee was called together at the initiative of the local People's Party and includes representatives of various local unions and other organizations. Headed by Stanley Michalowski, former candidate for state senator on the People's Party ticket, this group has planned activities to inform the community on the necessity for continuing the 52-20 benefits.

The parade was to be led by a coffin carried in a large open-body truck draped in black, "mourners"—unemployed veterans who were dependent upon the benefits.

**Gala
PEOPLE'S PICNIC**
Sponsored by
United Labor From Committee
of Connecticut
**OUTSTANDING
ENTERTAINMENT**
Leading Dance Orchestra
SUNDAY, SEPT. 11
STARTING AT 12 NOON
9 Indian Grove, Chase Lane
off Route 100, West Haven, Conn.

here to break the strike. Going in to its thirteenth week, the ranks of the workers remain solid despite attempts of a handful of disgruntled workers and anti-union elements to start an independent union.

The membership of Local 227, United Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers, CIO, challenged this "company-inspired" group of strikebreakers for an immediate election to determine the bargaining rights for the Singer workers. This followed the withdrawal of former Connecticut governor James Shannon as counsel for the independent group.

A delegation of striking Singer workers visited Shannon and explained the real nature of the independent group. An astute politician, Shannon realized that his further association with a strike-breaking group would alienate any genuine labor support he might expect in the future.

IN ANSWER to the union's challenge for an election, the Singer bosses replied that they had received no request for an election from any other group and therefore could not do anything about it. When leaders of the independent group were approached they replied that they were still "in the formative stage."

The membership of Local 227 expelled four members now in the leadership of the independent group, and a fifth who had never belonged to a union was exposed in a union statement as always having been anti-union.

At the union's request, Mayor McLevy of this city has attempted to bring both sides together, but the company's refusal to negotiate the issue of "speedup" has prolonged the strike.

At the last session of the Common Council, Alderman Edward Sandula, with an eye to the mayoralty nomination on the Republican ticket, castigated the Singer company for its strike-breaking attempts, accusing the company of "at no time showing good faith." He introduced a resolution charging the company with "trying to undermine the security of the workers," and "stubbornly refusing to meet with the union pointing out that the company may attempt a back to work movement, thereby inciting violence."

Socialist Mayor McLevy's controlled council did not act on Sandula's resolution calling on the Council to "force" the Company to confer with union officials. To cover up, McLevy agreed to appoint a special committee to make an attempt to bring about a settlement.

MEANWHILE the strikers are digging in for a fight against this obviously company-move to split the workers. The huge Singer monopoly, with plants throughout the world, had so speeded up the workers that they were able to accumulate a huge inventory with which they hope to beat the strike.

Aid is being sent from the offices of the International union and other locals in the district. The membership of GE local 203 of Bridgeport voted to give the strikers \$1,000 for their support. Weekly collections have been made by the strikers at the shop-gates of the huge GE plant and at other places.

The local People's Party organization is continuing its weekly collection of food and canned goods for the strikers. Hundreds of dollars worth of groceries are being gathered in the campaign throughout the city. They have urged all groups to rally to the support of the Singer strikers.

NASHUA COPS ARREST FIVE UNEMPLOYED

NASHUA, N. H.—Nashua police, faithful to the interests of their mill-owner bosses, last week jailed the unemployed New Hampshire workers on a charge of "distributing handbills without a permit." The five men were passing out leaflets announcing a local meeting called to form a Nashua Unemployment Council.

The leaflets, addressed to those who "can't collect your checks, who are about to be evicted, who can't pay your grocer," roused mill-owners ire by outlining a program of relief to unemployed families. Cops swooped down on the five jobless young men and threw them in the city jail.

The men remained in jail overnight before being taken to municipal court. They were released without bail. The case was continued in order to allow attorneys to prepare legal briefs on the constitutionality of the city ordinance under which the men were arrested.

Mass. Unions Plan Lobby For Jobless

BOSTON—Five CIO unions last week planned a State House lobby to force legislators into enacting a program of action for the unemployed. The last-ditch battle for unemployment relief shaped up as official estimates placed the number of jobless at 258,000.

Joint sponsors of the lobby include the Fur and Leather Workers, United Electrical Workers, United Office and Professional Workers, United Packinghouse Workers, and United Furniture Workers. The five unions pointed out that increased unemployment compensation has finally been advocated by the national CIO.

The lobby will demand passage of H. 905, a bill previously rejected by the Democratic-controlled legislature. The bill would increase jobless benefits to \$30 per week for a 40-week period. Lobbyists will also ask continuance of the recently expired jobless benefits for veterans, as well as a complete program for meeting emergency needs of unemployed workers.

FBI PUTS GAG ON GATES' MEETING

BOSTON — Nazi-like pressure from the FBI political police cancelled last week's scheduled Rally for Human and Civil Rights, at which John Gates, Worker editor and one of 12 Communists on trial in New York, was to have spoken. The rally had been sponsored by the Civil Rights Congress.

The CRC was given notice of the cancellation of a rent agreement only 24 hours before the scheduled meeting. The CRC had held a contract, in the form of a receipt, from the Tremont Temple. CRC representative Henry Cooperstock declared that "there are indications that this was deliberate . . . for fear of a civil liberties fight if it had been done a week before."

The Tremont Temple attorney declared in court that the meeting had been cancelled because Otis Hood, chairman of the Mass. Communist Party was a member of the CRC's executive board and because of "information given by the FBI."

Hoodlums Can't Gag Anne Burlak Talk

LAWRENCE, Mass.—Organized violence from a mob of young hoodlums, acting under friendly eyes of Lawrence police, failed to stop veteran Communist leader Anne Burlak from presenting the Communist program for the unemployed to an outdoor meeting in this important textile center.

The teen-age gang worked hard in efforts to break up the meeting. Well prepared with red-baiting placards, the hoodlums blocked off traffic, sounded horns, shouted, waved sticks and provoked listeners. One bystander, who insisted that the speaker had a right to be heard, was arrested. None of the hoodlums were restrained by police. Police had refused to grant a permit for the meeting, because of "downtown traffic conditions."

The teen-agers deliberately created a traffic jam. More than 200 were waiting opposite City Hall to hear Miss Burlak, well known here for her leadership of textile workers through two depressions.

The audience soon swelled to 400. When Miss Burlak asked the audience whether they wanted the meeting to continue, in the face of

the organized disruption, the crowd shouted back "Yes." Miss Burlak's remarks on the unemployment crisis struck home to Lawrence textile workers, some 40 percent of whom are now jobless.

Commenting on the incident, Miss Burlak declared that "no amount of terror or intimidation on the part of the textile bosses in Lawrence or their police department and organized hoodlums will prevent us from bringing a program to the workers of this city to meet the growing unemployment. We will be back again."

"It is for advocating such a program," Miss Burlak said, "that the leaders of the Communist Party are on trial at Foley Square. That is why the fight to defend the 12 Communists in New York, as well as the fight for the right of my party to speak in Lawrence, is fundamentally the fight for jobs for American workers and for peace and freedom."

Worcester Jobs Lost To Cold War Frenzy

WORCESTER, Mass.—Thirteen thousand unemployed workers in the Worcester area learned last week that American-imposed restrictions on trade with the Soviet Union and the democratic countries of eastern Europe had cost the city "the equivalent

Here's What to Do

Sure you're busy, but you're never too busy to help in the never ending battle against white chauvinism and Jimcrow. The Ritz Plaza Hall, 218 Huntington Ave., still won't rent its floor for an interracial dance scheduled by Young Progressives' Club Emancipation. Join the picket-lines before the hall on Mondays, Fridays, and Saturdays, 7 to 8 p. m.

While you're at it, help gather petition signatures and organize the mass defense of Harold Sanders, 15-year-old Negro boy convicted of "assault" after being slugged

of 1,000 jobs." The information, relayed to Secretary of Commerce Charles Sawyer by Isador Pickman, regional director of the CIO's Fur and Leather Workers, was carried prominently in the local press for the first time.

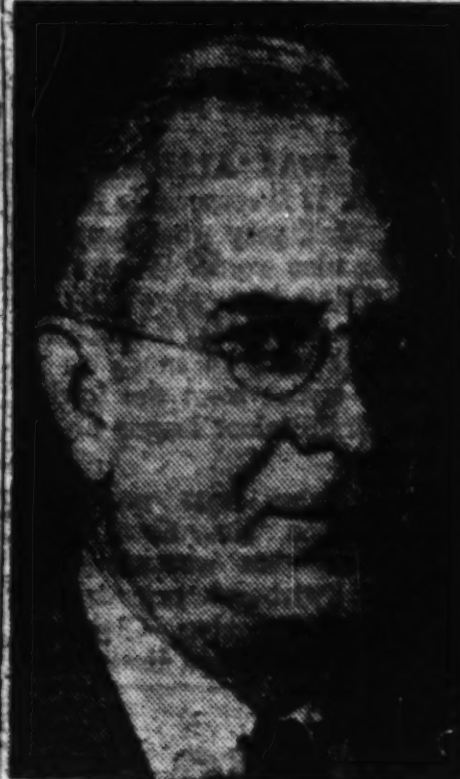
Sawyer, in New England to "check" on economic conditions, replied that he doubted that East-West trade had fallen. The same Sawyer, in a March, 1949 report to Congress on foreign trade, proudly reported figures on the drastic cut in East-West trade.

Pickman declared that "millions of jobs are being destroyed" by

steps to accept offers of large scale trade agreements made by the eastern democracies.

The petition declares that "during the last depression thousands of Worcester workers kept working only because of Russian orders. The committee points out that Poland, Czechoslovakia, Russia, Finland and Hungary want abrasives, abrasive products, and grinding machines; that the USSR, Finland, and Czechoslovakia require looms and textile machinery, wire and wire products; and that the Soviet Union asks rolling mill and paper making machinery.

All these products are manufactured in the Worcester area, described by the government as one of the nation's unemployment sore-spots. Wide-open, peaceful trade with these countries would create untold additional jobs in Worcester.



CHARLES SAWYER

the government's policy of barring exports to eastern European countries. He explained that Worcester was especially hard hit because Worcester-type products are in great demand in these countries.

THE EXCHANGE between Pickman and Sawyer gave new impetus to the work of the Worcester Committee to Promote East-West Trade. Committee members are collecting signatures on a petition to President Truman asking that he lift the embargo on trade with eastern Europe that he take

A LETTER relating these facts, written by Francis Auseins, secretary of the committee, was printed in the Worcester Evening Gazette. But significantly, a single paragraph from the letter was cut out. The censored paragraph read as follows:

"As for the danger of shipping potential war material to Eastern Europe, it is significant that Russia is perfectly willing to resume the large shipments of manganese if trade were restored. Certainly a country preparing to attack us, as it is alleged, would not be willing to ship us large quantities of an essential ingredient for steel making and the manufacture of armaments."

Apparently newspaper editors feared that Worcester's steel workers would understand this simple logic well enough to see through the phony war hysteria peddled daily by the press on behalf of its capitalist bosses.

Life of the Party, by Elizabeth Curley Flynn, appears in the Daily Worker Tuesday and Friday.

Vote Boston Fare Increase; O'Brien Fights It in Court

BOSTON.—Nine hundred thousand daily customers last week dug deep into already slender pocketbooks to pay increased transportation fares to the Metropolitan Transit Authority. The MTA fare boost, political hot potato of the year, was finally voted by Gov. Paul Dever's Department of Public Utilities.

Fares, previously a flat 10 cents, were shifted to a "sliding scale" of 5, 10, 15, and 20 cents, with transfer privileges abolished. The overwhelming majority of riders will pay the 15 and 20 cent fare.

The fare increase, debated hotly for over a year, capped a long record of deceit and sell-out by both old political parties. Gov. Paul Dever, coasting on a slogan of "No Fifteen Cent Fare," led the Democratic Party to a record-shattering political victory last November.

Big business spokesmen and the Boston press had pushed hard for the fare hike, claiming it was necessary to make up a \$9,000,000 MTA deficit. Communist Party members, published in a widely circulated pamphlet, proved con-

clusively that the MTA deficit was caused by excessive interest payments to MTA bondholders. MTA General Manager Edward Dana admitted that the 10-cent fare more than covered the road's operating expenses.

Research disclosed that the MTA (formerly the Boston El) had been a juicy plum for political grafters and the State Street banks. Democrats and Republicans had teamed up to milk the fare-paying public time after time. Progressives had demanded increased corporate taxes to make up the deficits, caused by bankers' profits from the MTA.

DOUBLE-DEAL Dever, with Truman-like demagoguery, talked "no fare increase" while taking no steps to prevent one. Dever presented a tax program which, if adopted, could have made up most of the deficit. But the Democratic governor had no intention of fighting for the tax program. He failed to pressure legislators—even of his own party—into voting for such measures as tax on interest and dividends.

Labor and progressive forces, unfortunately, failed to recognize some of the good features of the Dever tax program. Though the Governor's proposals were made only for window dressing, with no intention of pushing them through, progressives should have organized a real fight for them. But the tax program was voted down, with little organized labor support. The fare increase was shoved through.

LAST HOPE in the fight against the fare hike was the court battle initiated by Progressive Party Executive Director Walter O'Brien, candidate for mayor of Boston. O'Brien, coming into court as an injured daily user of the MTA system, asked a court injunction against the increase. He declared that the DFU had required only 1½ hours to approve the complex new fare schedule, and that the schedule could not possibly have been adequately considered in that time.

Though denying the injunction, the judge did order MTA officials to appear in court at a later date.

TIME OF LIFE PROMISED AT LABOR PRESS PICNIC

BOSTON.—Progressive Massachusetts is straining eagerly at the leash, awaiting THE social event of the season: The event, of course, is the annual Labor Press Picnic. But THIS year the picnic is sponsored by the United Labor Press Committee, with proceeds being shared by the New England Worker and the foreign language progressive press. The picnic—a bare three weeks away—falls, appropriately enough, on Labor Day, Sept. 5.

From 10 a. m. till the dark of night the grounds of Camp Ararat on beautiful Vose Pond, Maynard, will echo with the sounds of entertainment and sports, frolicking through swimming dancing, and munching on superb refreshments. National dishes—shashlik, shish-kabob, pizza, gefilte fish—will be served. Folk dances will be staged. The Little World Series—a contest between Phil Mamber's Labor Youth League Nine and Garfield's Goats—will go either nine innings or until Garfield's men drop from old age.

All this, friends, for 50 cents. Tickets are available at the Progressive Bookshop or by calling MA 4-3883. Round trip bus tickets are sold for \$1.25. No charge for

children. And remember, the proceeds will keep the labor press fighting for another year.

C. P. Radio— Same Station, New Time

FALL RIVER, Mass. — The Communist Party's weekly radio broadcast has been switched to a new time. The programs continue every week over Station WSAR, but time has been changed to 1 p. m., Sunday.

The station, broadcasting at 1480 kilocycles, can be heard in many parts of New England. Though the program often emphasizes textile workers, it is intended for all workers.

Topics covered in the weekly broadcasts, though paying special attention to conditions in New England, also comment on national and international events. Tell your friends to listen in the evening to the Communist Party every Sunday.

WORKER Sports

He Said Pirates Would Hire Negroes

THAT WAS BACK IN 1946—BUT PITTSBURGH STILL HAS A LILY WHITE BALL CLUB

It's time for a few reminders. Here is reminder No. 1, especially for Pittsburgh readers, but for all sports fans as well.

The following letter was sent to the Daily Worker sports department in response to a query which asked in substance:

1—Would your club sign qualified Negro players? 2—Is your club presently scouting Negro players the same as it does other players? 3—Do you agree there is no room for discrimination in America's national pastime?

This was the answer from Frank McKinney, prexy of the Pittsburgh Pirates, was as follows:

Pittsburgh Athletic Club
Lester Rodney & Bill Mardo
Daily Worker
35 E. 12th Street
New York, N. Y.

In answer to your letter of October 18th, I am happy to respond to the three questions as follows:

1—Any ball player of outstanding qualifications who is a free agent and who has not as yet reached the age of 21, regardless of age, creed or color, would be signed by the Pittsburgh organi-

zation.

2—Our scouts are directed and instructed to scout talent regardless of race, creed or color. However the one restriction is that no player be signed after he has reached the age of 21.

3—In answer to your question No. 3, I will only say that if we choose to continue to maintain this great country as a free democracy there is no room for discrimination of race, creed or color.

Very truly yours,
FRANK E. McKINNEY

THAT WAS ALMOST three years ago. Is it reasonable now to ask Mr. McKinney what happened to all the nice words? Has a single Negro player been signed by the Pittsburgh team? Has a single Negro player who so much as received a tryout from the lowliest of the Pirate minor league organizations?

Have there been no Negro players since November, 1946, good enough to warrant a trial with the Pittsburgh organization? Since then Brooklyn, Cleveland, the Giants, Yanks and Braves have

signed to contracts over fifteen players, some of them under 21.

As for the super-insistence on the age limit by Mr. McKinney. For one thing there are obviously many Negro players under 21 well worth signing for a look-see and development. The other team's scouts had no trouble finding them.

For another thing—the Pirates regularly buy players from the minors well over that age—a recent example being Dino Restelli, 26, from San Francisco.

If Frank McKinney wanted to truly end the color line in Pittsburgh, in keeping with his ringing words that there is "no room" for discrimination, he could today buy from the Brooklyn organization as a ready made start, Sam Jethroe of Montreal, who is batting .340, leads the International League in hits, runs, triples and stolen bases (68). He could have had Henry Thompson and Monte Irvin this year just as easily as the Giants got them. His scouts could find young Negro players of merit right in the Pittsburgh area itself.

If they weren't color blind, they could.

(NEXT WEEK: What the Detroit Tigers told the Daily Worker in response to the same questions.)

Own Language

By Bill Wolf

Baseball has a colorful, and interesting language all of its own. Some of the expressions are obvious and clearly understood by the ordinary fan. But lots of the terms and jargon are out of this world, and seem to have no relation to their real meaning.

Take the expression, Can of Corn. When a batter raises an easy fly ball, the players holler "Can of corn! Can of corn!"

Another beauty heard on the diamond is: "He's a hitchy-koo" meaning a fidgety batter who goes through a million unnecessary motions up at the plate before swinging. If you can figure out where that one came from, you qualify for the Cooperstown Baseball Museum.

Oldtime pitchers call their curveball a "Mackerel" but nobody knows why. A curve ball has many other names, as; No. 2 (probably because the catcher signals with two fingers for the pitch), a wrinkle, a dinky, a downer (a drop curve) a bender, a dipsy-do, a hook and so on.

Some of the descriptions of batters are odd, as witness; A weak hitter is variously called a banjo hitter, a buttercup hitter, a Yankee Doodle hitter, a ukele hitter. By stretching your imagination, the reference to stringed instruments can be connected up to the tinny plunkety sound sometimes heard when a batter bloop one for a basehit just out of reach of the infield.

A fidgety kind of pitcher is known to the trade as a herky jerky. One of the best was Fidgety Phil Collins of the Philly Nationals some years back. He used to stand out on the mound and go through a regular ritual before he ever threw a pitch plateward. He would pull down his cap, hitch up his pants, wipe some imaginary speck off the ball with both hands, tap the ball into his glove three or four times, kick the rubber, to

make sure it was there. Then he would be all set to pitch and by this time most batters would be ready for the psychiatrists. You don't see any more of this "war of nerves" in the bigtime because they've outlawed it.

If you heard somebody being cussed out as a Blind Tom, a Jesse James, a robber, a guesser, the reference is to the poor umpire who can please nobody except his mother.

Ballplayers although not always what you'd call class-conscious, also feel the pinch of low wages. When they say they are playing for "coffee and cake" or "fish-cakes," they mean they're playing for peanuts. And in their own cute way they recognized the gutter

journalism of the press. Years ago, when they complained about inferior, or poor quality wood in the bats they called such a stick "A Morning Journal." And if that isn't a political observation, it'll do until a better one comes along.

OTHER COLORFUL EXPRESSIONS of the diamond are: A Batter is a player who does a lot of gabbing and kidding; A Traffic Cop is really the third base coach; A cigar box is a small ball park, where homers are a dime a dozen; a Coal Tender is a sharp-eyed batter who never swings at anything unless it's right over the disc; a County Fair is a showy exhibitionist who makes the easy plays look hard. When a batter proves weak against curveball pitching, they say of him: "Uncle Charley's got him." Which may or may not be referring to the famous curveball pitcher, No-hit Charley Robertson, of the 1920's.

Paris to Budapest—For Peace!



PARISIANS CHEER the start of a relay which is carrying clear through to Budapest, Hungary, where the World Festival of Youth is being held Aug. 15-21. An international sports program is one of the highlights of the peace festival.

On the Score Board

By Lester Rodney

Chatting With Henry Thompson

THE GIANTS WERE going through batting practice at Ebbets Field though for this night it was to do them little good as big Don Newcombe, now unmistakably the league's rookie of the year, permitted only Whitey Lockman to cross home plate.

The big practice cage at home plate which keeps fouls from going into the stands also protects wandering reporters, so there I leaned while chatting intermittently with Henry Thompson, the Giant second baseman and one of the first two Negro players to ever wear a big league uniform with the inscription "NY."

"Yes," the five foot ten, medium built athlete said, leaning on his bat, "It was sure an interesting trip West. I swung East with the Browns once two years ago, but it wasn't the same. I didn't feel set then."

Thompson was referring to the abortive "trial" he and Willard Brown received two years ago. After a few weeks the St. Louis management mysteriously dropped them, unconditionally. Two years later the young second baseman is good enough to be singled out by opposing managers as key reason for the tightening of Giant pitching and the surge of the Polo Grounders to third place. So he obviously was a good enough prospect to be at least farmed out to the minors two summers back.

Speaking of St. Louis, I asked, where did you and Monte Irvin stay there?

"We put up in a Negro hotel," he said. "We heard the Case Hotel doesn't want Negroes, and, well, we don't want the Case Hotel, is the only way to figure until that situation changes. In all the other cities we stay with the team. I want to say the fellows on the club are a good bunch. Monte and I are two more ballplayers. Excuse me," and in he went for his raps.

Some Western Fans Booed

HENRY BATS lefthanded, holdig his bat high and well back. Just before he swings, his right, or forward, knee moves back in a style reminiscent of Earl Combs of the old Yanks. He hits an occasional surprising long ball for his size and had rapped 13 homers in Jersey City before coming up. Now he belted one of the practice groovers high and far over the right field screen, and Bobby Thomson, leaning against the back of the cage, intoned, "Six hundred more Chesterfields."

Back again as Whitey Lockman steps in, Thompson continued: "There some people in the stands boo you here and there, but what the heck. Most take you as a ballplayer."

Hitting improving? "Well," he pondered, "I think so. My average isn't too high, but they say I've been on a lot with errors and walks and that counts for a leadoff man."

Think you'll get up around that .300 mark next year with this experience under your belt, and starting from scratch with the others in spring training?

"I sincerely do," he said. "I've always hit .300 wherever I was and I think I can do it here."

Bob Feller paid you quite a compliment not so long ago, I said.

He smiled. "Yeah, I read that. I hit Bob pretty good in exhibitions. He told me he thought I could make the grade then."

Have you changed your hitting style in any way since coming up and facing the sharper big league pitching?

"Yes," he said, "I've moved closer to the plate. These fellows don't throw the fat ones through the middle. Standing back too far they shave that outside corner and I couldn't get any wood on it trying to pull."

"He's Great," Says Rigney

BACK HE WENT for another turn. Bespectacled Billy Rigney said hello and confirmed our feeling that for him there was no place like shortstop, his natural position. He was enthusiastic about Thompson.

"He's a great ballplayer to work with around second, the kind that gives you confidence," he said. "He's really helped us. Say, don't count us out of anything. We'll give anybody a fight yet!"

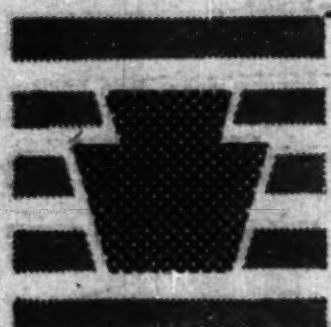
The man Rigney replaced at short, thin faced Buddy Kerr, hove into sight and got a big welcome. With several others, he had abjured the plane ride and come by train. "Where you been?" several yelled. "I came by boat, me and La Fata," Buddy grinned. He's 28 and considered washed up by some. He's been beamed twice. He has a wife and kid and never made too much money in his very brief league whirl. A determined holdout when at his peak, he doesn't sit too well with the Giant management. He's a good reminder that this is more than an amiable game, this baseball.

Thompson came back again and spoke of Monte Irvin's throw in St. Louis. "He was way back against the fence and I thought he would throw it to me. But when he threw I saw that rocket heading for home plate, took one look at Schoendienst halfway from third and said that guy's a dead duck. Durocher said it was the best throw he ever saw."

It was almost time for the field workmen to wheel the cumbersome cage away. The Dodgers emerged en masse in their white satin night uniforms for fielding practice. Some banter began to fly back and forth, mostly among the older players on each team who knew each other for years. "Hey, No. 7," yelled Giant substitute Bert Haas, "what's your batting average?" Mike McCormick just snorted. "I know it," jeered Haas. "The papers run the local averages every day now. Two forty nine! I'm two sixty-five, you bum!"

"One more quick round," Sid Gordon yelled. "Top of the batting order start, everybody take one cut and out."

"It pays to be leadoff man," laughed Thompson as he ran in for his swing while the others put up a din and a holler to delay the taking away of the cage.



**PENNA.
EDITION**

Judge Raps Slugger Cops

—See Page 1-A

The Worker

Brinton Strike Solid

—See Page 9

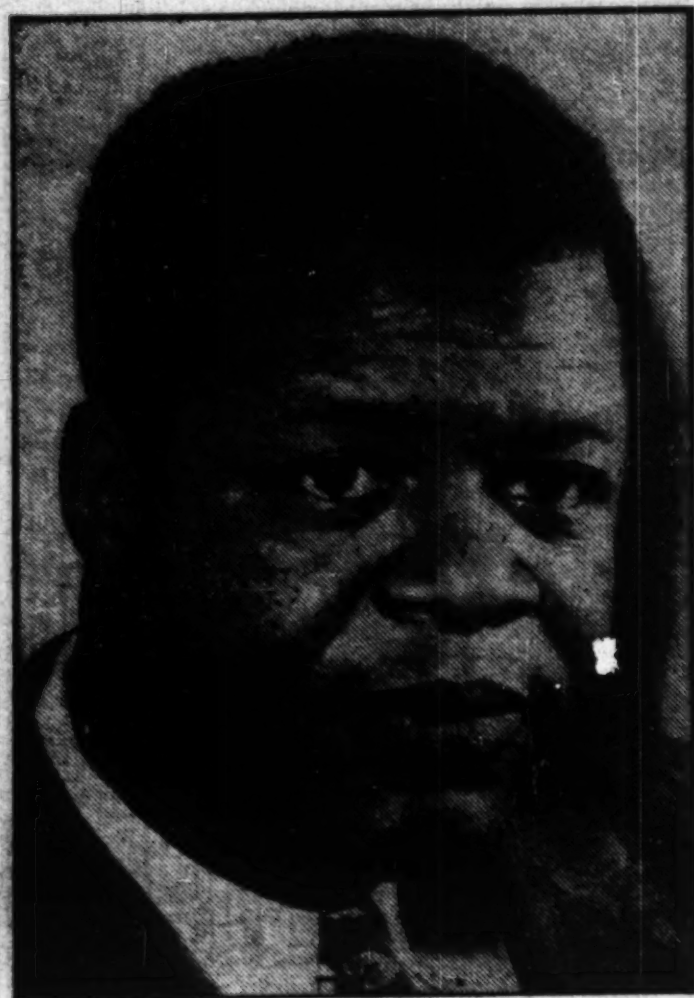
Reentered as second class matter Oct. 29, 1947, at the post office at New York, N. Y., under the Act of March 3, 1879

Vol. XIV, No. 33

August 14, 1949

In 3 Sections, Section 1

28 Pages Price 10 Cents



HENRY WINSTON

WINSTON ILL, JUDGE DENIES HIM RECESS

Bob Thompson Takes Stand

— See Page 3 —

**Tom Clark
Took \$\$\$ Of
Oil Trust
Kingpins**

—See Page 3



JUDGE FLAYS COPS

-See Page 9

Lancaster CIO Leader Kidnapped In Plot to Smash Rubber Local

LANCASTER.—A week before he was abducted and taken for a ride at pistol point by two gunmen, Paul Shaub, president of the CIO Rubber Workers at the Armstrong Cork Co. plant here, received anonymous threats to get him and "his henchmen" if a strike broke out at the plant. The threats were received, Shaub revealed, just as the contract between Local 285, CIO Rubber Workers, and the Armstrong Co. was about to expire Aug. 1, after months of fruitless negotiations.

ON AUGUST 3, Shaub reported to local police that earlier that morning two men had entered his automobile, and holding a pistol to his head, ordered him to drive out of town. He was told to drive off the main road. When he refused, Shaub said, a scuffle ensued and he was able to stop the car before an all-night garage and shout for help. The men fled.

Shaub, president of the local CIO Council, together with a representative of the AFL and other labor leaders, visited the Mayor and the chief of police, who promised to investigate, but the gunmen are still at large at this writing.

If the abduction of Shaub was an attempt to intimidate the Armstrong workers, it failed.

The day after Shaub's abduction, Armstrong workers met and voted to authorize a strike vote in support of their demand for a 25-cent an hour wage increase, pensions and health and welfare program.

THE THREATS and abduction of Shaub are viewed by labor leaders here as part of a planned campaign to "get" Shaub and smash the union. Under Shaub's progressive leadership, Local 285 has a long record of militant struggle.

Outright attempts to bring company-unionism to the Armstrong plant last Spring during the local's election campaign came just as contract negotiations were beginning. H. W. Prentis, Jr., president of the company, in a drive said to have cost \$20,000, openly supported a slate composed of one-time company union elements and suspended members of the local which ran in opposition to the progressive slate.

Despite Prentis' slick campaign Shaub and the other progressives



"Sure, President Truman has kept his promises 100 percent—one percent of the time."

Prentis has long been considered a spokesman for the most fascist-minded wing of the National Association of Manufacturers, of which he is a past president.

'Catch-Turn' in Steel Mills Robs Duquesne Workers

Dear Editor:

Down South, the Negro sharecroppers have a vivid way of describing their long, stretched-out work-day—"From can see to can't see!"

Up North, we steelworkers have an equally colorful phrase for our work schedules—"catch-turn."

With work at the Duquesne

works spotty, and one-third of the 5,800 workers here laid off, the bosses have come up with this new wrinkle. They do not schedule us for any particular day. "If you want to take a chance, and come in, we may be able to use you" is the way they put it.

Then, if no work is available, the company refuses to pay two hours call-in pay (as spelled-out in

the contract) because "you see you were not scheduled." We are out carfare, lunch and travelling time—and no pay.

Not a peep out of the union against this vicious shape-up! With living standards and pays butchered and cut from under us, steelworkers must get a wage hike now!

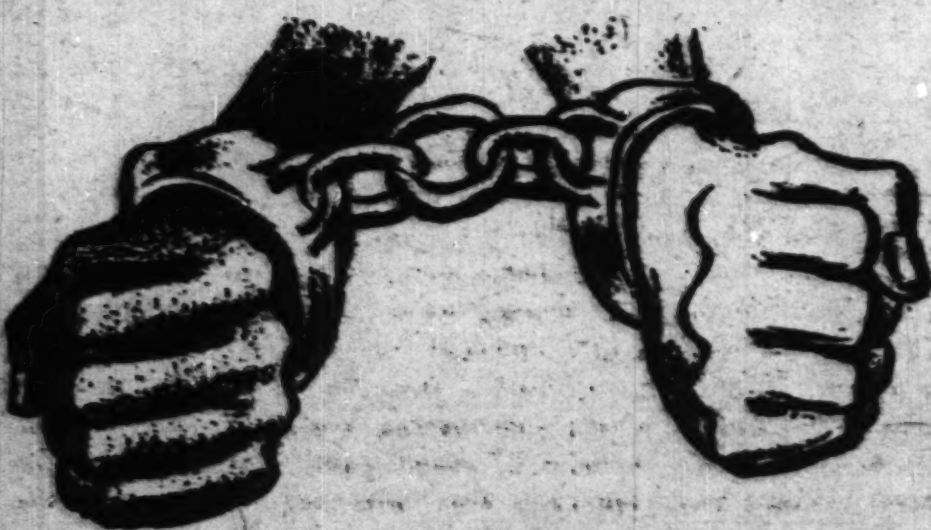
Every day, I hear stories of guys putting up cars for sale, while the banks yap about overdue mortgage payments. "We can't eat spaghetti seven times a week" is the way one guy put it.

I DON'T SEE where this 60-day panel is going to do any good. One of the guys on it, Daugherty, once said that the "Wagner Act would be harmful to employees and beneficial to employers."

He also came up with the crack that "labor will eventually have to give up its right to strike and accept compulsory arbitration." Another guy on this fact-finding board is David L. Cole. He's got a juicy background too—corporation lawyer for the Silk and Rayon Manufacturers Ass'n since 1933.

There's no need for the union to wrap up these strike signs we've painted. With this kind of a loaded board. What sort of decision can we expect? Now's the time to organize for the fight 60 days away! Carnegie-Illinois Worker.

SUSTAIN THE FIGHT FOR FREEDOM



Your Money Is Needed to Help Free the '12'

Sends funds to Communist Party of Eastern Pennsylvania & Delaware Room 710, 250 S. Broad Street, Philadelphia 2, Pa.

A Father of Five, He's Been on Strike 12 Solid Weeks

By Norman Anderson

PHILADELPHIA.—What does it mean to be on strike 12 solid weeks?

How does it feel for a father of five children to walk the picket line, week after week, month after month?

We found some of the answers by talking to Edward Golden, 47, a member of fighting Local 155, CIO Electrical Workers.

Last May, he and 200 union brothers at the H. Brinton Knitting Machine Co., 3700 Kensington Ave., struck for higher wages after months of fruitless negotiations. The company refused to budge from its offer of only 2-cent-an-hour more.

STRIKES ARE nothing new for Ed Golden. Like thousands of textiles, hosiery, steel and electrical workers in Philadelphia's industrial Northeast, he has a long background of union militancy.

He has seen many strikes and in the black year of 1931 was a striker himself for seven months at the Trio Hosiery Co. Before joining the UE he had been a member of the American Federation of Hosiery Workers for 23 years.

We met Ed Golden in the Brinton strike headquarters on the third floor of a building at Tioga and Kensington Aves. He had just come from picket duty at the plant several blocks away.

He is of average height, stocky and his hair is graying. He speaks slowly, carefully weighing each word.

HOW IS HE making out after 12 weeks on the line?

"We're not eating steaks anymore," he said, "but we're getting along. It isn't easy, but the \$10 we get from the union every week and the groceries the Progressive Party collected for us are helpful."

He had a bank balance of \$300 when the strike began he said, but it has just about disappeared now.

Golden indicated his determination to stick it out to the end. And in this respect, he said, his wife, Margaret, is behind him 100 percent.

"She says to stick to it until you get something out of it. We're all willing to put up with the temporary hardship. There won't be much left if we don't stick together now."

He has five children, Margaret 17; Jean, 16; Lorraine, 12; Mary, 8, and Edward, 6. It's tough to be out of work 12 weeks with a family that size, but Ed Golden has faith in his union, and in his leaders.

LOCAL 155 HAS helped Ed increase his wages and get other benefits every year since Brinton's was organized in 1945.

"To keep the union away everybody got a 10-cent raise," he declared. "We organized anyway and immediately got another 7-cent increase."

He's won other increases since then, including a merit pay hike.

His rate at the time he struck was \$1.16 an hour. How can a man with a wife and five children get along on that?

"The only reason we get along at all was because we live in a Government housing project where rent is about \$30 a month. If we had to be \$50 or \$60 I don't know how we would make out."

Brinton's two-cent increase offer is considered a direct result of the settlement made by Carey-Block red-baiting leaders of the UE Philco local last spring.

THE METAL MANUFACTURERS Association is using Brinton and North Brothers workers, another Local 155 shop on strike for a number of weeks, as guinea pigs for this purpose.

Ed declared: "They're just trying to break our union and us. They don't care how they do it so long as they hold on to theirs."

"We've voted unanimously for full support for our negotiators. I'll go along with them. They're fighting in our interests."

Hearst Sheet Poses as 'Friend'

Dear Editor:

The Pittsburgh Sun-Telegram, a Hearst paper, has flip-flopped over-night and now believes in union "democracy!"

On July 13, the Hearst sheet carried a front-page story about 96 steelworkers in the Edgar-Thomson Works of the Carnegie-Illinois Steel Corp. who had signed a petition demanding that the union conduct a strike vote "before any walk-out commences."

That the petition was company inspired is evident. Instead of being given to the steel union, it was sent to a Pittsburgh radio news broadcaster. This newspaper, Lewis & Clark, is the same anti-labor attorney who is representing

the State of Georgia in trying to extradite Leon Johnson, a chain-gang refugee, back to the chain-gang and certain death of Negro "justice" in Georgia!

The Pittsburgh Press, an equally vicious labor-baiting sheet, in screaming headlines declares, "14 Million-a-Month Payroll Lost if Steel Goes on Strike." This paper tries to paint a story about how the steelworkers are "hailing the strike true."

Stooges are quoted in the Pittsburgh Press, who state, "We don't want a strike, and we don't want a raise. The strike ought to be called off completely—it's not time for a strike."

The paper graciously does let a

(Continued on Page 10)

The People Have a Choice in '49

FOR THE FIRST TIME in many years, the people of Philadelphia are offered a real choice in city elections.

For years, Philadelphians have had to vote for the Republicans or the Democrats—both of them serving the interests of the self-same upper-class financial ruling circle.

But this year the big-business parties face genuine opponents. The Progressive Party, with its militant program for the people, has announced its ticket of citywide candidates.

No Philadelphian in 1944 has to throw away his vote on big-business candidates.

BIG BUSINESS interests, who manipulate both Democratic and Republican parties are not stupid. They have seen the people's distrust of so-called "opponents"—Democratic hacks like John B. Kelly, who grew rich off of crumbs thrown him by the GOP bosses.

They feared that this revolt against City Hall, combined with distrust of Democratic "opponents," might lead to a genuine opposition party, based on the people's needs. They had to do something to stall this movement.

So they dreamed up Dilworth.

DILWORTH IS a corporation lawyer, whose law firm has a long and infamous anti-labor record.

His running mate, Joseph Sill Clark, Jr., also a

corporation lawyer, is of an old Philadelphia banking family with the closest ties with Philadelphia's financial oligarchy.

It is inconceivable that either Dilworth or Clark could ever act against the interests of the ruling circles they represent—interests which demand the wage tax and no profits tax; minimum appropriations for welfare services; no public funds for a jobs program; no civil rights for Negroes, no change in PTC management or policies which would threaten the profits of the PTC bondholders.

You can search the speeches of Dilworth and Clark. Nowhere will you find a basic challenge to the evil bi-partisan big-business program that impoverishes Philadelphia's people.

YET DESPITE the emptiness of their program, Clark and Dilworth have succeeded in fooling large numbers of honest Philadelphians. Dilworth's constant "challenge" or corrupt GOP rule, his lively street corner meetings, his dramatic "debate" with Aus Meehan—have made him seem a courageous champion of the people, or at least a "lesser evil" than the GOP machine.

You hear people saying:

"Anybody would be better than that City Hall gang."

"Sure, I know Dilworth is a corporation lawyer, but still he's better than Meehan."

"I don't want to throw away my vote to the Progressives, when at last we might get a change after 70 years of the GOP."

To these honest Philadelphians we say:

"DON'T BE A SUCKER!" Don't fall for exactly and precisely the line thrown out to you by the city's financial master-minds. That's why they dangle Dilworth in front of you—to prevent you from building the one thing they fear, a party of your own, the Progressive Party.

A YEAR AGO President Truman campaigned as a "champion" of labor and the people. He fooled millions into voting for him as a "lesser evil."

Today his campaign promises lie smashed. The reactionary offensive, spearheaded by the Truman Administration itself, is gaining speed. And the people are beginning to see that reaction would have been halted and the people's needs served NOT by electing Truman, the "lesser evil," but by rolling up a tremendous vote for Henry Wallace, candidate of the Progressive Party.

Big business succeeded in diverting the people to its "lesser evil" candidate, Truman, in 1948. In 1949, in Philadelphia, it hopes to win liberals to "lesser evil" Dilworth.

But the City of Philadelphia will begin to serve the people's needs when the people, through the Progressive Party, show their own independent strength.

Unemployed Rally To Banner of Progressive Party

PHILADELPHIA.—The unemployed are beginning to rally to the banner of the Progressive Party. This was the report of enthusiastic Progressive Party workers who are out to collect 15,000 signatures on nominating petitions by Aug. 24. A successful drive will put a city-wide slate of the only genuine anti-big business candidates on the ballot next November.

Signature collectors declared that unemployed workers waiting in the endless lines at USES offices are eager to sign Progressive petitions. One worker standing at the 36th and Chestnut Sts. USES office, said she collected 66 signatures out of 68 persons asked.

"The Progressive Party is being established in their minds as the only party fighting on their behalf. Many are losing faith in the Democrats and Republicans."

A number of government workers who were afraid to sign the petition, were angered because of the loss of their civil rights in not being able to openly support anyone they pleased.

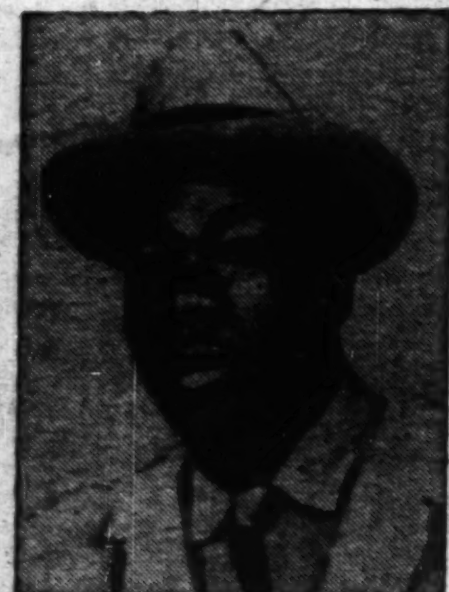
"We'll vote Progressive behind the curtain," they are reported to have said.

ANOTHER PROGRESSIVE said that at Broad St. and Susquehanna Ave., the petition stand was overwhelmed by unemployed workers eager to sign the petition. She said they quickly sign both nominating petitions and petitions demanding renewal of 52-20.

Veterans showed their anger at the loss of 52-20 and remarked: "We were good enough to get killed in the war, but there's no money for us when we're out of work."

At the same time all the Progressive candidates, including Lil-

lian Narins, Progressive candidate for City Council in West Philadelphia, toured the USES offices everyday on loud-speaker trucks, explaining the Progressive stand on unemployment and presenting their Party's program in the crisis.



Freedom of Byard Jenkins, Above, Negro youth framed for murder, is a key issue in the Progressive Party Philadelphia election campaign. Jenkins, convicted for the murder of Mrs. Kathryn Meller to which a white man later confessed, awaits court action on his appeal for a new trial.

Ten of the Jenkins' jurors asked a new trial. But Jenkins has been in jail 14 months, facing the electric chair. Both major parties have refused to speak out on this outstanding example of Negro oppression.

Only Progressives Act as Employment Crisis Deepens

AS THE ECONOMIC CRISIS continued to deepen in Pennsylvania this past week, only one political contender—the Progressive Party—was approaching the November elections with a program to meet the needs of the unemployed.

The Progressives last week demanded, in a letter to Gov. James Duff, that he meet with them to discuss quick, effective action by the State to meet the needs of the unemployed.

Demand Union Act To Safeguard Health

BETHLEHEM.—Several months ago Bethlehem Steel workers in DKC petitioned their steel union local to provide X-rays by outside doctors to check for silicosis. Steelworkers never get the results from company X-rays, and know many examples where Bethlehem Steel tried to keep their real condition from them to avoid compensation payments.

Union officials are still stalling on this simple demand, essential to the health of steelworkers. Workers were promised that arrangements for X-rays would be taken up at a Tri-Local Executive Board meeting. At the three meetings since the petition was presented, not a word has been said about this vital issue. Many steelworkers are beginning to wonder if some of their union officials are afraid of offending the company by providing X-rays?

Meanwhile, a Bethlehem steelworker with silicosis, unable to work for almost two years, is still processing his claim for compensation. The company is refusing to pay in spite of proof of silicosis from X-rays taken by an outside doctor.

It's about time we steelworkers get the facts about the condition of our health. The cooperation of our union officials with this elementary demand is long overdue.

At the same time Progressives in Pittsburgh and Philadelphia called on the unemployed workers to demand action from state and local authorities on public works projects, for increased unemployment compensation, benefits and higher relief payments.

THE BIG BUSINESS parties, however, committed to their bi-partisan war program, continued to whoop up their "Red Scare" and demand for 1½ billion dollars in arms against the Soviet Union. But they were silent as:

Relief rolls continued to mount—the figure stood at 353,416, as of July 23, an increase of 8,016 in six weeks. Neither the Democrats or

Republicans acted on the growing demands for a special session of the State Legislature to deal with the serious shortage of relief funds. Or any of the problems of the growing number of unemployed.

As 75,000 Pennsylvania veterans lost 52-20 unemployment benefits and as 40,000 eligible vets were expected to reapply for State unemployment benefits.

As the Bureau of Business Research of Pennsylvania State College reported in their latest figures that as of June factory employment in Pennsylvania had dropped 11 percent, or 119,000, the lowest level since 1939, and that industrial activity had fallen to its lowest point in three years.

UE Urges Speed HED to KUM !! On Public Works HED to KUM !!

PHILADELPHIA.—A delegation representing the CIO Electrical Workers here last week demanded City Council speed the city's public works program to provide jobs for the UE's 8,000 unemployed members in this area.

Phineas T. Green, chairman of the Council's Public Works Committee, stalled on the request by saving only funds needed for existing projects are available.

The delegation, which visited Council some weeks ago to make a similar demand, also asked Green to call on the State and Federal governments for aid, both in liberalizing the Unemployment Compensation Act and in creating work through public improvement programs.

The delegation was headed by Philip Van Gelder, UE international representative, William Kelly and Mrs. Alice McGlynn of Local 136 and Edward Griffin and Mrs. Marie Humberger, of Local 155.

(Continued from Page 9) stooge come out for a pension, but he thinks "workers ought to pay some of it ourselves."

In direct contrast to this company-inspired propaganda, are the hundreds of names already attached to scores of petitions being circulated in the mills. These petitions, addressed to Phil Murray, (1) condemn the arrogance of the steel trust, (2) express the steelworkers' lack of faith in fact-finding boards, (3) demand that the companies be forced to settle directly with the union, (4) state that the workers are ready for any action needed (5) declare that the workers will settle for nothing less than a 25 cent pay raise, a \$15 pension deal, and an insurance plan paid entirely by the companies.

Needless to state, neither the Pittsburgh Press nor the Hearst organ publicize the content of these progressive petitions!

YPA Pickets for 52-20

PHILADELPHIA.—Spearheading the fight for veterans' 52-20 benefits, the Young Progressives of Eastern Pennsylvania last week organized another "death-watch" picket line in front of City Hall, Aug. 12 and 13.

At 7 p.m. Friday evening a mass rally at City Hall was also scheduled backing the 52-20 demands in which representatives of

the Progressive Party, YP, Civil Rights Congress and trade unions were to participate.

In Pennsylvania 75,000 unemployed veterans lost their \$20 a week compensation when 52-20 expired Aug. 1. According to State officials about 40,000 vets are expected to apply for state unemployment compensation which provides \$25 for 24 weeks.

The YP has been collecting signatures on petitions in front of a number of USES offices here, demanding Congress suspend its rules on Aug. 15 to permit passage of a bill extending 52-20 benefits.

YPA leader Robert Logan said about 3,000 signatures have been collected at the USES offices in the past two weeks.

The Worker

Editor, Philip Van Gelder

Room 710, 324 S. Broad St.

Managing Editor, Walter Lomnicki, Phila. Pa. 5-1074

OHIO Edition of the WORKER



WINSTON ILL, JUDGE
DENIES HIM RECESS IN
TRIAL OF COMMUNIST '12'

See Page 3

Registered as second class matter Oct. 22, 1947, at the post office at New York, N. Y., under the Act of March 3, 1879

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IN 3 SECTIONS, SECTION 1

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OVERWHELMING STRIKE VOTE IN GOODRICH



The Maim Show's Ahead

There have been many attempts to distract the rubber workers from their goal of a 25-cent an hour raise, pensions and a 30-hour week.

Those who would play ball with management have thrust forward a diversion in an attempt to secure backing for L. S. Buckmaster, ousted president who always ran from a fight with the bosses.

Philip Murray, the president of the CIO, who loves Truman's war plans more

than wages for workers, has raised the curtain of illusion in front of the steel workers to screen the so-called "fact-finding" committee.

The workers at B. F. Goodrich, who are first on the firing line in the rubber industry, have demonstrated that they will not be distracted.

They want higher wages and better conditions, and are prepared to strike for these well justified demands.

AKRON, O.—The 16,000 workers at B. F. Goodrich Rubber Co. plants throughout the nation have given an enormous majority favoring a strike to enforce wage demands.

The contract expires on August 24 and this date may mark the start of a strike which can extend to the entire rubber industry.

In Akron, the Goodrich workers voted 6,335 for the strike, 405 against and there were four void ballots.

In Cadillac, Mich., the vote was 256 for and 4 against.

In Clarksville, Tenn., 300 were for the strike and 3 against.

In Miami, Okla., the strike was supported by 661 and opposed by 28.

In Tuscaloosa, Ala., 695 favored strike while 10 cast negative ballots.

Long lines waited to cast their ballots in Akron in the largest voting turnout in the history of the union.

Both the officers and the rank and file have participated in daily meetings preceding the vote where the issues were discussed and questions asked in the democratic tradition of the rubber workers.

Reports from the international office of the union declared that money is pouring into the \$1,000,000 strike fund set up to aid the Goodrich workers.

A frantic last minute campaign by the company was without effect.

A tremendous propaganda campaign was launched. Letters were sent to workers and pressure exerted by supervisors.

There has been the threat that 1,100 workers will be laid off in Akron alone.

But the splendid mobilization on the part of the union made the company propaganda worthless.

The strike vote at Goodrich was in striking contrast to what was engineered by Walter Reuther of the UAW-CIO at Ford's in Detroit. There only some 3,000 workers out of 60,000 participated in a strike vote that was rushed through without adequate preparation.

The rubber workers, who have a proud record of militancy, have shown Philip Murray, the compromising head of the steel union, the kind of preparation for struggle that has pointed the road to victory in times past.

Since the strike vote, Goodrich has decided to enter into negotiations again. But strike plans are going forward.

COPS SLUG WRONG PEOPLE IN CAPITAL

COLUMBUS, O.—The Columbus police department, notorious for its brutality, especially against the Negro people, its illegal clubbing of pickets and sponsorship of mob violence, is finally the subject of the mistake of beating some "nice people" and as a result, the local Bar Association, previously blind to the violence common for many years, demanded an investigation.

Mayor James A. Rhodes, who directed the illegal use of the police force outside the city limits for strikebreaking at the American Zinc Oxide plant, was quick to comply with the Bar Association demand.

He ordered "a sweeping investigation."

The Bar Association, which refused to make public any names of the victims because of their "social standing," cited 11 cases.

A number of these are believed to involve middle class persons who were taken to jail on intoxication charges and beaten by the cops.

An army officer told about the beating and kicking of an intoxicated prisoner.

In another instance, a young woman, who refused to remove her watch, was struck in the face and knocked to the floor.

For years the Columbus cops have been given a free hand to assault and jail innocent persons from the working class. But like those trained in storm trooper tactics, they have been extending their brutal methods in an indiscriminate fashion.

The need, now that Mayor Rhodes has ordered the investigation, is to force public hearings and bring the hundreds of other cases into view that have not been the concern of the Bar Association.

Columbus suffered one of the most degrading break-downs of

Widen the Probe!

THE "INVESTIGATION" of the Columbus police department must not be confined to the acts of brutality against the wealthy and influential.

It is the working class of Columbus and, in particular, the Negro people who have been abused, threatened and beaten by this notorious collection of thugs.

Mayor Rhodes is looking for a superficial investigation that will take off the heat from the Columbus Bar Association.

What is needed is a bright spotlight on this gang that has played the bully role for so long.

If labor and the Negro people, the Progressive Party and civic and fraternal organizations do not widen this probe into the ulcer of Columbus the same brutal methods will continue.

law and order when a mob, inspired by the Scripps-Howard Columbus Citizen, destroyed the home of Frank Hashmall, then the Communist Party leader in that city.

Hashmall has testified regarding this force and violence at the trial of the national Communist leaders in New York.

The police, well aware of the mob's intentions, gave the terrorists a free hand in wrecking the home and endangering the lives of Hashmall, his wife and child.

When a demand was made that police restore order and afford protection, nothing was done.

United States Senator John W. Bricker was one of the defenders of the event. In Columbus, and encouraged the idea of "running the Communists out of town."

Trucks for Israel

CLEVELAND, Ohio.—The White Motor Co. has received \$1,000,000 from the government of Israel for 200 trucks.

SENATOR BOYD BEDS DOWN WITH COAL LOBBY

COLUMBUS, Ohio.—State Senator William Boyd, one of the prominent legislators in the defeat of FEPC, has been publicly exposed as a friend of the coal operator's lobby.

Boyd, who in the past has secured political success by his appeal to the working class and Slav groups in Cleveland, was instrumental in stopping the appoint-

CLARK QUESTIONED ON CAPONE GANG PAROLES

AKRON, O.—Tom Clark, President Truman's appointee to the United States Supreme Court to succeed the noted progressive, Frank Murphy, was the subject of a strong editorial protest in the Akron Beacon Journal.

While the criticism of Clark has arisen primarily because of his contempt for civil liberties in the administration of the attorney-general's office, the Akron newspaper revealed another count against the Texan.

"What about the Capone gang paroles?" the Beacon Journal asked.

"It's a smelly mess and Clark's role—if any—in it should be made public."

Ed Lahey yesterday outlined the details of the way the gangsters were sprung out of federal prison by the Department of Justice. Lahey told of the hoodlums' indictment on two specific counts, and their conviction on one count. The second indictment was dismissed to clear the way for a parole.

The gangsters were represented by a friend of Tom Clark. The parole applications were handled by a personal friend of President Truman, a man who had once managed a Truman campaign. A lot of money changed hands. The

gangsters were freed. "What about those paroles, Mr. Clark?"



TOM CLARK

Bosses Have It Tough

CLEVELAND, O.—Remember that long bitter strike through the bitter winter and spring at the Warner & Swasey plant?

Remember how the company declared how it couldn't grant the wage increase asked for and demanded a speedup in production? Workers at Warner & Swasey, with the Machinists Union top officials declining to bid for wide strike support and accepting the terms of an injunction limiting picketing, lost their struggle.

The union went back to the shop without securing contractual protection.

But what happened to one of the bosses in the meantime provides an interesting contrast.

Irving Bottom, treasurer of Warner & Swasey is building a new home estimated at \$135,000.

A Witness Views the Trial

By Anthony Krchmarck

CLEVELAND, O.—If you have ever had the notion that a federal court in these United States has an atmosphere of impartiality and justice, dismiss it from your mind.

At least dismiss it as far as the court of Judge Harold S. Medina of New York is concerned. This was where I took the witness stand in the trial of the national leaders of the Communist Party only to be badgered by prosecutor and judge alike.

It is true that for the first few days I was on the stand, the judge permitted me to testify to a degree relative to the charges against the defendants. This is what you have a right to expect in a court, but Judge Medina is running this trial according to his class concept.

The lack of rebukes by the judge, the absence of sharp clashes, proved to be only a lull before the storm. On Wednesday the storm clouds began to gather and on Thursday morning the storm broke in all its fury.

Within 15 minutes of the convening of the court, the judge stormed out of the court room, his black robes flowing. He had not bothered to recess the court, and declared that he was physically and mentally incapable of going through any more of the argument and that he must be down and rest.

There were openly expressed suspicions over the judge's actions in the discussions in the corridors of the federal building.

Judge Medina, according to those who profess to have the inside scoop on the New York federal court, is an ambitious man. Indeed, you must be not only ambitious but cunning to negotiate a federal appointment from the administration of President Tru-



PROSECUTOR MEDINA

man who will stoop to accuse such a person as Tom Clark to the highest court in the land.

But here is the story that is told about the judge's sudden flare up. The previous weekend, the Detroit Free Press had printed a leading editorial putting forward the nomination of Judge Medina to replace the late Supreme Court Justice Frank Murphy. It praised him highly for the "judicial" attitude he had displayed in the course of the Foley Square trial.

Was it accidental that Judge Medina following publication of this editorial began to conduct himself on the level expected from a supreme court justice?

But the judge's nerves became shattered at the very time the news came out that Tom Clark, the man responsible for the indictment of the Communist, had been given the inside track.

From then on the refrain from the bench was steady, living with regularity to meet the prosecutor's

"object" was the judge's "sustained." There is one variation and that is when the defense objects, and Medina in the manner of a mechanical doll turns the tune to "overruled."

The pattern has become so set that on one occasion Defense Attorney Harry Sachar was taken by surprise. He had raised an objection and was arguing in support of his point.

The judge made his ruling, but Sachar continued to hammer away.

It was only when one of the prosecuting attorneys told him: "Man, you must be punch drunk" that Sachar came to realize that his objection had been sustained by Medina.

Sachar, quite understandably, had come to expect the court to rule against him regardless of the validity of his objection.

One thing that impressed me was that the prosecution has abandoned any attempt to fight on the issues contained in the indictment.

The testimony of the stool-pigeons was so bad and shaky that when the defense witnesses refuted it, the government made no effort to defend the FBI's lies which had been placed on the tips of the paid informers.

In my "cross-examination" by Prosecutor McGohery, he did not make the slightest effort to discredit or challenge the evidence brought forward by the testimony.

The usual procedure of the prosecution is to try to tear down the character of the witness and thus destroy his credibility. Anything in the line of arrests and false names is dragged in with the hope of destroying the witness in the eyes of the jury.

Then when the class character of the witness comes into play, a worker can



ASSISTANT MCGOHERY

understand without the slightest difficulty why different names are used to avoid a Marxist against employment. He can understand, too, that those who are militant in the fight for labor or civil rights are frequently arrested by police who act in the bosses' behalf.

But this jury, as far as I know, does not possess the experience to judge these matters. And McGohery is attempting to make the most of his advantage.

In any case the pickings along this line were exceedingly slim—as a matter of fact, there was nothing to pick on.

Consequently, the last resort by McGohery was to try to force the witnesses, including myself, to disclose the names of every committee member, of every person attending meetings and schools.

Naturally, you do not need a legal certificate to understand that this has nothing to do with the trial.

First of all, it was an attempt to enlarge the government's files of progressives, Communists and liberals which is being built up for "Der Tag" by J. Edgar Hoover.

Secondly, it was an attempt to create an impression of conspiracy in order to influence the jury.

The intellectual gulf between the government's witnesses and the witnesses offered by the defense is so wide and so deep that where the truth lies is never in doubt.

But this is not an impartial trial. It is a class trial and we must never forget that vital point.

It is known that when the government's stool-pigeons took the stand that Judge Medina accorded them the respect that normally would be granted to honorable citizens. More than that—he examined deep concern for their state of mind, their welfare.

But the situation was far different with defense witnesses.

He badgered them, interrupted and there was a continual flow of remarks, of vituperation, of insolence—all staged with the knowledge that the jury was witnessing the touch.

A defense witness was punched from two sides at once—from the prosecutor and from Medina, and the judge, using his authority and power, punched with far more vigor than the far from intelligent prosecutor.

The trial continues.

I hope every reader of The Worker will make time available for himself and his friends to visit that courtroom.

The more persons who witness Medina in action the sooner will be the day when we can expect an organized indignation capable of halting the farce and farce-trial that is in progress at Foley Square.

ELECTION BOARD WARNED OF NEWSPAPER INTIMIDATION PLAN

THE NEW WAY TO GET A DIME

CLEVELAND, Ohio. — Never let it be said that the unemployed of this city are lacking in the political approach.

A middle-aged man entered a White Castle stand in downtown Cleveland, surveyed the six customers at the counter, and declared in a loud voice:

"My friends, doubtless you know that our government has been sending millions abroad to feed the people of Greece."

"Would it be too much to ask if you donated a small sum for a fellow American who can't find a job?"

There was a shower of nickels and dimes.

Seniority Is Flouted At Steel & Wire

CLEVELAND, O. — The hearings conducted by the "fact-finding" committee in the steel industry seem very remote to workers at the American Steel & Wire Co. here who are seeing their jobs vanish.

The union leadership, ignoring the contract provision that "local practices will prevail" on seniority, has agreed to plant instead of company seniority with the result that many older men are being laid off.

In the American Works, a worker with 44 years seniority has been laid off and at the Cuyahoga Works an employee who has 30 year with the US Steel subsidiary has been dropped.

The company through the shifting of men from one mill to another is demonstrating that it can make any pension system worthless.

The men in the plants agree that without a tightening, or entire re-writing of the seniority provisions, the management can find a way to drop any man just as he is about to become eligible for a pension.

Meanwhile, the union officials in the local take good care that they are not affected by the layoffs. And management is perfectly happy to cooperate with officers who decline to fight for the rank and file.

BECKMAN LOSES

CLEVELAND, Ohio. — Charles Beckman president of Fisher Body Local 45 and head of the Cleveland Auto Council, has been defeated for re-election to the council post by Neal Floyd of Midland Steel.

CLEVELAND, O.—Charges that "one or more of the three daily newspapers" intend to launch a campaign of intimidation against electors who signed his nominating petitions have been filed with the Board of Elections by Anthony Krchmarek, candidate for the Board of Education.

Krchmarek, who is conceded a strong chance of election, asserted that "these newspapers can turn the method of nominating by petition into a farce unless the Board of Elections takes prompt steps to frustrate this program of intimidation."

The Cleveland News, bitterest foe of the Cuyahoga County Communist Party chairman, was reported enraged over the failure of the state legislature to pass the "loyalty" bill which would bar progressives from both elective and appointive office.

Recently, The News published a libel against Krchmarek, claiming that he had attempted to promote a riot on the Cedar Central area. The article was written by the notorious finger for the police subversive squad, Robert Kehoe.

"It has come to my attention that one or more of the three daily newspapers of this city have made plans for the wholesale intimidation of those who have signed these petitions," Krchmarek said in his letter to the Election Board.

"The aim of this intimidation is to break down the democratic elective process, and to frustrate the desire of thousands of registered voters who wish to place my name on the ballot."

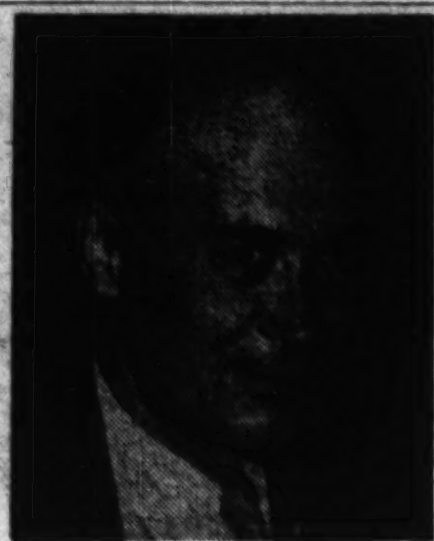
"These methods," he continued, "have been used in the past by the Scripps-Howard newspapers in Cleveland and elsewhere, and there is substantial reason to believe that The Cleveland News, which has libeled me on several occasions, has assigned a member of its staff to drum up sensational and falsified stories regarding my candidacy."

"These methods of intimidation consist primarily of subjecting petition signers to the threat of losing their employment. In addition, reporters, judging from past performances, will be sent to the homes of signers for the purpose of extorting repudiations through misrepresentation, hints and, these failing, direct threats."

Krchmarek warned the Board that it should be prepared for "this campaign against democracy."

"The daily newspapers are fond of giving lip service to democracy when it suits their purposes," he said. "However, when it appears that reaction may be defeated at an election they are ready to abandon democracy at the drop of a hat."

The School Board election is non-partisan. No party designation is required. There is no primary election. Those nominated go on the ballot at the general election.



ANTHONY KRCHMAREK

Timken Jobs Threatened; Profits Up

CANTON, O.—The Timken Roller Bearing Company has threatened to add to its steadily increasing list of laid off workers while stockholders divided up fat profits of \$4,163,387 for the past six months.

The threat came in connection with the possible strike at the Ford Motor Co. According to Timken officials, 700 workers would be dropped at Canton, Columbus, Zanesville and Gambrius.

It is believed here that the Timken management wanted to use the Ford situation to try and create an anti-strike atmosphere. Timken recently signed an agreement with the United Steel Workers, CIO, but the wage question is to be reopened after the conclusion of the deliberations of the national steel fact-finding committee.

There is considerable uneasiness at the Timken Canton plant where the workers have been losing confidence in the union leadership at a rapid pace.

In the contract just signed there were a few wage increases, the Negro workers, however, were excluded from these slight gains.

District 50 Loses In Columbia Case

BARBERTON, Ohio.—In what is believed to be the first case of its kind in a state court, an independent union at the Columbia Chemical Division of the Pittsburgh Plate Glass Co. has won its fight to break away from District 50 of the United Mine Workers.

The workers at Columbia disbanded the District 50 local and formed the Allied Chemical & Alkali Workers of America, unaffiliated.

District 50 officials brought the case into common pleas court, lost the case and then appealed to the district appellate court, where the mine union lost again.

The case, involving \$16,000 in union funds, probably will go before the Ohio state supreme court.

Goodyear Stoppage Affects 300

AKRON, O.—Three hundred workers in the mat manufacturing department of the Goodyear No. 2 plant staged a sitdown strike protesting the suspension of a worker.

The company suspended 14 workers who initiated the sitdown and sent all the employees home. Speedup was the cause of the strike.

Engels' Advice Still Holds in Election

By Elmer O. Fehlhaber

In the newspapers of Ohio, controlled by the defenders of the profit system, there can be found a common editorial policy which gives the impression that daily conferences must be held throughout the state in order to produce such a striking similarity of approach.

However, it is hardly necessary to conduct frequent conferences on the part of those charged with providing the "moral" justification for capitalism.

The trained seals of the press have developed considerable "talent" in expressing the corporation viewpoint which is not only monotonous but shot through with absurdities and contradictions.

It is necessary to follow the rigid pattern of the act for seals who do not perform according to command are retired from the journalistic zoo and deprived of the fish tossed by the keepers.

The test for all these actors is the skill with which they misrepresent, distort or forge the position of the Communist Party.

One part of this fraud is the often repeated claim that the Communists desire to overthrow the government by force and violence and reject "the democratic, elective process."

This is the keystone of the prosecution argument in the trial of the national leaders of the Communist Party in a New York federal court.

It is, of course, a matter of record that the Communists do no desire force and violence. On the contrary, it is the capitalists, who despite democracy when it fails to serve their ends, that reject government by the majority.

Ironically, the capitalists and their press, while contending that the Communists, look with disfavor upon the ballot, are making the most strenuous efforts to have candidates who are Communists—and even mild progressives—kept from the ballot.

This was attempted without success at the last session of the state legislature when members of the Ohio General Assembly, taking orders from the Ohio Association of Manufacturers, tried to shove through the "loyalty" oath bill.

Ohio newspapers generally have declared that Communists must not be permitted to hold public office.

It is not considered necessary for newspaper editors to read Karl Marx and Frederick Engels to discover the basic position of Communists on elections. A newspaper editor in Columbus, a promoter of force and violence against the Communists, once boasted to me that he had read "nothing at all" of Marxist theory. He seemed to think that this enhanced his ability to "understand" the Communist movement.

The possibility of persuading newspaper editors to read Marxism is so remote that it is hardly worth considering.

But to persons who regard intelligence and learning as a virtue and not a danger, it is valuable to refresh themselves with what Engels had to say about elections. Written in the year 1895 as an introduction to "The Class Struggles in France," by Marx, what Engels stated is of renewed importance when viewed in connection with the campaign being conducted for the Board of Education by Anthony Krchmarek, Communist Party chairman in Cleveland.

... if universal suffrage had offered no other advantage than it allowed us to count our numbers every three years; that by the regularly established, unexpectedly rapid rise in the number of votes it increased in equal measure the workers' certainty of victory and the dismay of their opponents, and so became our best means of propaganda; that it accurately informed us concerning our own strength and that of all hostile parties, and thereby provided us with a measure of proportion for our actions second to none, safeguarding us from untimely timidity as much as from untimely foolhardiness—if this had been the only advantage we gained from the suffrage, then it still would have been more than enough.

"But it has done much more than this. In election agitation it has provided us with a means, second to none, of getting in touch with the masses of the people, where they still stand aloof from us; of forcing all parties to defend their views and actions against our attacks before all the people..."

One of Engels' conclusions was that the capitalists and the government owned by them "came to be much more afraid of the legal than of the illegal action of the workers' party, of the results of elections than those of rebellion."

In the collection of signatures to place Krchmarek on the ballot, we have had a startling election preview in Cleveland and a clear revelation that the electorate of the city is in an astounding mood of protest against the management of society by the corporations.

It is not possible to list all the experiences of petition circulators. The outstanding development was that very few persons refused to sign the petitions.

At the Bureau of Unemployment Compensation, a frequent remark was "I'll sign as long as he isn't a Democrat or a Republican."

There were many who signed with the comment that "everyone should have a chance to run, although I don't believe in communism."

The Negro people were keenly aware of the reactionary role of the present School Board and a surprising number were acquainted with Krchmarek's position against discrimination.

It would have been a shocking experience for the editors and the agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation to learn how feeble has been the impact of their campaign of intimidation, hysteria and harassment. Several government workers wanted to sign but were discouraged because of the fact that they would be discharged.

This amazing response of the people of Cleveland, which can be given the opportunity of far greater expression in the election itself, has proved many times over the value of elections, has warned the Communists against "untimely timidity," and has proved that the corporations in Cleveland and Ohio have good cause to fear legal actions.

Strike Voted as Workers Spurn Ford Maneuvers

By William Allan

DEARBORN.—In one of the most sensational turnouts in auto history, 87,000 Ford workers in Michigan voted for strike as the next step in winning economic and contract demands from the company.

The arrogant and impudent proposal of Henry Ford II, that the 100,000 Ford workers nationally should take a wage freeze for one year and go along with an obviously weak contract, burned the workers up and brought them out to vote in unprecedented numbers.

Waving their ballots marked strike in front of company watchers, the workers shouted: "Take a look; this is how we are voting." This is the same group of workers who in the giant Rouge and Lincoln plants walked the picket lines for 24 days to curb speedup, only to see their struggle siphoned away by UAW president Walter Reuther who turned it over into arbitration.



HENRY FORD II

UNION OFFICERS and organizers watching the thousands of workers stand in long lines waiting to vote told newsmen they never had seen Ford workers so ready for action.

The union had to only conduct a very short and swift campaign of letting the workers know the issues.

The Ford Motor Co. on the other hand pulled out all the stops while pleading poverty at the negotiating table, spent thousands of dollars on full page newspaper ads, radio talks, handbills and personal letters from Henry Ford II to the 100,000 Ford workers telling them to vote against a strike.

What turned the Ford workers out to vote strike was the union smashing attack launched by the company within the last month. Mass dissatisfaction prevails everywhere among the workers over the weakness of the present contract.

THE COMPANY emboldened by Reuther's crawling sellout of the speedup strike six weeks ago, proceeded immediately to lay before the union negotiators a set of proposals that would have made a scrap of paper out of the already woefully weak present contract.

They proposed, besides wage freezes, that:

- They have the right to lay-off and recall workers without regard to seniority, whenever in the foreman's judgment it is "more efficient."
- The company be allowed to transfer workers from one plant to another without regard to seniority.
- To eliminate shift preference based on seniority.
- To end plant wide seniority for tool and die, maintenance, construction, power house and transportation workers.
- To eliminate all rights of new workers. (To be under the foreman's "direction.")
- To reduce the number of exemptions from one for every 200 workers to one for 1500.
- To eliminate provision of contract which forbids discrimination because of race, creed, color, national origin or sex.
- That the company to assign overtime as it sees fit and to whom it wants to.
- That foremen and supervisors do any type of work during a strike.

ALL OF THESE union busting proposals were omitted in the radio talk, newspaper ads and individual letters sent out or supposedly written by Henry Ford II. His main argument was that if you workers vote strike, then you are striking your-

self out of a job and hastening the depression.

What, of course, he didn't tell the workers was that in 1948 Ford's profits amounted to \$1400 for each worker employed by the company. Before taxes Ford's profits were about \$140,000,000. After taxes, \$87,000,000.

Those were direct profits but most of the profits the Ford workers earn for the company are drained off into an outfit called the Ford Foundation where they lie tax free because the Foundation is supposed to spend its money on charity.

This Foundation has more than \$205,000,000 assets and is the largest foundation in the country. How the siphoning off is worked is, that just so much is publicly displayed for profits and taxable, the rest is whipped off into the Foundation where Uncle Sam can't get a nickel, because the Foundation is for "charity."

The Ford Foundation owns 90 percent of all Ford stock, given it as "gifts" by Henry the First and his son Edsel some years back when they wanted to beat the tax collector.

SURPASS PREWAR PRODUCTION

MOSCOW (ALN). — The daily output of industry in June, 1949 was running at an average level of 41 per cent above the prewar 1940 figure, it was announced here by the central statistical board of the USSR council of ministers. Gross output of industry for the second quarter of 1949, it was reported, was 20 per cent higher than the 1948 figure for the comparable period. During the 1-year period passenger car production was up 123 per cent, tractors 73 per cent, trucks 38 per cent, rails 90 per cent, rolled metal 30 per cent, steel 27 per cent and grain combines 100 per cent. Light industry also produced more in the second quarter of this year than in 1948 with radios up 106 per cent, watches 100 per cent, shoes 28 per cent.

BUILDING WORKERS OUT IN ARGENTINA

BUENOS AIRES (ALN). — An estimated 120,000 building workers walked off numerous construction projects here demanding immediate wage boosts at the same time walkouts and daily workers also refused for higher wages and other benefits.

PROTEST POLICE BRUTALITY AGAINST NEGROES



Protesting police brutality against Negroes and demanding city officials take action, unionists and progressives picket Brooklyn's Borough Hall.

Communists Denied Right to Campaign for West German Vote

By Robert Friedman

The failure of Anglo-American policy in Germany dominates all other considerations as the people of the so-called West German state vote this Sunday for members of the Bundestag.

Uppermost in the collapse of this policy are the economic deterioration and mass unemployment in West Germany and the emboldened revival of Nazism.

On the surface, Sunday's election is a multi-party contest in which Social Democrats, Christian Democrats, Communists, Free Democrats, Bavarian Catholic Party and various other rightist and center parties are seeking seats in the Bundestag.

Anglo-American authorities have openly boasted that they have denied Communists the right to campaign. General Gross, American governor of Wuertemberg-Baden said last week that U. S. authorities would "guarantee full freedom in the election fight to all political parties with the exception of the Communists." American officials also seized all Communist pamphlets which, in their belief, discussed the activities of the occupation authorities.

"In their zone, British officials also confiscated Communist campaign literature."

DESPITE the terror campaign, more than 100,000 persons heard

Communist chairman Max Reimann discuss the election issues at a Dortmund rally.

"Marshall aid," he asserted, "has forced Western Germany \$500,000,000 into debt. If to this is added the cost of other 'aid' from the west, such as the airlift and deliveries of horsemeat, canned fish and chewing gum, the West German debts amount to \$3,150,000,000."

It has long been known, despite all Anglo-American disavowals, that "de-Nazification" has been a thorough farce, and that the net result of occupation policy has been to revitalize the German bourgeoisie in its most extreme rightist forms.

During the election campaign, all of the bourgeois parties have so blatantly broadcast their aggressively nationalist views, that Anglo-American apologists are now forced to explain this sudden resurgence of Nazism where it had allegedly been curbed.

Thus, Drew Middleton reported in the New York Times on Monday that British occupation officials are warning they have "lost control" of the Germans. In Frankfurt, Dr. Konrad Adenauer, chairman of the Christian Democrats, told a campaign rally that denazification was "ridiculous." He demanded that "libellous attacks" against "honest members" of Hitler's Wehrmacht be stopped.

AND FROM LONDON, the in-

fluential Economist, writes: "Political opinion in Germany is unhappily taking the form of a particularly morbid and destructive kind of nationalism." Without, of course, admitting Anglo-American responsibility for this state of affairs, the Economist continues:

"In some circles it is combined with a frenzied anti-Communism designed to justify Hitler's campaign against Russia. . . . More generally, it takes the form of a total exculpation of the German people from any blame for the war and Hitlerism, and an increasing determination to lay the blame for any difficulties in Germany at the Allies' door. But while they blame the Allies and exculpate themselves, many Germans are considering how they can maneuver themselves back into a central position in European affairs."

Conducted with the active, and un-democratic intervention of the Anglo-American occupation authorities, the West German elections will reflect popular sentiment only to the extent that the electorate finds it possible to defy the intervention.

Meanwhile, the Socialist Unity Party of the Eastern Zone and Berlin has assailed the "contests" between the Social Democrats and the rightist parties as a cynical shadow-boxing which will end in a coalition government dictated by the Anglo-American authorities.

Hemisphere Peace Conference Receives Impressive Send-off

MEXICO CITY. — From Alaska to Patagonia, the peoples of the Western Hemisphere will be represented here at the American Continental Congress for Peace, Sept. 5 to 10. Following the great mobilizations for peace held in New York City and Paris, the Mexico City parley will, in the words of the call, express the powerful demand for peace of the masses of this hemisphere.

Participating in the continental sponsoring committees are many of the outstanding public figures in such countries as Argentina, Brazil, Canada, Chile, Costa Rica, Cuba, Mexico, Panama, Puerto Rico, Venezuela, Uruguay and the United States.

Among the committee members are:

- Argentina: Alejandro Ceballos, Professor, Buenos Aires University; Rodolfo Chiodi, journalist.
- Brazil: Prof. Artur Ramos; Jorge Amado, novelist; Abel Chermont, former Senator.
- Canada: W. G. Donnelly, member, Manitoba Parliament.
- Chile: Pablo Neruda, poet; Asilo Jara, vice-president, House of Representatives.
- Costa Rica: Edgar Campus, youth leader; Gonzalo Vargas

Aguilar, poet.

Cuba: Nicolas Guillen, poet; Dr. Juan Marinello; Lazaro Pena, trade union leader.

Mexico: Vicente Lombardo Toledano, head, Latin Confederation of Labor; Diego Rivera, painter; David Siqueros, painter; Dr. Luis Garrido, dean, National University.

Panama: Bernardo Lombardo, Professor, National University.

Venezuela: Gen. Jose Rafael Gabaldon, former governor.

Puerto Rico: Dr. Francisco Maurique Cabrera, director, Hostos College.

Uruguay: Enrique Rodriguez, congressman, trade unionist.

United States: Dr. W. E. B. DuBois, Jr. Davidson; Charles Chaplin, Paul Robeson, O. John Rogge.

OUTLINING the stake of the peoples of the Americas in the preservation of world peace, the call to the Continental Congress declares:

"The activities of those who would profit from another war are being felt more intensely each day by the peoples of the Americas. The war-makers have started an armament race which already affects many nations of this conti-

nent. They have burdened the peoples with unbearable war budgets, have ignored the sovereignty of nations, have organized aggressive military blocs, have weakened the economic conditions of the people and have violated our sacred democratic rights.

"The peoples of the Americas can not remain indifferent to these acts. While those who would benefit from war strive to take the nations of this continent along the road to misery, slavery and death, the people love and desire peace as the way to well-being and progress. But it is necessary that they unite to show their will and strength. This is our aim in calling the American Continental Congress.

Information on the American Continental Congress for Peace may be obtained at its offices, Room 70, 49 W. 44th St., N. Y. 18.

NORWEGIAN MINERS ASK PAY BOOST

OSLO (ALN). — Mine workers are demanding wage increases in upcoming negotiations here. For the regular day shift, they seek a 25 per cent raise, for Sundays and holidays a 30 per cent boost.

Way to Win at Ford Is for United UAW Wage Drive on All Fronts

HARRY TRUMAN of Missouri has appointed Tom Clark of Texas to what may soon be known as the white Emergency Court.

Clark, Hoover Scored at Rally For Post Office Bias Victims

CLEVELAND, O.—Tom Clark, President Truman's nominee to the Supreme Court, and J. Edgar Hoover, the Federal government's thought control police chief, were denounced here at an indignation meeting at historic St. James AME Church where a capacity crowd gathered to protest the "disloyalty" discharges of 20 postal clerks.

While a capacity crowd gathered in the church, even more impressive was the fact that spokesmen in behalf of the purge victims represented one of the widest united fronts ever brought together here against the enemies of civil rights.

The meeting voted unanimously for the approval of a resolution by Lawrence Payne, former city councilman, to authorize the meeting. Sponsors will place before even greater numbers what one speaker described as "this stinking mess" in the Cleveland post office.

One of the most dramatic moments of the meeting was when 13 of the suspended clerks stood side by side in the front of the church as Bertram A. Washington, leader of the national defense committee, also a suspended clerk, declared: "Together we have fought against every evidence of discrimination, not only at the post office but elsewhere."

THE SUSPENSION and discharge of postal employees, Washington asserted: "Belies the sincerity of President Truman's civil rights program."

In answer to the question of common action with the Communists on the struggle for civil rights, Washington quoted Frederick Douglass to the effect that "I will join with anyone to do

ANOTHER CENT ADDED TO MILK

COLUMBUS, O.—At the very time when milk prices are usually reduced, milk dealers in seven Ohio areas put the bite on consumers for another cent a quart.

The federal government was co-operating with the increase and offered an excuse which was grabbed by the dealers to use as a cover for their increased profits.

Federal officials claimed that the milk increase was forced when the government used its price support to jump butter from 59 to 62 per pound.

Areas first affected included Cleveland, Toledo, Dayton, Columbus, Cincinnati, Toledo, Lima and Portsmouth.



Address all editorial material, advertisements and subscriptions for the Ohio Edition of The Worker to Room 203, 1426 W. 3rd St., Cleveland 13, Ohio.

Telephone: MAin 9454.

Editor: Elmer O. Fehlhaber.



J. EDGAR HOOVER

good; I will join with no one to do evil."

Municipal Judge Perry B. Jackson, only Negro judge in Ohio, said that the federal government was following a policy of placing loyalty charges against those who differed with the status quo.

"I have never known them by word of conduct to be disloyal to the government of the United States," Judge Jackson said in defense of the suspended workers.

Paul W. Walters, representative of United States Senator Robert A. Taft, said that he would ask the prominent Republican to request a senatorial investigation of the actions against the postal workers. Walters revealed that such a proposal had been made to him by Edgar Byers, prominent Cleveland liberal and backer of Henry A.

Wallace in the presidential election.

Walters mentioned Andrew J. Cunningham, head of the St. James Forum, and one of the victims of Clark and Hoover.

"They say that Cunningham invited Councilman Ben Davis of New York to speak at the forum. Yes, Councilman Davis spoke and so did Senator Taft. The forum presented all viewpoints."

Charles G. Lucas, secretary of the Cleveland Branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, indicated, however, that the Negro people were not satisfied with Taft.

"He should not approach the loyalty question as he did FEPC with tongue in cheek."

THE OHIO state Association of Elks was represented by Attorney Ermer L. Watson who said:

"These things are as dangerous to us as they are for the Soviet Union when Hitler stood knocking at the door of Stalingrad."

Harry I. Barron, executive secretary of the Jewish Communist Council, called for a halt to "this mad fear . . . this unreasoning hysteria."

"If these men have sinned it is because they believe in what they say about equality of opportunity."

The FBI was bitterly criticized by Charles Loeb, representing the Call & Post, local Negro newspaper. Loeb revealed that a host of FBI events have been swarming about the Negro community.

"This gestapo," he said, "claims that the central areas branch of

THE OHIO SCENE

THE CORPORATIONS of this country have become so steeped in the drivel they attempt to pass out as moral slogans that they have utterly lost their sense of humor.

How else can you account for the filing of non-Communist affidavits by top executives of the Timken Roller Bearing Co. of Canton with the National Labor Relations Board?

There is no legal requirement for such affidavits, but William E. Umstatt, president of Timken, decided to file anyway.

And with a sober face Robert N. Denham, general counsel of the board, wrote Umstatt that while the affidavits were not required "they will be kept in our files as evidence of the outstanding good faith and managerial cleanliness of your organization."

Does anyone suspect that the Timken Co. favors socialism over capitalism?

Does Umstatt have to prove that he favors production for profit instead of for social good as advocated by the Communists?

If Umstatt was completely sober when he penned his letter, I seriously question whether he is in possession of a rational mind.

Not long ago in a federal court in Cleveland the Timken Co. was found guilty of promoting

By
Elmer O. Fehlhaber

a world-wide cartel to fix the price of bearings.

His corporation is not only a capitalist enterprise but is one of those seeking super-profits through the destruction of what is called "free enterprise" by the Chamber of Commerce crowd.

It is the big cartels of this country that are promoting the cold war against the Soviet Union, the land of socialism, against the eastern democracies moving toward socialism, and the New China which will be socialist.

They want to destroy these countries because they have "sinned" in placing human welfare above profits.

Of course, Mr. Umstatt thinks he is creating an impression that he is a "fair" man. He won't do anything the workers won't do.

I suspect that in the not too distant future the workers of Timken will adopt resolutions condemning capitalism that already has brought serious unemployment to that city.

But will Mr. Umstatt sign such a resolution?

Of course not. His gesture before the Labor Board is as fraudulent as his price fixing that was exposed in federal court.

Truly, the antics of the capitalists of our state become more preposterous as their system's weaknesses become more and more evident to the people of Ohio.

Youngstown Ready For Food Festival

YOUNGSTOWN, O.—The largest all-nationality social affair of the year in Youngstown will be held Sunday, Aug. 21, at the Thornhill Road Picnic Grounds off Hubbard Road.

Every major nationality in Youngstown will join hands in this second annual National Food Festival. Through a crowded program of sports, recreation and fun, the spirit of international friendship will be promoted as against the cold war aims of the Washington administration.

Loeb endorsed a proposal advanced by Judge Jackson for a larger mass meeting even "if we have to bring 50,000 persons to public square."

THE MEETING opened with the reading of telegrams and greetings from individuals and organizations in other sections of the country. Highlighting these was a message from Paul Robeson pinning the responsibility for the "loyalty" program on Clark and urging protest of his confirmation to the high court.

Jack G. Day, unsuccessful candidate for Congress against Mr. Frances Bolton last year and Assistant Professor of Political Science at Cleveland College, gave a summary of the speeches.

These men are charged not with disloyalty, but with making a militant fight for their rights. We must stand up and be counted now, or we may be counted out at the last. You are fighting for the very essence of America.

The Rev. Charles S. Skivey, pastor of St. James, presided at the meeting.

Each nationality will serve its favorite dish. Women's committees from each national group have already begun to prepare their menus. There will be a wide variety of European and American cooking . . . from the Croatians' delicious roast lamb to the highly regarded Hungarian stuffed cabbage.

A baseball game between Canton and Youngstown will headline the sports activity. In addition, there will be volley ball for all, and games for the children.

Dick De Lost and his Youngstown Balladers will play for dancing with a variety of Slavic and other tunes. Other entertainment will be provided.

A big drawing card this year will be the auction of many valuable articles. Among the nationalities participating are: Hungarian, Croatian, Romanian, Slovak, Polish, Negro, Italian, Ukrainian, Armenian, Jewish, Greek, Carpatho-Russian, Russian and Serbian.

Doors Closed By "Hot Top" Supplier

LISBON, O.—Dwindling steel production is having a serious effect on employment of workers in industries supplying the mills in Ohio.

The American Vitrified Products Co. has closed its doors here for an indefinite period of time. Overproduction has filled the yards of the company with stock for which there are no orders.

American Vitrified has been making "hot tops" for steel blast furnaces. Recently the plant has been making sewer pipe, work that was transferred from the Bardon plant closed down because of a fire.

But the sewer pipe market has become as glutted as the steel market.



Honor the
courageous
leader
of Ohio's
working class

21st ANNUAL CLEVELAND LABOR PICNIC

LABOR DAY - MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 5th

WEST CLEVELAND VETERAN'S GROVE, 2137 Ridgewood Dr.

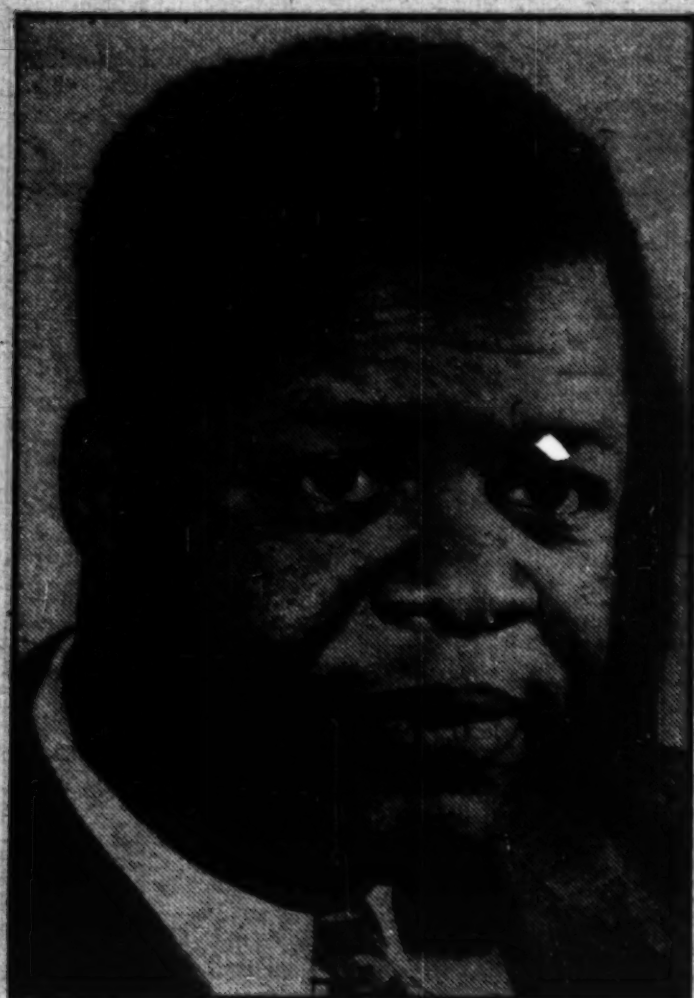
Take the 25th State Rd car to end of line — transfer to State Rd. bus. Get off at Ridgewood Dr. — 1 mile East

FOOD

DANCING (National and Swing)

CHILDREN'S GAMES

PRIZES



HENRY WINSTON

WINSTON ILL, JUDGE DENIES HIM RECESS

Bob Thompson Takes Stand

— See Page 3 —

Tom Clark
Took \$\$\$ Of
Oil Trust
Kingpins

—See Page 3



Protests Mount Against Buffalo Police Brutality

By Hank Lawrence

BUFFALO.—The wave of protests resulting from the brutal police slugging last week of Frank Lumpkin, Negro steelworker and former merchant seaman, continues to mount. Already, however, the protest movement has had its effect. (Note: Frank Lumpkin was brutally beaten by a uniformed policeman on Sunday evening, July 31, following refusal by officials of the pleasure boat, SS Canadiana, to admit single Negro males aboard. While Negro "stags" were barred, white "stags" how-

ever were not.) An official delegation from Local 1587, United Electrical Workers, CIO, met last week with the management of the SS Canadiana to demand that discrimination against Negroes cease. As a result, the management pledged not to discriminate against anyone and ran an announcement in the Buffalo press to that effect.

COMPANY OFFICIALS are not being taken at their words. A special committee was set up in Local 2603, United Steelworkers, CIO, which will investigate and report whether discrimination against Negroes persists. The three Negro men whose exclusion from



FRANK LUMPKIN

the boat led to the attack on Lumpkin are members of this local.

Public indignation has led to a full-scale drive demanding a betraying that the city administration, which has a notorious record of brutality against the Negro community. More than 600 signatures

were collected last week to positions calling for the removal and punishment of Police Officer Frank Dougherty, the cop who assaulted Lumpkin.

Mrs. Mattie Lumpkin, mother of Frank Lumpkin and a prominent leader in the community, had a personal telephone conversation with Mayor Dowd last week, in which she requested him to take steps toward ridding the Buffalo police force of its shameful bias and brutality against the Negro people. The Mayor pleaded that he did not wish to inject himself into this "controversial issue," thus force for its consistently callous position has been considerably shaken from its former arrogant position.

ABOUT 175 PEOPLE gathered last Thursday night at the Crystal Beach pier, scene of the assault, and heard Rufus Frasier, chairman of the Ellicott District American Labor Party, vigorously denounce the attack.

Even as he and other speakers ripped into the Buffalo police force for its consistently callous and brutal treatment of Negro people, policemen ringed the throng, in an obvious but vain attempt to intimidate listeners.

The Upstate Worker, the only newspaper to publish a full, truthful account of the Lumpkin incident, received wide distribution. One thousand fifty extra copies were sold out last week.

Meanwhile, the trial of Frank Lumpkin, scheduled originally for July 31, was postponed until Aug. 16. John H. Costen, Lumpkin's counsel, announced that his client was physically unable to appear as scheduled because of the serious injuries he had sustained. Five stitches were taken in his head after he was savagely and repeatedly struck with a billy.

Erie ALP Launches Anti-Jimcrow Program

BUFFALO.—The Executive Committee of the Erie County American Labor Party, meeting last Tuesday night, unanimously condemned the discrimination against Negro people at Crystal Beach which last week led to a brutal police attack on Frank Lumpkin, Negro steelworker.

A statement released by the ALP declared:

"Police Officer Dougherty is the same policeman who brutally beat two Negro women on Seneca St. last August.

"The increased terror against the Negro people in the South and elsewhere is finding its counterpart here under a police administration that allows these brutal beatings by Officer Dougherty, and those by Captain Tourje on an American Legionnaire and on a motorist, to go unchecked and uncensored.

"These are the facts—the important facts—not that Frank Lumpkin's mother and sister are prominent Communists, nor that Negroes are only attacked during 'Communist Demonstrations'!

"With these facts in its possession the American Labor Party demands:

"1. Issuance of a corrected version of the incident by the Courier Express and the Buffalo Evening News.

"2. An immediate end to Jimcrow on the S.S. Canadiana and at Crystal Beach.

"3. A special investigation of the Police Department in view of the attack on Frank Lumpkin by Officer Dougherty, the Tourje beatings, the killing of Captain Barrett by another police officer, and the particular brutality dealt out to the Negro people in Buffalo."

"In addition the American Labor Party urges:

"1. Attendance at the trial of Frank Lumpkin in City Court at 10 a. m., August 16.

"2. Support of Dr. McGuire, American Labor Party, Liberal, and Republican candidate for City Council from the Ellicott District.

Cops Stop Sale of 'Worker'

SYRACUSE.—Police took into custody last Sunday two Syracuse University students who were selling the Upstate Worker in a housing project. Although the pair, both veterans of World War II, were not placed under arrest, they were told that door-to-door selling is in violation of a city ordinance.

The real reason for the youths' detention, the anti-Negro attitude of the police, came out later in the station house when the police took sharp issue with the headline on The Worker, "Buffalo Cop Slugs Negro," it read. One local newspaper quoted a police lieutenant Harrington as describing The Worker's story as "inflammatory," claiming it was "designed to incite a race riot."

George Sheldrick, chairman of the Onondaga Communist Party, promptly denounced the action of the police. He termed it "censorship of the press, interference with the press, and anti-Negro," and he called for protests throughout the state.

Daily Worker Editor Alan Max, in a telegram to the Syracuse Police, branded its action as an infringement of the Constitutional right of the American people to a free press.

Feiner Jailing Upheld By Appeals Judge

SYRACUSE.—A decision upholding the 30-day jail sentence meted out to Irving Feiner last May was handed down this week by County Judge Leo Breed.

Feiner, a young war veteran and college student, was arrested and speedily convicted for participating in the campaign to free the "Trenton Six."

(Six New Jersey Negro workers who were framed on a murder charge and sentenced to be executed. As a result of worldwide protests, a significant but partial victory was won when the State Supreme Court ruled in favor of a new trial. The fight continues to win complete and unconditional freedom for the "Trenton Six.")

The specific charge against Feiner was "disorderly conduct." He committed the "crime" of speaking on a sound truck announcing a change of address for a "Trenton Six" rally sponsored by the local American Labor Party.

A considerable protest movement developed throughout the state against Feiner's conviction and his subsequent expulsion from the University of Syracuse.

Chief counsel for the young army veteran is the prominent civil rights attorney, Sidney Greenberg, who is also the ALP mayoralty candidate in the coming city fall elections.

Defense lawyers have indicated that the case will be appealed to the next higher court. Continued protests should be telegraphed to Judge Leo Breed (County Court, Syracuse, N. Y.), who will officially give his decision in open court on Aug. 17.



DR. MYRON S. MCGUIRE, well-known Buffalo dentist, is the candidate of the American Labor and Republican Parties for Councilman in the Ellicott District.

150,000 CIO Workers Support Bell Strike

BUFFALO.—Representatives of 200 CIO Locals met Wednesday night and took steps to mobilize their membership of 150,000 in support of the striking Bell Aircraft workers, members of the United Auto Workers, CIO.

The meeting was described by Hugh Thompson, CIO Regional Director, as the "most united and enthusiastic in eleven years."

A twenty-two-man committee was formed to assist UAW Local 501, which is conducting the strike at Bell Aircraft.

The conference was called after strikebreaking court injunctions were handed down against strikers at three plants: the National Carbon Co. in Niagara Falls, the Richardson Boat Co. and Bell Aircraft. The injunctions have stiffened the resistance of the striking workers.

"Most of the unions realize," declared Thompson, "that this strike is their fight. They realize that if Bell's union-busting strategy succeeds, it will be applied to them."

The Bell Aircraft strikers, at a meeting in Eagle's Auditorium on Thursday evening, overwhelmingly turned down the company's unsatisfactory terms for ending the eight-week-old strike. In a resolu-

tion, the strikers instructed their negotiators not to submit to the membership for approval any offer which the negotiators themselves were loath to recommend.

Depasquale Column

Due to unavoidable circumstances, the popular column, The Steelworker, does not appear this week.

The column will be resumed with next week's issue.

The Worker

Send all material, advertisements and subscriptions for the Upstate New York edition to the nearest branch office:

621 Main St., Rm. 218, Buffalo, N. Y.
116 Wall St., Schenectady, N. Y.
1002 Erie St., Albany, N. Y.

Albany 'Unity Party' Formed To Fight O'Connell Machine

By Si Finkoff

ALBANY.—The new Unity Party announced that an unprecedented 500 signatures were obtained, in the first four days of a drive to win a place on the ballot this fall. It is confidently predicted that the number of signatures will reach 1,000 by this weekend.

The Unity Party was formed a month ago to provide voters with their only opportunity to support the genuine American Labor Party program for peace, jobs, and civil rights. This step was made necessary after the corrupt O'Connell political machine, by an unprincipled infiltration of its stooges into the American Labor Party, stole control of the ALP from the honest progressives.

THE ALBANY NEWSPAPERS

continue to pretend that there is a split in the American Labor Party with a feud raging between a right-wing and a left-wing. This is plain nonsense, an attempt to cover up the fact that the O'Connells sent their agents into the ALP to take it over lock, stock, and barrel.

For several years, ALP Chairman Morris Zuckman carried the fight into the courts. Generally, however, the ALP was treated to "O'Connell justice" in the so-called impartial tribunals.

FOR THEIR PART, the people of Albany are aware of who the real ALP-ers and progressives are. They have seen them in action in the Ferrel case, the fight for Paul Robinson's right to sing in Albany, and in the struggle against the brutality of the O'Connell police

force toward the Negro people.

Support to the new party is coming from unexpected sources. Regular Republicans and Democrats, fed up with the dishonesty of the O'Connell machine, are willingly signing the petitions. Tremendous enthusiasm is being shown by the Negro people, many of whom are actively obtaining signatures themselves in their communities.

Railroad workers, resentful over Mayor Corning's do-nothing policy toward the mounting lay-offs in the yards, are also signing in increasing numbers.

The Unity Party has set a goal of 3,000 signatures by Sept. 10. Based on the encouraging reception with which the drive is meeting, confidence is high that for the first time the O'Connell machine will be bested by the people of Albany.

The Doyle Case--Frameup, 1949

JAMESTOWN.—Labor's Legislative Council, composed of all CIO, AFL and Railroad locals in this area, branded the government's prosecution of Charles A. Doyle, former vice-president of the CIO United Gas, Coke and Chemical Workers as "persecution."

In a resolution, the Council charged that Doyle was being hounded by immigration authorities because "he fought valiantly for the working people of western New York."

Doyle was convicted last week in a federal court of having illegally entered the United States. Sentence was postponed by Federal Judge John Knight until Aug. 15. Unless protests reach Judge Knight in Buffalo immediately, Doyle faces possible imprisonment for a year. Meanwhile, he is free on \$1,000 bail.

ON JANUARY 10, 1948, Doyle left this country for Canada to discharge his responsibilities as a top union officer. At the time, he had in his possession a re-entry



CHARLES DOYLE

permit. Yet when he later re-entered the United States, Doyle, who has resided uninterruptedly here since boyhood and whose four grown children were all born and raised here, was seized and held for deportation as an "alien."

Why was this plucky, militant progressive unionist suddenly discovered to be an "alien?"

The answer is that on Jan. 11, 1948, a strike was scheduled to begin at the Carborundum Co. in Niagara Falls. Doyle had directed preparations for the walkout and was to lead the strike. "Company officials," charged Isidore Englander, Doyle's attorney, at the trial, "told the immigration authorities that Doyle must not be allowed to return before the scheduled strike."

The people of New York state have it in their power to reverse the conviction of Charles A. Doyle. Wire, phone, write Judge John Knight in Buffalo demanding that he free this outstanding labor leader.

GE Workers Vote Strike As Company Stalls on Wages

SYRACUSE.—At one of the best-attended union meetings ever held in Syracuse, 700 General Electric workers, members of Local 320, United Electrical Workers, CIO, voted to authorize a strike vote if the company sticks to its present "no wage increase" line.

Scheduled to be held at the Union Hall, the meeting was shifted to the parking lot because of the intolerable heat indoors. The outdoor arrangement put a damper on extended discussion from the floor, but a burst of applause greeted every mention of the union's \$500 annual wage-increase demand, leaving little doubt where GE workers stood.

During the discussion period, a rank-and-filer stressed the need for cementing unity between Negro and white workers. Negro employees, he noted, were hardest hit by GE's lay-offs. Since Negroes are the last hired, thus finding it

difficult to attain seniority, he proposed that the union take steps to safeguard the jobs of Negro employees.

Although the speaker was warmly applauded, the chairman of the meeting, a right-winger, Carey-Block faction supporter, ruled him out of order, saying that the meeting was called specifically to deal with the wage campaign.

GE's Electronics Park plant here is the center of the company's Electronics Division. The lay-off situation, becoming more acute daily, is rapidly assuming explosive proportions.

ALP Veterans Meeting Flays Frameup Trial

SHANKS VILLAGE.—Defying a campaign of terror and intimidation led by the Nyack News, scores of World War II veterans, living at nearby Camp Shanks village, attended a meeting protesting the frameup trial of the 12 Communist leaders. A record 160 people showed up at the rally, sponsored by the American Labor Party.

Principal speakers at the meeting were Leona Thompson, wife of Robert Thompson, New York State Chairman of the Communist Party and one of the defendants in the current trial, and Harold Moorehead, prominent Negro trade union leader.



Robert Thompson

Prior to the meeting, the Nyack News had urged all veterans, most of whom attend Columbia University, to keep away from it. The request was coupled with a warning that the names of all veterans who entered would be noted and that the information would be used against them. Not only did many students show up, as did numbers of Negro workers from nearby plants, but they contributed \$70 to aid in the defense campaign.

On Saturday night at Croton, Mrs. Thompson and Mrs. Lillian Green, wife of Gil Green, another Communist defendant, addressed a meeting of about 100 people. Sponsored by a local committee of housewives, the gathering raised about \$800.

At Mohegan Colony, the next day, Mrs. Green spoke at another

meeting, which was also attended by about 100 people. Four hundred dollars was raised at the meeting.

As a result of these three meetings a total audience of almost 500 persons was reached and over \$1,100 contributed for civil rights defense work.

According to local observers the success of these gatherings, in spite of intimidation by the local reactionary press, indicates that many people are ready and willing to fight to maintain traditional democratic rights that are under such severe attack today.

Legion Reports: 'Rough Sledding'

CHICAGO.—The Illinois American Legion, which sponsored the notorious Broyles Commission in the Illinois Legislature had a sad report to make here last week-end at the Legion convention.

The Legion report was presented by Elliodor Libonati "Americanism" chairman and brother of State Sen. Roland Libonati, who was a member of the witch-hunting Broyles Commission.

Said Elliodor Libonati in reference to the Broyles Bill: "Some of these had rough sledding and were defeated."

Conclusion: All of them were defeated.

Locked-Out Workers Solid After 5 Weeks

GLOVERSVILLE.—Eight hundred fifty leather workers who have been locked out of eighteen shops here for five weeks scored a major victory this week when the Unemployment Division of the State Labor Dept. agreed to interview each worker individually to determine his eligibility for unemployment compensation.

This development is a severe setback to the Fulton County Tanners Association. This employers' association had originally ordered the lockout hoping to starve the workers into submission. The lockout was called as a reply to the demand of the CIO Fur and Leather Workers, which represents the workers, for a 25-cent hourly wage increase and settlement of accumulated grievances.

LOCAL OBSERVERS stress the victory is as yet only a partial one. There is still the possibility, they point out, that payments may be endlessly delayed once the hearings are over. The sincerity of the local unemployment insurance authorities will be measured by the promptness with which payments are forwarded to these workers, whose families are left without income.

Stalling of payments will be an indication that the employers are successfully exerting influence upon the unemployment insurance authorities to withhold benefits. Up till now, the locked-out workers were denied such benefits on the grounds that their involvement in a "labor dispute" makes them ineligible.

Worried by the militancy of their employees and by their profit losses, the employers are trying their luck at dividing the workers through a phony fraternization scheme. The workers are not being taken in, however, by chummy palaver and free beer. Their answer to these transparent maneuvers has been to hold spirited shop meetings and to solidify their ranks.

A WAGE VICTORY for the tanners, who have been locked out, will set the pace for settlements on the part of the glove makers,

ROCHESTER RALLY DEMANDS 'MORE HOMES—NO JIMCROW!'

By Walter Donaldson

ROCHESTER.—The Communist Party of Monroe County, at a street-corner meeting attended by about 200 people, flayed the Rochester City Council for its stalling, Jimcrow attitude on public housing.

At the meeting, which took place on Wednesday evening at the corner of Baden St. and Joseph Ave., the council was charged with callously delaying erection of a public housing project in the Seventh Ward, a predominantly Negro and Jewish community.

Originally, the project was to have been built in the 22d Ward, but a campaign, spurred by reactionary, American Legion elements, pressured the city administration into backtracking on its announced plans. At that time, a former County Commander of the American Legion inveighed against the proposed project, saying, "Who but vagrants, hoodlums and bums have incomes of \$1,800?" This was an ill-disguised slur against the low-paid, impoverished Negro people in the Seventh Ward.

No work has as yet begun on the Seventh Ward housing development, but Negro families have been forced to vacate their present homes in preparation of construction activity. Most of these families are absolutely without a place to go. The council's answer to this was the callous suggestion that these dispossessed people "double up" with relatives or friends.

Already, however, in many cases as many as 15 or 20 people are cramped into a four-room flat.

During the public meeting, which was given extensive, advance publicity in the Seventh Ward, several people attempted to disrupt the proceedings by noisy heckling and redbaiting.

At one point a heckler shouted: "The people can get to be anything they want to in America! Whereupon an elderly Negro woman pushed her way through the crowd to confront him. Pointing her finger at him, she asked: "Do you mean to tell me that a colored man can get to be anything he wants in this country?"

"Oh," the heckler answered, taken aback, "I wasn't speaking about race."

"Well, what the devil are you speaking about?" she demanded. The heckler kept his silence after that.

still remaining on the job. There latter, who outnumber the tanners by 3 to 1, are represented by an independent union, which failed to demand a wage increase when contract renegotiation time came up.

Gov. Dewey vetoed a bill two years ago which would have granted unemployment compensation to locked-out workers.

Farm Front

The Milk Crisis

ALPINE, N. Y.—From 1921 up until the outbreak of World War II, agriculture suffered from chronic depression. The deflation of land prices that followed swift on the heels of the war boom didn't help very much either. There were instances, in fact, where bankers balked at a foreclosure until the farmer actually up and walked off. The bankers preferred taking a chance on interest rather than win title to a farm worth only 40 percent of the mortgage.

IN NEW YORK STATE, land was inflated but slightly during the recent war. With machinery and cattle, though, the case was different. I know a man, for instance, who owns his own machinery, purchased in the past five years and half of which is paid for. Many of his tools are used less than one week out of the year.

Note: In the U. S. the average farm tractor sees 140 hours of service annually, as contrasted with 1,100 hours in the Soviet Union.) Most of his machinery was necessary because labor was scarce. Although most of his tools are almost new, many are out of date, and it's doubtful whether he could sell them for more than he owes on them.

To continue, this farmer owned a herd of 12 or 15 cows. He bought a neighboring piece of land, two years ago, for a song. He also bought 20 cows for about \$7,000, the bulk of which he borrowed from his milk dealer. He built a new barn and silos out of scarce, high-priced materials. Milk prices were high and so were those of feed, and he counted on things remaining like that. They didn't.

Milk prices took a dive this Spring. (To City dwellers, still paying high monopoly prices for milk, this may be news. This is because the price slash was not passed on to consumers—corporations like Borden and Sheffield pocketed the difference between what farmers received and consumers paid.) The price of cows, though, remained high, for a longer period than seemed possible.



Geo. Cook

WORKER Sports

He Said Pirates Would Hire Negroes

THAT WAS BACK IN 1946—BUT PITTSBURGH STILL HAS A LILY WHITE BALL CLUB

It's time for a few reminders. Here is reminder No. 1, especially for Pittsburgh readers, but for all sports fans as well.

The following letter was sent to the Daily Worker sports department in response to a query which asked in substance:

1—Would your club sign qualified Negro players? 2—Is your club presently scouting Negro players the same as it does other players? 3—Do you agree there is no room for discrimination in America's national pastime?

This was the answer from Frank McKinney, prexy of the Pittsburgh Pirates, was as follows:

Pittsburgh Athletic Club
Lester Rodney & Bill Mardo
Daily Worker
35 E. 12th Street
New York, N. Y.

In answer to your letter of October 18th, I am happy to respond to the three questions as follows:

1—Any ball player of outstanding qualifications who is a free agent and who has not as yet reached the age of 21, regardless of age, creed or color, would be signed by the Pittsburgh organi-

zation.
2—Our scouts are directed and instructed to scout talent regardless of race, creed or color. However the one restriction is that no player be signed after he has reached the age of 21.

3—In answer to your question No. 3, I will only say that if we choose to continue to maintain this great country as a free democracy there is no room for discrimination of race, creed or color.

Very truly yours,
FRANK E. MCKINNEY

THAT WAS ALMOST three years ago. Is it reasonable now to ask Mr. McKinney what happened to all the nice words? Has a single Negro player been signed by the Pittsburgh team? Has a single Negro player who so much as received a tryout from the lowliest of the Pirate minor league organizations?

Have there been no Negro players since November, 1946, good enough to warrant a trial with the Pittsburgh organization? Since then Brooklyn, Cleveland, the Giants, Yanks and Braves have

signed to contracts over fifteen players, some of them under 21.

As for the super-insistence on the age limit by Mr. McKinney. For one thing there are obviously many Negro players under 21 well worth signing for a look-see and development. The other team's scouts had no trouble finding them.

For another thing—the Pirates regularly buy players from the minors well over that age—a recent example being Dino Restelli, 26, from San Francisco.

If Frank McKinney wanted to truly end the color line in Pittsburgh, in keeping with his ringing words that there is "no room for discrimination," he could today buy from the Brooklyn organization as a ready made start, Sam Jethroe of Montreal, who is batting .340, leads the International League in hits, runs, triples and stolen bases (68). He could have had Henry Thompson and Monte Irvin this year just as easily as the Giants got them. His scouts could find young Negro players of merit right in the Pittsburgh area itself.

If they weren't color blind, they could.

(NEXT WEEK: What the Detroit Tigers told the Daily Worker in response to the same questions.)

Own Language

By Bill Wolf

Baseball has a colorful, and interesting language all of its own. Some of the expressions are obvious and clearly understood by the ordinary fan. But lots of the terms and jargon are out of this world, and seem to have no relation to their real meaning.

Take the expression, Can of Corn. When a batter raises an easy fly ball, the players holler "Can of corn! Can of corn!"

Another beauty heard on the diamond is: "He's a hitchy-koo" meaning a fidgety batter who goes through a million unnecessary motions up at the plate before swinging. If you can figure out where that one came from, you qualify for the Cooperstown Baseball Museum.

Oldtime pitchers call their curveball a "Mackerel" but nobody knows why. A curve ball has many other names, as; No. 2 (probably because the catcher signals with two fingers for the pitch), a wrinkle, a dinky, a downer (a drop curve) a bender, a dipsy-do, a hook and so on.

Some of the descriptions of batters are odd, as witness; A weak hitter is variously called a banjo hitter, a buttercup hitter, a Yankee Doodle hitter, a dkele hitter. By stretching your imagination, the reference to stringed instruments can be connected up to the tinny plunkety sound sometimes heard when a batter bloop one for a basehit just out of reach of the infield.

A fidgety kind of pitcher is known to the trade as a herky jerky. One of the best was Fidgety Phil Collins of the Philly Nationals some years back. He used to stand out on the mound and go through a regular ritual before he ever threw a pitch plateward. He would pull down his cap, hitch up his pants, wipe some imaginary speck off the ball with both hands, tip the ball into his glove three or four times, kick the rubber, to

make sure it was there. Then he would be all set to pitch and by this time most batters would be ready for the psychiatrists. You don't see any more of this "war of nerves" in the bigtime because they've outlawed it.

If you heard somebody being cussed out as a Blind Tom, a Jesse James, a robber, a guesser, the reference is to the poor umpire who can please nobody except his mother.

Ballplayers although not always what you'd call class-conscious, also feel the pinch of low wages. When they say they are playing for "coffee and cake" or "fish-cakes," they mean they're playing for peanuts. And in their own cute way they recognized the gutter

journalism of the press. Years ago, when they complained about inferior, or poor quality wood in the bats they called such a stick "A Morning Journal." And if that isn't a political observation, it'll do until a better one comes along.

OTHER COLORFUL EXPRESSIONS of the diamond are: A Barber is a player who does a lot of gabbing and kidding; a Traffic Cop is really the third base coach; A cigar box is a small ball park, where homers are a dime a dozen; a Goal Tender is a sharp-eyed batter who never swings at anything unless it's right over the disc; a County Fair is a showy exhibitionist who makes the easy plays look hard. When a batter proves weak against curveball pitching, they say of him: "Uncle Charley's got him." Which may or may not be referring to the famous curveball pitcher, No-hit Charley Robertson, of the 1920's.

Paris to Budapest—For Peace!



PARISIANS CHEER the start of a relay race which is carrying clear through to the Youth Festival in Budapest, Hungary, where the Youth is being held Aug. 15-21. An international sports program is one of the highlights of the peace festival.

On the Score Board

By Lester Rodney

Chatting With Henry Thompson

THE GIANTS WERE going through batting practice at Ebbets Field though for this night it was to do them little good as big Don Newcombe, now unmistakably the league's rookie of the year, permitted only Whitey Lockman to cross home plate.

The big practice cage at home plate which keeps fouls from going into the stands also protects wandering reporters, so there I leaned while chatting intermittently with Henry Thompson, the Giant second baseman and one of the first two Negro players to ever wear a big league uniform with the inscription "NY."

"Yes," the five foot ten, medium built athlete said, leaning on his bat, "it was sure an interesting trip West. I swung East with the Browns once two years ago, but it wasn't the same. I didn't feel set then."

Thompson was referring to the abortive "trial" he and Willard Brown received two years ago. After a few weeks the St. Louis management mysteriously dropped them, unconditionally. Two years later the young second baseman is good enough to be singled out by opposing managers as key reason for the tightening of Giant pitching and the surge of the Polo Grounders to third place. So he obviously was a good enough prospect to be at least farmed out to the minors two summers back.

Speaking of St. Louis, I asked, where did you and Monte Irvin stay there?

"We put up in a Negro hotel," he said. "We heard the Case Hotel doesn't want Negroes, and, well, we don't want the Case Hotel, is the only way to figure until that situation changes. In all the other cities we stay with the team. I want to say the fellows on the club are a good bunch. Monte and I are two more ball-players. Excuse me," and in he went for his raps.

Some Western Fans Boored

HENRY BATS lefthanded, hold his bat high and well back. Just before he swings, his right, or forward, knee moves back in a style reminiscent of Earl Combs of the old Yanks. He hits an occasional surprising long ball for his size and had rapped 13 homers in Jersey City before coming up. Now he belted one of the practice groovers high and far over the right field screen, and Bobby Thomson, leaning against the back of the cage, intoned, "Six hundred more Chesterfields."

Back again as Whitey Lockman steps in, Thompson continued: "There some people in the stands boo you here and there, but what the heck. Most take you as a ballplayer."

Hitting improving?
"Well," he pondered, "I think so. My average isn't too high, but they say I've been on a lot with errors and walks and that counts for a leadoff man."

Think you'll get up around that .300 mark next year with this experience under your belt, and starting from scratch with the others in spring training?

"I sincerely do," he said. "I've always hit .300 wherever I was and I think I can do it here."

Bob Feller paid you quite a compliment not so long ago, I said.

He smiled. "Yeah, I read that. I hit Bob pretty good in exhibitions. He told me he thought I could make the grade then."

Have you changed your hitting style in any way since coming up and facing the sharper big league pitching?

"Yes," he said, "I've moved closer to the plate. These fellows don't throw the fat ones through the middle. Standing back too far they shave that outside corner and I couldn't get any wood on it trying to pull."

"He's Great," Says Rigney

BACK HE WENT for another turn. Bespectacled Billy Rigney said hello and confirmed our feeling that for him there was no place like shortstop, his natural position. He was enthusiastic about Thompson.

"He's a great ballplayer to work with around second, the kind that gives you confidence," he said. "He's really helped us. Say, don't count us out of anything. We'll give anybody a fight yet!"

The man Rigney replaced at short, thin faced Buddy Kerr, hove into sight and got a big welcome. With several others, he had abjured the plane ride and come by train. "Where you been?" several yelled. "I came by boat, me and La Fata," Buddy grinned. He's 28 and considered washed up by some. He's been beamed twice. He has a wife and kid and never made too much money in his very brief league whirl. A determined holdout when at his peak, he doesn't sit too well with the Giant management. He's a good reminder that this is more than an amiable game, this baseball.

Thompson came back again and spoke of Monte Irvin's throw in St. Louis. "He was way back against the fence and I thought he would throw it to me. But when he threw I saw that rocket heading for home plate, took one look at Schoendienst halfway from third and said that guy's a dead duck. Durocher said it was the best throw he ever saw."

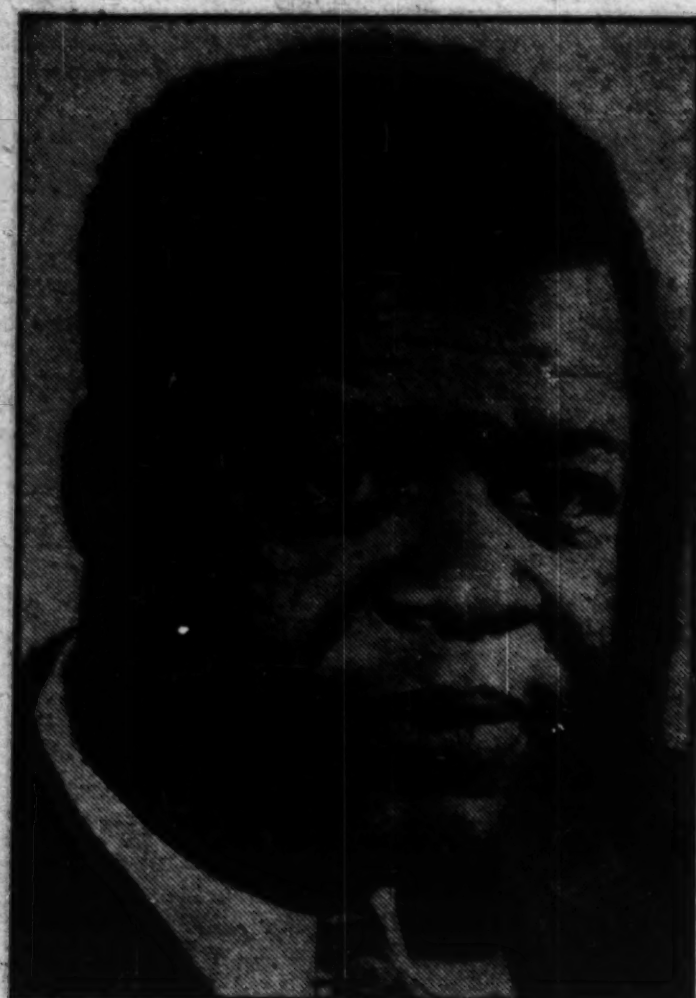
It was almost time for the field workmen to wheel the cumbersome cage away. The Dodgers emerged en masse in their white satin night uniforms for fielding practice. Some banter began to fly back and forth, mostly among the older players on each team who knew each other for years. "Hey, No. 7," yelled Giant substitute Bert Haas, "what's your batting average?" Mike McCormick just snorted. "I know it," jeered Haas. "The papers run the local averages every day now. Two forty nine! I'm two sixty-five, you bum!"

"One more quick round," Sid Gordon yelled. "Top of the batting order start, everybody take one cut and out."

"It pays to be leadoff man," laughed Thompson as he ran in for his swing while the others put up a din and a boller to delay the taking away of the cage.

Missouri Gang Up to Elbows in U. S. Treasury

—See Page 4



HENRY WINSTON

WINSTON ILL, JUDGE DENIES HIM RECESS

Bob Thompson Takes Stand

— See Page 3 —

Tom Clark Took \$\$\$ Of Oil Trust Kingpins

—See Page 3



Negro-White Unity Grows Against Cop, Klan Terror

Negro-white unity is growing in southern communities to the fight to halt police and Klan violence against all citizens. Last week a number of actions against the mounting nationwide pogrom against Negroes reflected the growth of organized protest.

At a Miami Citizens Committee meeting against mob-violence in Florida a petition campaign was launched urging state and federal action in the Groveland rioting.

The campaign is also urging the passage of anti-Klan bills in the special session of the state legislature. The meeting was sponsored by the American Veterans Committee. Speakers were from the B'nai B'rith Anti-Defamation League.

The Miami Civil Rights Congress also held a meeting attended by more than 100 Negroes and whites to raise money for the Negroes whose homes were burned in Groveland. The University of Miami students were arrested for distributing handbills advertising the meeting.

BIRMINGHAM, ALA. Local 1400, United Steelworkers of America, CIO, called for action against the Klan by state and federal authorities. The union demanded "a prompt and complete investigation of these outrages by every law-enforcement agency, including those of the federal government."

The steel workers said that some who have expressed "shock at these crimes seem more interested in exonerating the Ku Klux Klan... than in running down the criminals."

The United Mine Workers of America in the Birmingham area told Klansmen to get out of their union.

IN A HISTORIC STEP against mounting police brutality, representatives of a dozen broad organizations met in New Orleans recently to plan a joint offensive against police terror and intimidation.

Called together by five prominent Negro leaders, 35 Negro and white leaders assembled from organizations including the NAACP, Urban League, Civil Rights Congress, Progressive Party, People's Defense League, New Orleans Race Relations Committee, Young Progressives, and many CIO unions and churches.

Rev. Robert D. Hill of Mt. Zion Baptist Church, one of the sponsors of the meeting, told those

Four Sheriffs in Klan Posse That Killed Negro Youth

MADISON, Fla.—Four sheriffs and many teams of bloodhounds were in the Ku Klux Klan posse which shot to death young Ernest Thomas, Negro accused of raping a white woman. But a court's jury of six white businessmen decided in one and a half hours that the Klan posse was justified in killing the youth.

NEGRO YOUTH DIES FROM POLICE BULLETS

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—Last week when Birmingham police entered a Negro residence, a fight ensued in which a 60-year-old mother and her three sons were shot and cut. Today it was announced that one of the sons, Walter Dandridge, 32, died of his wounds.

SUPREMACISTS DESTROY NEGRO RADIO TOWER
BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—A 210-

Unemployment Still Growing

Unemployment continues to rise sharply in the South. The Texas and New Orleans Railroad, a subsidiary of the Southern Pacific Lines, announced Friday it would lay off 600 employees, effective Aug. 1.

In Florida there are 11,000 more unemployed this year than last. This is a conservative estimate of state officials.

Alabama officials announce new highs in unemployment for the state's industrial areas. Textile mills continue their downward trend in business.

Rent Decontrol Adds to Woes of Southern Poor

The Truman Administration's surrender to the landlord and realty lobby on rent de-control has caused hardship throughout some sections of the South, where local authorities rushed to give landlords

the bonanza accorded them by Housing Expediter Tigue Woods. In other sections of the South, citizens are organizing to fight any move of local government to approve a rent hike.

At least 500 tenant families of Miami Beach's year-round population have moved out of the city since rents were decontrolled last March. These are the families who live and work in the resort town.

Rent increases out of proportion to the value of the dwelling were imposed. Forty percent of the apartments rent for more than \$100 a month. This was made known by Dr. Reinhold P. Wolff, University of Miami economics professor who recently made a study of local rentals.

More than half the workers employed in Miami Beach must live elsewhere. There are no dwelling units at all available for Negro workers.

IN SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS, a strong demand for a local rent control law was voiced before the City Council by a delegation of tenants and trade unionists. Included in the delegation were Mrs. Leonora Sweetland, secretary of the San Antonio Tenants Association and business agent of Building Service Employees International Union 84; W. Maldonado, business agent of Hod Carriers Local 93, and a representative from Meat Cutters and Butcher Workers 171.

Under a law recently passed by the Texas Legislature, all rent controls will be abolished in Texas in December, unless individual city councils vote to enact controls of their own.

Mrs. Sweetland pointed out to the city council that thousands of persons in San Antonio are supporting families on less than \$100 per month income, and that many workers in her union make as low as \$9 per week.

Rent decontrol would be a special catastrophe for Mexican-American and Negro workers, who receive the lowest wages in the city. "We have surveyed the city and find that most landlords intend to raise rents if decontrol is ordered," she declared.

The Dallas, Texas, Mayor, Wallace H. Savage, refused a tenants' committee plea for representation on the city's official rent investigation board. The Mayor has appointed landlord representatives on this board.

The Tenants Committee was recently organized by the Dallas CIO and AFL union leaders. This committee has a list of 64 complaints charging unfair rent increases since ceilings were removed in Dallas.

President of the board to "investigate" rents is Roy Eastus, Dallas real estate board president.

Father Forced To Sell Child

BESSEMER, Ala.—An unemployed father here sold one of his two daughters because, as he said, "I couldn't give her the things she needs." He is Layman Alvin Edwards, who had sold his daughter, Jewel Vines Edwards, for \$100. The little girl is 2½ years old.

Ever Ride a Jimcrow Bus?

By Eugene Feldman

BIRMINGHAM.—One of the greatest humiliations that the Negro people and white people must put up with in the South every day is Jimcrow bus travel.

The Negro people must buy their bus tickets at a separate window. The usual white supremacist ticket-seller lets the Negro traveler wait while he sells tickets to white customers.

If the Negro traveler must wait for his bus the Birmingham station is one poor place to wait. It is small, poorly ventilated and dingy. During the hot summertime it is real punishment to sit there and perspire.

When Negro passengers try to board the bus to Montgomery they must wait until all the whites have their seats. Only if there are any seats in the rear of the bus left will the bus driver allow Negro passengers aboard.

WHILE TRAVELING the Negro can be subject at any time to the worst kind of insult or injury by either a white passenger or the bus driver. The driver has all the rights of a policeman, and he is chosen for his riding-boss qualities.

If more white passengers get on

the bus while enroute to Montgomery the driver will demand that the Negro passengers vacate their seats and crowd up more in the already crowded rear of the bus. If a Negro refuses to move or doesn't move quickly enough the driver will insultingly say: "Come on, girl (or boy); get out of that seat."

Riding on any bus for an hour and a half in the hot Alabama weather is tiresome and rest-stops are welcome. The Birmingham to Montgomery bus stops at a small place called Thorsby. Here white passengers can get out and enter a spacious restaurant, cafeteria style, with a large selection of clean foods. There are plenty of tables and booths and the atmosphere is pleasant.

The Negro passengers have only a cubby hole with a small counter lunch. There is not enough for all to sit down. It is hot and there is a question in the Negro passenger's mind as to whether it would be better to go back to the hot, breathless bus or stay in the still, hot air of the lunchroom.

AFTER LEAVING Thorsby the bus driver notices some Negro people along the highway waiting for the bus. He stops and tells

them he can't take them because there are no seats. While there are no seats in the rear there are plenty in other sections of the bus. The Negroes wait along the highway. They are at the mercy of a white supremacist driver.

At Montgomery the Negro traveler finds little comfort. The waiting room is unusually small for a city the size of Montgomery. It is dark and hot. There is no restaurant for the passenger to have a meal. Outside there is a small bar—with no place to sit down.

During Reconstruction days, right after the Civil War, when democracy reigned in Alabama, the Negro Congressman from the state, James T. Rapier, fought for equal accommodations for Negro people. He said that in his 1,000-mile trip from Montgomery to Washington he could find no place for room or board. He fought for, and helped pass, a short-lived civil rights bill. Today Alabama has no one who will speak for its interests in Congress. Negro people can't vote; and no Negro sits in Congress from Alabama.

And this is kind of "democracy" the busybodies in Washington are cooking up Atlantic Alliances and Pacific Pacts to defend!

Up and Down Dixie

Smelter Workers Set For Tennessee Strike

ROCKWOOD, Tenn.—Voting 3 to 1 in favor of authorizing a strike in support of their contract members of Roane County, Smelter Workers Local 579 have prepared for possible strike action. The local has set up a strike com-

mittee and also a welfare committee. The company has told the union negotiators that a wage increase is "out" for the present and "forseeable" future. Since wage increases are badly needed the membership has voted for action.

Supremacists Lose in Ban on Negro Housing

DALLAS, Tex.—A district court judge last week refused a temporary injunction preventing W. H. Cothrun from building a 408-unit

Negro apartment project. The injunction was asked by 23 white property owners.

Cop Suspended for Kicking Negro

ATLANTA, Ga.—A veteran Atlanta police has suspended for striking a Negro prisoner and threatening a younger policeman who tried to stop him. The suspended policeman, V. A. Howell,

kicked a Negro prisoner, Fred Cleveland. When a younger man on the force objected, Howell slapped Cleveland and struck him with a black jack. He threatened the other policeman with a drawn gun.

'Rally to Robeson,' Minister Urges

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—"If a man like Paul Robeson decides in his own soul to turn his back on a life of ease and comfort to help his people, then we should rally to

him 100 percent." This is a statement made by the Rev. Tascheau Arnold in his column in the Birmingham World, a Negro newspaper.

Masonite Strikers Halt Box Cars

LAUREL, Miss.—Strikers at the Masonite plant yesterday kept box cars from entering plant grounds. Company officials have been at-

tempting to break the four-month old strike of about 3,000 Negro and white workers.

Georgia Town Bans Klan Demonstrations

IRON CITY, Ga.—Iron City's town council declared pending any assembly of masked or hooded men. This is the town in which

Klansmen tried to kidnap the mayor. He defended himself with a gun. He shot and killed two men.

On the Point

We've Kids to Feed,
Not Polo Ponies

SPARROWS POINT, Md.—Bethlehem Steel went the limit in spreading company propaganda among the workers on the Point last month. Every foreman, stooge and company man on the Point was pressed into service to try to convince the men they couldn't win their demands. Rumors of all sorts to discredit the union were passed from mouth to mouth to help the company blitz. But it didn't work.

The good sense of the workers broke through the lies and the confusion. The men and women in the mills have begun to see the real issue clearly: Bethlehem has made the biggest profits in its history at the very moment that the workers need a wage increase, health insurance and a pension plan more than they ever did before.

All over the Point the workers are talking it over. Here are some of the things they're saying:

IN THE BLAST FURNACES: "We've made a lot of steel for the company lately—more than in wartime even. We need a raise more than the stockholders do. We've got kids to feed—not polo ponies. We've got jalopies that need new tires—not vacation yachts."

IN THE 40-INCH BLOOMING MILL: "I hear where a thousand men were laid off since January—but the company is still getting the same production out of us. Maybe more. Brother, we got a raise coming!"

IN NO. 2 MACHINE SHOP: "I know this much—the company won't give us a thing we don't get together to fight for!"

IN THE BLACKSMITH SHOP: "Young fellow, this company has been trying to smash the union ever since we organized it. If they ever smash it, you're going to see what slavery feels like. And it won't do you any good to quit here and look for another job—if the unions are beaten, you'll find slavery wherever you go. And it'll be your own fault for not building the union while you had a chance."

—right here and now!"

IN THE 50-INCH COLD STRIP MILL: "These shears are running three times as fast as they were built to run. And we still haven't gotten a penny increase!"

IN THE 42-INCH COLD STRIP: "Look at old Sam there. Takes him 20 minutes to walk to the clockhouse at quitting time, his legs are so bad. He's been in the mill over 40 years. And that relief and retirement plan the company's got is so phony, he still couldn't live on the pension he'd get if he retired!"

IN THE WIRE MILL: "The company is making fifteen cents on every dollar it has invested. Man! Wouldn't it be something if the savings banks paid that kind of interest? Except that I haven't had a cent in the bank for three years now—not even a bond! And you're lucky if your dollar will buy fifteen cents worth of groceries today! You know what the company is saying when it says no wage increase? It's telling us all—and our wives and kids—to go to hell and live on beans, but keep on turning out more profits for Bethlehem. To hell with that noise!"

IN THE OPEN HEARTH: "Where do you get that stuff—the company can afford a strike? I'd hate to see one come, but let me tell you this—a strike would eat into the company's profits like acid, and when you touch profits you hit the company where it lives! If we show the company we mean business—we want a raise or else—then we won't have to strike—the company will come across!"

Report from a 'Critical' Area:

Celanese Started Local Depression
To Force Wage Scales Down

CUMBERLAND, Md.—How bad does unemployment have to get before anyone does anything about it?

That was the question being asked this week by 9,000 unemployed textile, rubber and railroad workers who are the main support for another 50,000 persons and children in this depression-ridden area.

State and federal government officials, after declaring Allegany County a "critical" area evaded a direct answer to the question. They continued their policy of conducting surveys, investigations and studies.

Conducted by several state government agencies since the beginning of the year, and the new investigations serve only as a cover-up for denying the unemployed workers any aid.

WITH UNEMPLOYMENT compensation benefits coming to an end for several thousand workers within the next few weeks, the condition of the jobless workers will reach a new critical stage. By October, it is estimated the compensation payments to all 9,000 presently unemployed workers will be ended.

Of the 9,000, at least 7,000 are textile workers who were furloughed by the giant Celanese Corp. of America. Celanese had a working force of close to 10,000 up to the beginning of the year.

They began their policy of wholesale firing in order to carry out their plan to reduce wage scales throughout their big chain

of plants, an old-time member of Local 1874, CIO Textile Workers Union, said.

Local 1874, always a militant union with strong rank and file fighters against the company, was the big block in the wage-cutting scheme, the old-timer said.

Coldbloodedly, the company decided to cut down its working force in its Amelle, Md., plant, and speedup its workers in its new plants in South Carolina and Virginia. At the same time, it rejected all union demands for wage increases.

Thus, the company created the depression that now exists in Cumberland and the surrounding area of Allegany County.

Gov. William Lane, with millions of dollars in surplus sales tax money, has refused to step into the area with a public works program to provide jobs. He has, instead, sent investigators into Cumberland.

OF ALL THE STATE political parties, the Maryland Progressive Party has been the only major one to come forward with a program. Harold Buchman, state director of the party, asked Lane to call a special session of the legislature to appropriate funds for a public works program.

Buchman also asked for an extension of the period of compensation payments, an increase of the amount of benefits, and the removal of limitations. He also asked Lane to remove the category of "employable" from welfare

Strike Committees Set Up
By Bethlehem Workers

SPARROWS POINT, Md.—With only five weeks to go before the end of the 60-day "cooling off" period between the steel companies and the CIO Steelworkers Union, the two steel locals on the point set up a joint strike committee to direct the fight for higher wages.

The action was taken at heavily attended meetings of Locals 2009 and 2610 as top union officials presented the case of steel workers for higher wages and pensions before a three-man fact-finding board in New York.

Union representatives recommended the establishment of the joint strike committee to meet the expected attack of the company at the end of the 60-day period.

They said the company has been telegraphing its punches by fomenting one of the strongest anti-union campaigns since the formation of the union.

Strike preparations were accompanied by union drives to stiffen the ranks of its members by waging shop battles against the speedup which has taken the lives of scores of steelworkers while increasing Bethlehem's profits.

Hundreds of union members at the meetings applauded the calls for action and the plans to mobilize the thousands of steelworkers on the point.

It Adds Up

SPARROWS POINT, Md.—When is two plus two not four? That's easy, when president Eugene of Bethlehem Steel does the adding.

At the quarterly meeting of its Board of Directors in July, the corporation reported the largest earnings for any 6-month period in its history. The firm took in \$59.8 million for the first six months of 1949 as compared with \$50.5 million for the first six months of 1948.

The New York Times, which headlined Bethlehem's recent profits, also gave a subhead to the following statements:

Grace Bars Pay Increase
Calls Increase Inflationary.

That was a lot of inflation between \$50.5 million and \$59.8 million, but Grace wasn't doing any talking about that.

The Lambs Went
To Slaughter

BALTIMORE.—Here's how Bethlehem treats a union that doesn't go in fighting for its demands:

One of the CIO Shipyard Workers Union locals in Baltimore which has a contract with Bethlehem issued a leaflet to its members that gave the sad story away. The leaflet headlined:

"We went in like lambs and were treated like goats."

That's the union that has been playing the horses game of roaring like lions against Communists and good progressive union men and blasting like lambs to the company. Result is its members get slaughtered.

Jimcrow Rears
Up in Bureau
Of Standards

WASHINGTON.—More Jimcrow in government agencies turned up in the Bureau of Standards cafeteria with the firing of Negro cafeteria workers who had voted for Cafeteria Workers Local 471 in a recent National Labor Relations Board election.

After a union victory in the election, the Bureau released its concessionaire, and signed a contract with a new one who had a vicious anti-union record. He fired all the cafeteria workers who had voted for the union, and hired four workers who had voted against the union.

Local 471 business agent Oliver Palmer led a delegation to the Bureau to demand that it revoke its contract with the present anti-labor, anti-Negro contractor, and rehire the fired workers who have been picketing the cafeteria.

Gates Speaks
Here Sunday

BALTIMORE.—John Gates, one of the Communist leaders being tried by the government for his political ideas, will speak here Sunday, Aug. 14. Jailed by Federal Judge Harold Medina for refusing to become a stoolpigeon, Gates will discuss President Truman's plan to outlaw all non-conforming political thoughts from the minds of the American people.

Sponsored by the Maryland Civil Rights Congress, the meeting will be held at the Workman's Circle Hall, 1029 E. Baltimore St., at 8:30 p.m. Another major speaker will be James Thorpe, father of one of the Trenton Six who were snatched from the electric chair by the Civil Rights Congress which intervened to halt the police and court frameup of the six Negro men.

OBER LAW FOES FORCE
OFFICIALS TO RETREAT

BALTIMORE.—Another major attack on the infamous Ober Law forced state authorities to postpone enforcement of the thought control edict.

Three state employees, all members of the Quakers, refused to sign the loyalty oath called for by the law, and State Attorney General Hall Hammond asked state and Baltimore government officials not to take action against them.

He advised the officials to await a Baltimore Circuit Court ruling

on the constitutionality of the law and its "emergency" rider. The ruling by Judge Joseph Sherbow is expected within the week.

The three Quakers were Dr. Miriam Brailey, a director of the Baltimore City Health Department; Miss Elizabeth Haas, a librarian in the Enoch Pratt Free Library, and Miss Doris Shamleffer, an employee of the State Employment Department.

THEY ATTACKED THE LAW on religious, political and legal grounds. They said the law infringes on their religious convictions, penalizes them for their thought and associations, is coercive and totalitarian and therefore subverts the constitution of the United States and Maryland.

Dr. Bradley said the Ober Law makes it a crime for her to associate with persons named as "subversive" in the law. "No person should be tried and condemned because of opinion, or because of association with others holding unpopular opinions. Yet under certain circumstances, there are crimes in Maryland under the Subversive Activities Act of 1949. By supporting such legislation, are we not betraying freedom in Maryland and laying the foundation for a police state?" she declared.

'DEFEAT TYDINGS' DRIVE
SHAPED BY MD. AFL

BALTIMORE.—An all-out campaign to defeat Sen. "Milord" Tydings shaped up this week as the AFL announced that it would take "a miracle" for Tydings to obtain its support.

The statement came from Joseph Keenan, director of the AFL's Labor League for Political Education, after daily newspapers had reported that the AFL would support Tydings for reelection in 1950.

The anti-labor Senator has long been looked upon with disfavor by the CIO, and the present AFL opposition makes possible a unified labor campaign to defeat the rich supporter of big business.

In the six years in the Senate, Tydings has shown himself to be a consistent backer of the big America.

munitions makers in his position as member and chairman of the Armed Services Committee. He helped push the draft law through the Senate in the 80th Congress, while casting his vote for every plan to foment war in the world.

Slackening labor has been his other major interest. He voted for the Taft-Hartley law in two Congresses. He tried to deny retirement benefits to railroad workers. He voted to kill overtime payments to longshore and construction workers.

His record on civil rights places him among the white supremacists who have killed off all legislation to remove lynchings, poll taxes and discrimination from the lives of the Negro people in

WORKER Sports

He Said Pirates Would Hire Negroes

THAT WAS BACK IN 1946—BUT PITTSBURGH STILL HAS A LILY WHITE BALL CLUB

It's time for a few reminders. Here is reminder No. 1, especially for Pittsburgh readers, but for all sports fans as well.

The following letter was sent to the Daily Worker sports department in response to a query which asked in substance:

1—Would your club sign qualified Negro players? 2—Is your club presently scouting Negro players the same as it does other players? 3—Do you agree there is no room for discrimination in America's national pastime?

This was the answer from Frank McKinney, prexy of the Pittsburgh Pirates, was as follows:

Pittsburgh Athletic Club
Lester Rodney & Bill Mardo
Daily Worker
35 E. 12th Street
New York, N. Y.

In answer to your letter of October 18th, I am happy to respond to the three questions as follows:

1—Any ball player of outstanding qualifications who is a free agent and who has not as yet reached the age of 21, regardless of age, creed or color, would be signed by the Pittsburgh organi-

zation.

2—Our scouts are directed and instructed to scout talent regardless of race, creed or color. However the one restriction is that no player be signed after he has reached the age of 21.

3—In answer to your question No. 3, I will only say that if we choose to continue to maintain this great country as a free democracy there is no room for discrimination of race, creed or color.

Very truly yours,
FRANK E. MCKINNEY

THAT WAS, ALMOST three years ago. Is it reasonable now to ask Mr. McKinney what happened to all the nice words? Has a single Negro player been signed by the Pittsburgh team? Has a single Negro player who so much as received a tryout from the lowliest of the Pirate minor league organizations?

Have there been no Negro players since November, 1946, good enough to warrant a trial with the Pittsburgh organization? Since then Brooklyn, Cleveland, the Giants, Yanks and Braves have

signed to contracts over fifteen players, some of them under 21.

As for the super-insistence on the age limit by Mr. McKinney. For one thing there are obviously many Negro players under 21 well worth signing for a look-see and development. The other team's scouts had no trouble finding them.

For another thing—the Pirates regularly buy players from the minors well over that age—a recent example being Dino Restelli, 26, from San Francisco.

If Frank McKinney wanted to truly end the color line in Pittsburgh, in keeping with his ringing words that there is "no room for discrimination," he could today buy from the Brooklyn organization as a ready made start, Sam Jethroe of Montreal, who is batting .340, leads the International League in hits, runs, triples and stolen bases (68). He could have had Henry Thompson and Monte Irvin this year just as easily as the Giants got them. His scouts could find young Negro players of merit right in the Pittsburgh area itself.

If they weren't color blind, they could.

(NEXT WEEK: What the Detroit Tigers told the Daily Worker in response to the same questions.)

Own Language

By Bill Wolf

Baseball has a colorful, and interesting language all of its own. Some of the expressions are obvious and clearly understood by the ordinary fan. But lots of the terms and jargon are out of this world, and seem to have no relation to their real meaning.

Take the expression, Can of Corn. When a batter raises an easy fly ball, the players holler "Can of corn! Can of corn!"

Another beauty heard on the diamond is: "He's a hitchy-koo" meaning a fidgety batter who goes through a million unnecessary motions up at the plate before swinging. If you can figure out where that one came from, you qualify for the Cooperstown Baseball Museum.

Oldtime pitchers call their curveball a "Mackerel" but nobody knows why. A curve ball has many other names, as; No. 2 (probably because the catcher signals with two fingers for the pitch), a wrinkle, a dinky, a downer (a drop curve) a bender, a dipsy-do, a hook and so on.

Some of the descriptions of batters are odd, as witness: A weak hitter is variously called a banjo hitter, a buttercup hitter, a Yankee Doodle hitter, a ukele hitter. By stretching your imagination, the reference to stringed instruments can be connected up to the tinny plunkety sound sometimes heard when a batter bloop one for a basehit just out of reach of the infield.

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"We put up in a Negro hotel," he said. "We heard the Case Hotel doesn't want Negroes, and, well, we don't want the Case Hotel, is the only way to figure until that situation changes. In all the other cities we stay with the team. I want to say the fellows on the club are a good bunch. Monte and I are two more ball-players. Excuse me," and in he went for his raps.

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Hitting improving?

"Well," he pondered, "I think so. My average isn't too high, but they say I've been on a lot with errors and walks and that counts for a leadoff man."

Think you'll get up around that .300 mark next year with this experience under your belt, and starting from scratch with the others in spring training?

"I sincerely do," he said. "I've always hit .300 wherever I was and I think I can do it here."

Bob Feller paid you quite a compliment not so long ago, I said.

He smiled. "Yeah, I read that. I hit Bob pretty good in exhibitions. He told me he thought I could make the grade then."

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"He's a great ballplayer to work with around second, the kind that gives you confidence," he said. "He's really helped us. Say, don't count us out of anything. We'll give anybody a fight yet!"

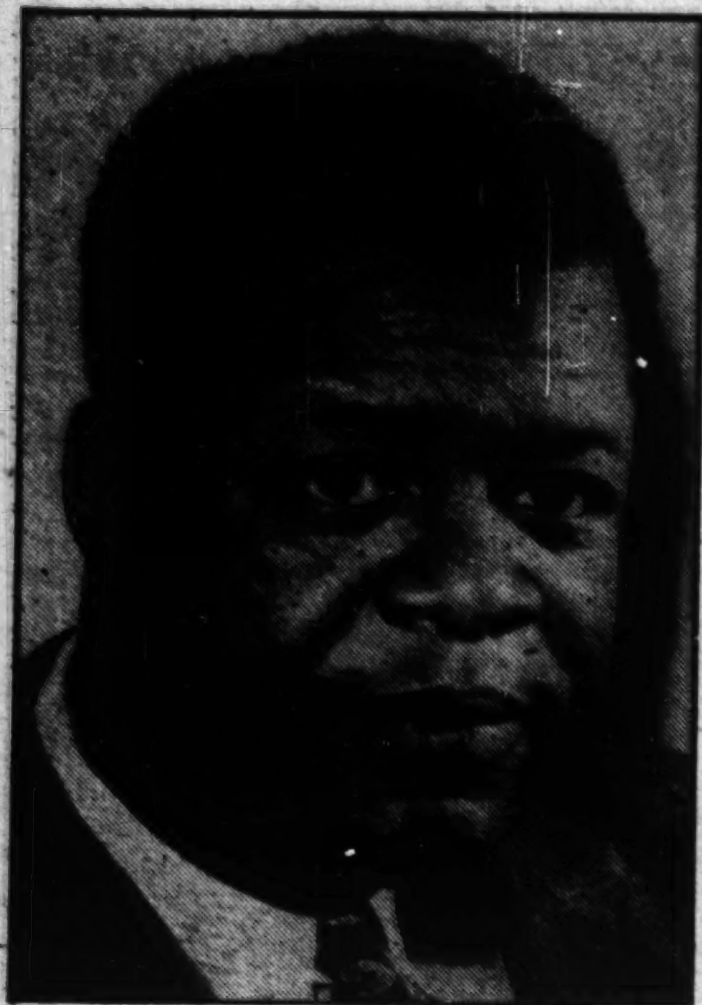
The main Rigney replaced at short, thin faced Buddy Kerr, hove into sight and got a big welcome. With several others, he had abjured the plane ride and come by train. "Where you been?" several yelled. "I came by boat, me and La Fata," Buddy grinned. He's 28 and considered washed up by some. He's been beamed twice. He has a wife and kid and never made too much money in his very brief league whirl. A determined holdout when at his peak, he doesn't sit too well with the Giant management. He's a good reminder that this is more than an amiable game, this baseball.

Thompson came back again and spoke of Monte Irvin's throw in St. Louis. "He was way back against the fence and I thought he would throw it to me. But when he threw I saw that rocket heading for home plate, took one look at Schoendienst halfway from third and said that guy's a dead duck. Durocher said it was the best throw he ever saw."

It was almost time for the field workmen to wheel the cumbersome cage away. The Dodgers emerged en masse in their white, satin night uniforms for fielding practice. Some banter began to fly back and forth, mostly among the older players on each team who knew each other for years. "Hey, No. 7," yelled Giant substitute Bert Haas, "what's your batting average?" Mike McCormick just snorted. "I know it," jeered Haas. "The papers run the local averages every day now. Two forty nine! I'm two sixty-five, you bum!"

"One more quick round," Sid Cordon yelled. "Top of the batting order start, everybody take one cut and out."

"It pays to be leadoff man," laughed Thompson as he ran in for his swing while the others put up a din and a holler to delay the taking away of the cage.



HENRY WINSTON

WINSTON ILL, JUDGE DENIES HIM RECESS

Bob Thompson Takes Stand

— See Page 3 —

Tom Clark
Took \$\$\$ Of
Oil Trust
Kingpins

—See Page 3



Your Schlitz, Pabst and Blatz Beer Is Jimcrow?

How to Win Jobs for Negroes in Breweries

By Fred Blair

Milwaukee beer is known all over the world. Profits from its manufacture and sale have made the Uihlein family one of the richest in the nation, having a large voice in finance, real estate, and industry in our state.

But no Negroes are allowed to work in Milwaukee's breweries. The two largest, Schlitz and Pabst, are located in the 6th Ward; Blatz is right across the river. Unemployment is many times as high among the Negro neighbors of these plants as among white workers—yet the doors remained closed to them for jobs.

It is time this rank discrimination ended!

Primary responsibility for this discrimination rests upon the owners of these breweries. It is common knowledge that during the war Nazi sympathizers who were driven out of war plants could always find refuge in the breweries. Yet the Negro people who were foremost in defending America could not get jobs there.

But responsibility also extends to the CIO Brewery Union membership and leadership. If the Brewery Workers Union makes up its mind to fight for jobs for Negroes, it can compel the companies to give up their discrimination.

RECENT EVENTS in Milwaukee prove this. Local 75, UAW-CIO, at the Seaman Body plant of Nash-Kelvinator, adopted a position calling for the hiring of all minorities by the company. As a result, now a few Negro workers have been hired. Not enough—but a few. The job remains for the union membership to insist that in the plant expansion now forecast, several hundred Negro workers be added to the labor force.

It is further reported that the UE-CIO has negotiated contracts with Line-Material and Solar Battery calling for hiring of Negroes when employment picks up. While these are small plants, and while the larger ones such as Allen Bradley, Louis Allis, Globe-Union, Briggs and Stratton, etc. have still not come through, it is a beginning.

What these two CIO unions have started can be continued by the CIO Brewery Union.

Local 75 and UE-CIO have fought for hiring of Negroes because they realize the elementary workingclass lesson that "An injury to one is an injury to all." It would be good if the brewery workers could hear from members of their sister unions as to why they fought to establish the principle of Negroes working in their plants.

SOME LEADERS of the Brewery union have stated they couldn't fight for a no-discrimination clause in the contract without admitting that they had previously discriminated.

Why not admit a fact? When no Negroes work in the breweries that shows discrimination exists, and that should be admitted—and ended.

Some leaders say the union does not discriminate, and that if the companies hire Negroes the union will take them in. Let's be honest.

Everybody knows that nobody works in the breweries here unless the union OK's it. Everybody knows that if the union would admit 300 Negro workers to its ranks and insist, when expanded employment took place, that union members be placed first before non-union employees, the companies would have to take them.

A report that some leaders had tried to put the blame for discrimination on the Polish workers has been denied. That is good. No one believed the slander that Polish-Americans would be more anti-Negro than other workers. But not yet has the union leadership proven that it is willing to convince ALL the workers in the brewery that it is not a Polish-Brewery, but a Negro-Brewery, and that it will stand side by side with them.

Mrs. Bessie Mitchell Tours Wisconsin

MILWAUKEE — Hundreds in Milwaukee, Madison, and Racine heard Mrs. Bessie Mitchell, dauntless champion and savior of the Trenton 6, scathingly expose the corrupt white-supremacist politics which spawned that monstrous frame-up. Mrs. Mitchell showed this case was part of the growing terror against the Negro people and was inseparably linked with the Trial of the 12 in Foley Square.

Her largest rally was at 8th and Walnut in Milwaukee, Thursday, Aug. 4th, with over 300 attending. Over \$50 was collected and several joined the CRC. The night before, she spoke at a Racine trailer camp to nearly 100; on Friday she addressed a Madison audience of the same size.

On Saturday she spoke to a Bahai audience in the afternoon, and was guest of honor at a large CRC reception in St. Luke's Hall

of the Mayor's Commission on Human Rights heard her, and asked questions about the Trenton 6 case. at night. There, several members



MRS. BESSIE MITCHELL

Legislature Ends-- Kills Witchhunts

MADISON.—The people of Wisconsin heaved a sigh of relief when the legislature adjourned after a 6 months' session, killing close to 400 pending bills, and passing a number of important measures.

Four "anti-Communist" bills had been introduced this session. Two had been defeated by mass protest earlier, and two died with the adjournment. The legislature will return in September, ostensibly only to act on vetoes and confirmation of appointments. Though these bills are now killed, vigilance will be required to prevent re-introduction of anti-Communist measures which the American Legion and the Catholic hierarchy are anxious to get passed.

The anti-Communist measures ran into wide opposition from their inception, embracing labor, farmers, religious groups, including many lay Catholics, student, veterans, etc. The opposition was so broad that Legion ranks became split over tactical differences, and cleavages developed in Republican ranks.

THE LEGISLATURE also killed a number of other bills that would have infringed upon civil rights, such as bills against mass picketing and the union shop, a bill for a "civil defense organization" that could have been a dangerous strikebreaking weapon (Socialist Mayor Zeidler backed this bill), and many others. It passed bills prohibiting discrimination in the national guard, public schools, and in public housing.

On the negative side, while spending more than any previous legislature, this one refused to authorize decent old age pensions, to substantially increase unemployment compensation, to expand the University of Wisconsin sufficiently, to repeal unjust anti-labor laws now on the books, or to carry through reorganization to guarantee democratic representation to labor. Although there were no people's bills,

Progressive Party legislators in this session, yet its legislative program adopted at its March conference was introduced in the form of bills through coalition moves with Democratic and Republican legislators.

Although both AFL and CIO had supported the Democrats last fall and hailed Truman's election as a "victory," during the legislature the leaders of both organizations deserted the labor-Democratic legislators and sold out to Boss Coleman's crowd under the worn-out slogan that "a half loaf is better than none." Every issue vital to labor was compromised into nothingness by these labor "leaders," as well as the Socialist-influenced Farmers Union heads.

Outstanding during the session was the mobilization of over a thousand farmers on the school consolidation issue, and the mass student lobby of over 500 which won a four-year course at the UW Extension in Milwaukee.

The worst betrayal of the people was the bill to allow rent-control to lapse in June, 1950, and permit landlords to boost rents 30 percent.

The PFP, the Communist Party, and progressive unionists generally are supporting the proposal of many tenants for mass refusal to pay the increases proposed under this unjust law.

Zeidler to SP-NEC

MILWAUKEE.—Mayor Frank Zeidler has been elected to the national executive committee of the Socialist Party, it was announced.

Zeidler will replace William C. Sullivan of Washington, D. C., who will serve as Labor Information Officer of the European Cooperative Administration in Great Britain.

THINK IT OVER.....

IS HUMAN DECENCY A "MIRACLE"?

THE GOVERNOR'S Commission on Human Rights, seconded by the Milwaukee Journal, hailed the outcome of the Greenfield Trailer Camp fight as a "miracle."

It is no "miracle" when human decency prevails over the attempt of Klan-minded elements to incite lynch-action against a Negro veteran, and when hoodlums are compelled to obey state laws and regard the rights guaranteed under our Constitution that should be the normal, everyday religion of Americans, Negro and white.

It is a sharp commentary on the character of present-day American democracy that this exhibition of elementary human decency is considered "a miracle" by Bruno Bither and the Journal. It exposes the character of the "democracy" being exported under the Marshall Plan and Truman's "bold, new" imperialism, to Europe, Africa, and other parts of the world.

What is the actual situation, now, after this "miracle" has happened? The near-violence and temporary eviction of Albert J. Sanders and his family from this trailer camp were incited, according to sheriffs' deputies on the spot whose remarks were heard by others, by four ringleaders. One of them, according to reports, was a man on probation for a sex-crime involving a 15-year old girl. The other three had criminal records. Yet none of these men, all known to police, were mentioned, apprehended, and punished!

District Attorney McCauley refused to issue warrants against the open leaders of the outrage. He let them off with an apology, and they were rewarded by being elected to the leadership of the camp.

THE JIMCROW POLICY in veterans' housing still prevails in Milwaukee. This policy, directly responsible for the Greenfield troubles, is a reflection of the general segregation in housing in Milwaukee, which has one of the largest proportions of restrictive covenants in the U. S.

The Sanders family is still in danger. So are their white friends in the camp who came to their defense, so long as the inciters of the violence at that camp are not apprehended and punished. It is reported that anti-Negro handbills are being clandestinely circulated in the camp. But for the Journal and assorted do-gooders, the case is closed.

THERE WAS NO "MIRACLE." The mass protest of the people, aroused to no small degree by such organizations as the Civil Rights Congress, the People's Progressive Party, and Communist Party, is primarily responsible for defeating an attempt to implant Southern "white supremacy" practices in our community.

'Medina Court New Term for Lynch Law', Says Lil Gates

"In years to come Medina Court and Medina Law will mean to America what lynching law has meant in the past," stated Lillian Gates Legislative Director of the New York Communist Party to an audience of two hundred in Milwaukee Hall, Sunday, Aug. 7.

Mrs. Gates extended personal greetings from Peggy Dennis and Eugene Dennis to the audience. She told of the suffering of the families of defendants in the trial of the twelve and gave an eyewitness account of Medina's outrageous conduct in court.

Andrew Remes, State Chairman of the Wisconsin Communist Party gave a smashing answer to Senator Wiley's statement slandering the Wisconsin Communist Party for opposing the appointment of Tom Clark to the Supreme Court. Wiley, replying to the Wisconsin Communist Party Conference's demand that a Negro be appointed Supreme Court Justice,

admitted there was no reason not to appoint such a person.

Remes exposed Clark's fascist record, past shady deals and revealed Wiley's white supremacist position.

Chairing the meeting was Fred Blair, leading veteran Wisconsin Communist. Music was furnished by an outstanding Negro quartet.

Resolutions adopted demanded Truman end the trial of the '12' appoint Negro Justice, demanded Medina free Winston, Hall, Green, sent greetings to Winston; condemned Milwaukee Journal for white chauvinist attitude toward Hillside residents; opposed Rennebohm's rent steal law.

The meeting closed Milwaukee's activities during Free Winston Week.

Communists Rap Rent-Steal

The following statement was issued Aug. 3, 1949, by Andrew Remes, chairman of the Communist Party of Wisconsin, in behalf of its State Committee:

Statement on Rent Control Repeal

The Communist Party of Wisconsin strongly condemns Gov. Rennebohm for signing and making into law the outrageous landlord-sponsored measure lifting rent controls, speeding up evictions and allowing a rise in rents as high as 30 percent.

The developing economic crisis has already placed heavy burdens on the workers whose wages are now barely sufficient to cover necessities of life. Unemployment and part-time work are widely prevalent. The Negro people, segregated in high-rent congested quarters, are already being gouged beyond endurance. This rise in rentals can lead only to actual hunger among thousands of tenants who will have to deprive themselves and their children of food in order to increase the landlords' profits. It will lead to large numbers of evictions, breaking up families and creating an army of homeless people.

The greedy and well-organized mob of landlords who have generated lynch-spirit against advocates of rent control should be countered by the organization of the people themselves to halt the rent-steal now being sanctioned by this evil law. Some tenants will undoubtedly organize to refuse en masse to pay these unjust and intolerable increases in rents, and defend each other from attempts at eviction. It will be recalled that mass refusal and mass organization rendered the Volstead Act inoperative in 1932.

The Communist Party will give full support to all struggles of the people against the rent-steal, and for defeat in coming elections of all public officials who had anything to do with the enactment of this measure into law.

Communists Sharpen Fight For Full Rights of Negroes

Negro Liberation.	Hollywood	\$1.00
(The best theoretical work on the Negro Question)		
Marrism, The National Question.	By Stalin	1.50
Reconstruction.	Allan	1.50
History of the American Negro.	Aptheker	2.00
To Be Free.	Aptheker	2.75
Civil War In U. S.	Marc-Engels	2.50
Negro Makers of History.	Woodson	2.65
Negro In Our History.	Woodson	4.90
Communist Faction on Negro Question		.35
Why I Am a Communist.	Davis	.85
Path of Negro Education.	Davis	.85
Races of Manhood.	Benedict and Weltsch	.50
Solutions from Frederick Douglass		.50
Harriet Tubman	Gand	.15
Negro in America	Lewis	.50
The Freedom and Unity Movement	Robinson	.50
The Negro Problem	W. E. B. Dubois	.50
Black Reconstruction	Stampp	.50

WORKER Sports

He Said Pirates Would Hire Negroes

THAT WAS BACK IN 1946—BUT PITTSBURGH STILL HAS A LILY WHITE BALL CLUB

It's time for a few reminders. Here is reminder No. 1, especially for Pittsburgh readers, but for all sports fans as well.

The following letter was sent to the Daily Worker sports department in response to a query which asked in substance:

1—Would your club sign qualified Negro players? 2—Is your club presently scouting Negro players the same as it does other players? 3—Do you agree there is no room for discrimination in America's national pastime?

This was the answer from Frank McKinney, prexy of the Pittsburgh Pirates, was as follows:

Pittsburgh Athletic Club
Lester Rodney & Bill Mardo
Daily Worker
35 E. 12th Street
New York, N. Y.

In answer to your letter of October 18th, I am happy to respond to the three questions as follows:

1—Any ball player of outstanding qualifications who is a free agent and who has not as yet reached the age of 21, regardless of age, creed or color, would be signed by the Pittsburgh organi-

zation.

2—Our scouts are directed and instructed to scout talent regardless of race, creed or color. However the one restriction is that no player be signed after he has reached the age of 21.

3—In answer to your question No. 3, I will only say that if we choose to continue to maintain this great country as a free democracy there is no room for discrimination of race, creed or color.

Very truly yours,
FRANK E. McKINNEY

THAT WAS ALMOST three years ago. Is it reasonable now to ask Mr. McKinney what happened to all the nice words? Has a single Negro player been signed by the Pittsburgh team? Has a single Negro player who so much as received a tryout from the lowliest of the Pirate minor league organizations?

Have there been no Negro players since November, 1946, good enough to warrant a trial with the Pittsburgh organization? Since then Brooklyn, Cleveland, the Giants, Yanks and Braves have

signed to contracts over fifteen players, some of them under 21.

As for the super-insistence on the age limit by Mr. McKinney. For one thing there are obviously many Negro players under 21 well worth signing for a look-see and development. The other team's scouts had no trouble finding them.

For another thing—the Pirates regularly buy players from the minors well over that age—a recent example being Dino Restelli, 26, from San Francisco.

If Frank McKinney wanted to truly end the color line in Pittsburgh, in keeping with his ringing words that there is "no room for discrimination," he could today buy from the Brooklyn organization as a ready made start, Sam Jethroe of Montreal, who is batting .340, leads the International League in hits, runs, triples and stolen bases (68). He could have had Henry Thompson and Monte Irvin this year just as easily as the Giants got them. His scouts could find young Negro players of merit right in the Pittsburgh area itself.

If they weren't color blind, they could.

(NEXT WEEK: What the Detroit Tigers told the Daily Worker in response to the same questions.)

Own Language

By Bill Wolf

Baseball has a colorful, and interesting language all of its own. Some of the expressions are obvious and clearly understood by the ordinary fan. But lots of the terms and jargon are out of this world, and seem to have no relation to their real meaning.

Take the expression, Can of Corn. When a batter raises an easy fly ball, the players holler "Can of corn! Can of corn!"

Another beauty heard on the diamond is: "He's a hitchy-koo" meaning a fidgety batter who goes through a million unnecessary motions up at the plate before swinging. If you can figure out where that one came from, you qualify for the Cooperstown Baseball Museum.

Oldtime pitchers call their curveball a "Mackerel" but nobody knows why. A curve ball has many other names, as; No. 2 (probably because the catcher signals with two fingers for the pitch), a wrinkle, a dinky, a downer (a drop curve) a bender, a dipsy-do, a hook and so on.

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"He's a great ballplayer to work with around second, the kind that gives you confidence," he said. "He's really helped us. Say, don't count us out of anything. We'll give anybody a fight yet!"

The man Rigney replaced at short, thin faced Buddy Kerr, hove into sight and got a big welcome. With several others, he had abjured the plane ride and come by train. "Where you been?" several yelled. "I came by boat, me and La Fata," Buddy grinned. He's 28 and considered washed up by some. He's been beamed twice. He has a wife and kid and never made too much money in his very brief league whirl. A determined holdout when at his peak, he doesn't sit too well with the Giant management. He's a good reminder that this is more than an amiable game, this baseball.

Thompson came back again and spoke of Monte Irvin's throw in St. Louis. "He was way back against the fence and I thought he would throw it to me. But when he threw I saw that rocket heading for home plate, took one look at Schoendienst halfway from third and said that guy's a dead duck. Durocher said it was the best throw he ever saw."

It was almost time for the field workmen to wheel the cumbersome cage away. The Dodgers emerged en masse in their white satin night uniforms for fielding practice. Some banter began to fly back and forth, mostly among the older players on each team who knew each other for years. "Hey, No. 7," yelled Giant substitute Bert Haas, "what's your batting average?" Mike McCormick just snorted. "I know it," jeered Haas. "The papers run the local averages every day now. Two forty nine! I'm two sixty-five, you bum!"

"One more quick round," Sid Gordon yelled. "Top of the batting order start, everybody take one cut and out."

"It pays to be leadoff man," laughed Thompson as he ran in for his swing while the others put up a din and a holler to delay the taking away of the cage.

*Winston Ill, Judge
Denied Him Recess*

—See Page 3

TENANTS WELCOME NEGRO FAMILY IN STUYVESANT TOWN

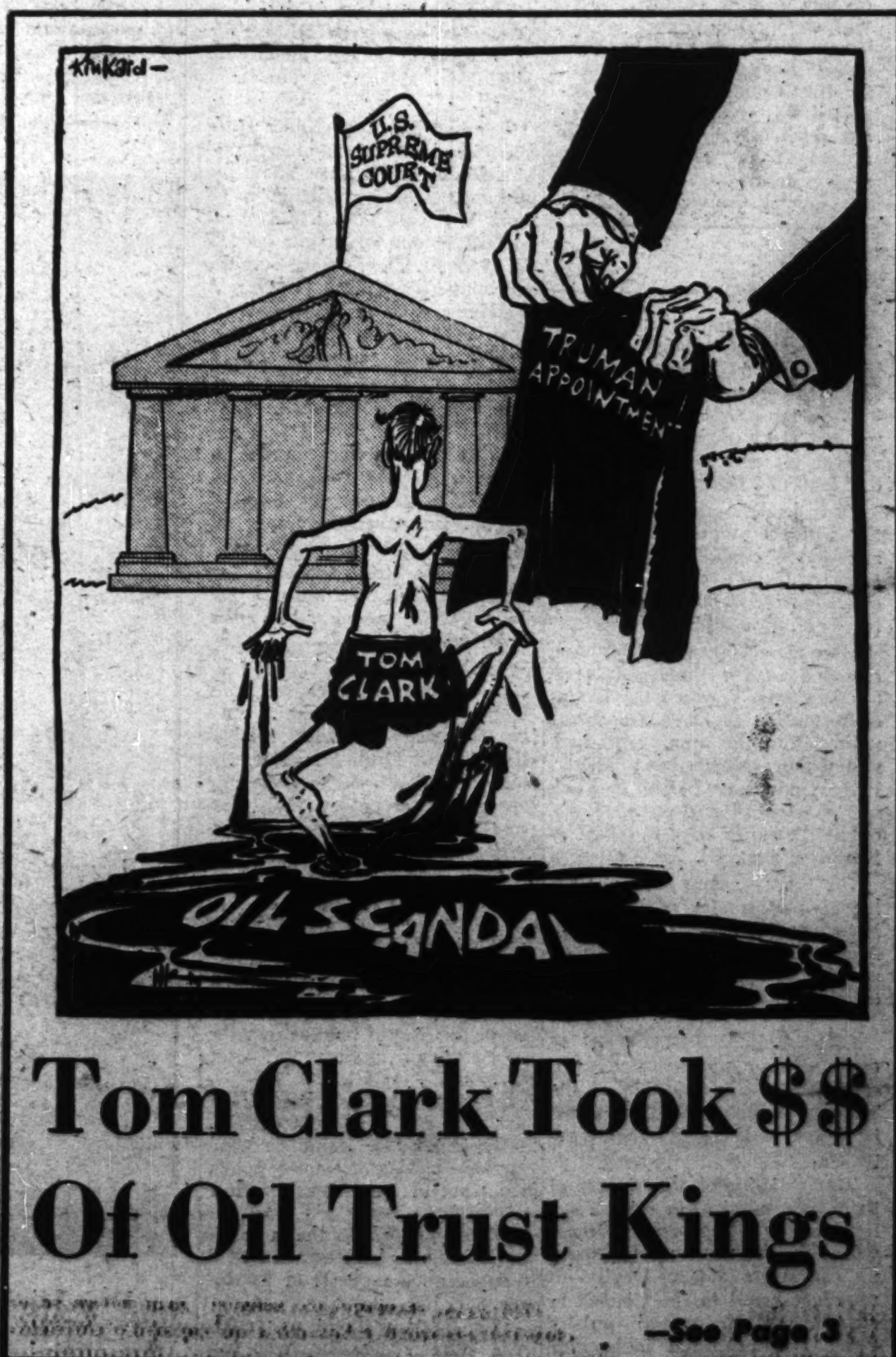
—See Page 2—

1 Out of 2
Sign Davis
Petitions

—See Page 2—

Unionists
Picket For
Jobless Aid

—See Page 4—



Tom Clark Took \$\$
Of Oil Trust Kings

—See Page 3

One of Every Two Sign CP Petitions For Ben Davis

By Peter R. Morrow

The Communist Party petition campaign for the renomination of Benjamin J. Davis, Jr., as candidate for City Council from the 21st Senatorial District this week rolled past the half-way mark in the drive for 15,000 signatures set as the original goal and Party leaders raised their sights to 25,000 by the Sept. 12 deadline.

Tabulations based on reports by more than 1,000 canvassers from all sections of the city revealed that more than 6,500 signatures had been obtained in the first four days of the drive which opened on Aug. 6.

Only 3,000 signatures are required by law on nominating petitions. In the 11th A. D. 500 canvassers compiled over 3,000 signatures. Working in teams, the canvassers reported that one out of every two voters visited, signed the Communist Party nominating petition. One team alone got 72 signatures, another 49.

IN THE 15TH A. D. approximately 1,900 signatures were obtained by 563 canvassers, one man alone getting 60. The 7th A. D.,

Rev. Robinson Signs Petition for Davis

The Rev. James H. Robinson of the Church of the Master was among the signers of the Communist Party petition nominating Benjamin J. Davis, Jr., for City Council, canvassers reported this week. Rev. Robinson previously had refused an appeal from anti-Communist sources to run against Davis in the crucial Councilmanic race.

predominantly a white neighborhood, reported over 700 signatures, secured by 100 canvassers.

In addition more than 50 canvassers working out of the Party's Harlem Region office at 29 W. 125th St. secured a minimum of 900 signatures. Up-to-the-minute reports received as this edition went to press indicated that a five-day total of 7,000 was in sight.

Party leaders expressed satisfaction with the progress of the drive, and stated confidently that they expected to go over the top in the campaign for 25,000 signatures by the Sept. 6 deadline.

More than 4,500 signatures were obtained in the three A.D.'s on Sunday, Aug. 7, when the largest concentration of Davis canvassers poured into the area. Although midweek canvassing was lighter, Party workers continued to bring in signatures at the rate of 500 a day, indicating a total of 9,000 by Saturday, Aug. 13.

On Sunday, Aug. 14, another huge concentration of canvassers is expected to better the results of August 7, raising the total to an anticipated 14,000 for the first ten days of the drive.

CANVASSERS REPORTED an overwhelming response to Davis' candidacy and a rejection of the Tammany-Liberal and Fusion parties' pose as friends of the Negro people.

The majority of the signers of the Davis petition—in some cases representing 50 percent of those whose doorbells were rung—spoke up, canvassers said, for Davis' outstanding record in the Council as champion of Negro and workers' rights and expressed indignation

Woman Thankful for Chance to Endorse Ben

"Thank God all the good ones aren't dead!"

These were the words of one woman signer of the Communist Party petition nominating Benjamin J. Davis for City Council, canvassers reported this week. Her reference was to a picture of Davis on the wall alongside Abraham Lincoln, George Washington and Franklin D. Roosevelt.

at the treatment Davis had received at the hands of Prosecutor F. X. McGohey and Federal Judge Harold Medina, in whose court he currently is standing trial with 10 other national Communist leaders on trumped-up conspiracy charges.

STUYVESANT TENANTS GREET NEGRO FAMILY

By Art Shields

"I can sleep well again. I'm not afraid the rats will bite my little boy now," said Mrs. Raphael Hendrix, young Negro housewife, in Stuyvesant Town yesterday afternoon. Mrs. Hendrix and her husband Hardine Hendrix, a veteran of the invasion of France, and their five-year-old son Hardine, Jr., had just escaped from a rat-infested flat in Harlem.

Their's is the first Negro family to break through the Jimcrow wall of Metropolitan Life Insurance Co's Stuyvesant Town on East 14th St.

They were taken in by Jesse Kessler, an organizer for Local 65, the warehouse workers' union with which Mr. Hendrix is also connected.

"We met Mr. Kessler on a Hudson River boat last Summer," said Mrs. Hendrix. "He knew about my husband. Ardine works in a 65 shop. We were telling him about the rats in our apartment on 141 W. 113th St. They run all over the bed where our child is sleeping. A neighbor's child on the 113th St. block was bitten twice recently."

"We just couldn't get another place, we told him. I had been turned down by dozens of landlords in the last couple years, in Manhattan, Brooklyn and the Bronx. Yes, they had an apartment, they would say when I phoned. But when they saw me they began making excuses."

"Well, Mr. Kessler just took us in. His family would be away for the rest of the summer. Just come in, he said."

Mrs. Hendrix was happy. The boy won't run any danger of being electrocuted by live wires. . . . All the insulating had worn off the wires in the 113th St. place, the landlord had refused to make any repairs, law or no law. What repairs were made were at the expense of the tenant.

"The neighbors here are lovely," Mrs. Hendrix went on.

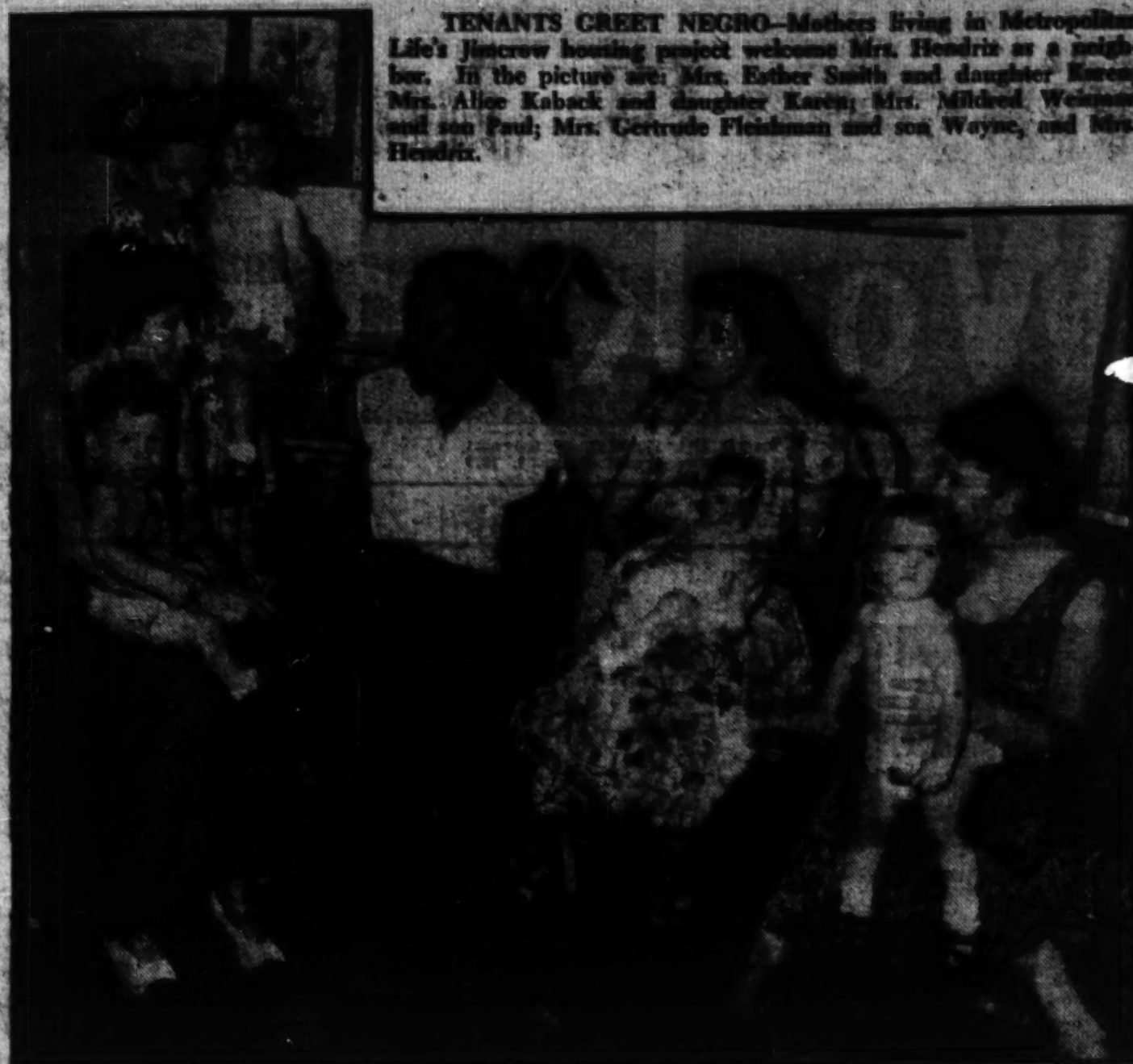
"They are coming in to visit and inviting us to dinner, and we have not heard a single unfriendly word."

Thus, the first stages of the rescue of this Negro family from the disease-ridden Harlem flat were easy.

But the John D. Rockefeller men, who run the \$9,000,000,000 Metropolitan Life insurance company, are hinting at counter action in defense of the vicious Jimcrow system.

The company hints that a vague clause in its leases gives it a right to supervise the guests of its tenants.

The Jimcrow barrier to the Hendrix family is being broken by a "Met" spokesman, who was



TENANTS GREET NEGRO—Mothers living in Metropolitan Life's Jimcrow housing project welcome Mrs. Hendrix as a neighbor. In the picture are: Mrs. Esther Smith and daughter Karen; Mrs. Alice Kaback and daughter Karen; Mrs. Mildred Weisman and son Paul; Mrs. Gertrude Fleishman and son Wayne, and Mrs. Hendrix.

quoted in the project's community paper, Town and Village.

"In every lease," said the "Met" spokesman, "there is a paragraph that states that Tenants shall not use the demised premises or any part thereof, or suffer the same to be used for any purpose other than as a private dwelling apartment nor by any other person other than the tenants and their family. . . ."

This vague clause is never en-

forced against white guests, however. Hundreds of families in the "Met" project have white guests.

METROPOLITAN'S Jimcrow ukase was proclaimed originally by its chairman, Frederick H. Ecker.

This 83-year-old Rockefeller sardap has said that Negroes and whites should not live together. He tolerates no Negro members at the Metropolitan, Blind Brook, Links and other millionaires' clubs

of which he is a member.

The fight against the shameful Jimcrow on the tax-exempt "Met" project is gaining force rapidly, however.

Thousands of tenants have signed protests against the disgraceful Jimcrow barrier, which has been set up with the help of the tax subsidy.

Councilman Ben Davis' resolution in the City Council to withdraw tax exemption from Stuyvesant Town until the Jimcrow wall tumbles down can definitely be won.

The welcome that Stuyvesant Town tenants are giving the Hendrix family is a foretaste of that victory.



MRS. RAPHAEL HENDRIX, who, with her husband, Mr. Hardine Hendrix, are first Negroes (left to live in Jimcrow) Stuyvesant Town. The Worker Photos by Peter.

10,000 Ship Officers—Not One a Negro

The U. S. Maritime Commission, through its chairman, Commissioner Fleming this week denied responsibility for the Jimcrow barring of Negro merchant marine officers from jobs.

The delegation, representing over 300 ship officers, was told by Commissioner Fleming "Our hands are tied as far as direct action is concerned. . . ."

Another member of the Commission said "the hostility of the white seamen prevented utilization of the Negro officers."

The Negro marine officers delegation cited the Merchant Marine Act which empowers the Commission to settle wage and labor disputes on government-owned and subsidized private vessels.

The Jimcrow issue, they contended was a labor dispute.

It should be noted that there are 1,506 ships under the U. S. flag today and that there are about 10,000 officer jobs on these ships. There are no Negro officers employed aboard these ships.

BALK AT LOAN FROM U. S. BANKS

HAVANA (ALN).—Representatives of several unions responded to a call from the Cuban Confederation of Labor for a meeting to discuss methods of opposing government plans to accept a loan from American banks.

Winston Ill, Judge Denies Recess

PETITION DENIED



City Councilman Benjamin Davis, defendant in the Foley Square trial, talks with members of a delegation that tried to see Judge Medina to ask for the freedom of Henry Winston, Gus Hall and Gilbert Green, who are imprisoned "for duration" of the trial. Left to right are Davis, Hy Wolff, Queens American Labor Party; Mrs. Etta B. Graham, mother of author Shirley Graham; Joseph Needleman, Queens ALP; C. Spiegel, National Lawyers Guild member; Arnold Olenick, decorated Air Corps major in World War II; Murray Narell, and Ben Lichtenstein of the Long Island Civil Rights Congress.

Tom Clark Took \$\$\$ Of Oil Trust Kings

By Art Shields

Oil trust stains bite deep into the record of Witchhunter Tom Clark.

President Truman's nominee for the U. S. Supreme Court used to be a paid mercenary for the three toughest oil monopolists in the United States.

His job was to help them crush their smaller competitors, said a report of the Texas Senate's general investigating committee in 1937.

Clark's Texas paymasters included:

John D. Rockefeller, Jr., boss of the Standard Oil companies, real head of the American oil trust and a bitter enemy of labor, whose gunmen have killed many union members.

Harry Sinclair of the Sinclair Oil Co., who went to prison in the early 1920's for seven months after his attempt to loot the Navy's Teapot Dome oil reserves was exposed.

J. Howard Pew, chairman of the Sun Oil Co., who gave more money to fascist organizations than any magnate in America except Lamont duPont (see the U.S. Senate Lobby Committee's reports).

Lamont duPont himself.
J. P. Morgan, Jr., who was then living.

CLARK was hired as a Texas state lobbyist by these magnates in the mid-1930's at a salary of \$12,000 a year.

The money was furnished by the Texas Petroleum Council, which Rockefeller, Pew, Sinclair and Morgan had set up.

Clark's job was not to kill workers. . . . The oil companies' gunmen would take care of that.

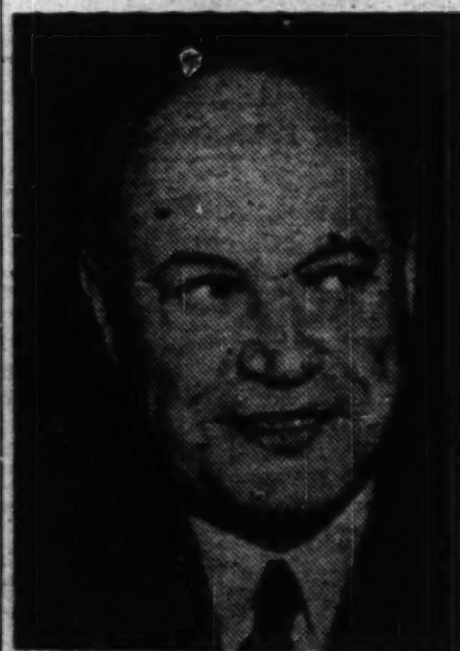
His job was to help the trust

kill off the little oil companies that were giving it competition.

"The extermination of smaller competitors" was the petroleum council's one objective, the Texas



J. HOWARD PEW



HARRY SINCLAIR

Senate's general investigating committee reported.

Clark was able to help in this extermination through his contacts with the State Attorney General, who could make things hard for the little oil men in many ways.

This State Attorney General, William McGraw, was Clark's law partner in Dallas. Clark had invested much time in getting him elected.

THE TEXAS Petroleum Council's campaign of extermination against the little oil companies was a crude violation of the anti-trust laws of Texas and the United States, of course.

But this didn't bother Clark or the big oil companies behind him. They were protected by men like William McGraw.

The council was made up of three Rockefeller oil companies, and other firms controlled by Sinclair, Pew, the duPonts and Morgan.

Clark's paymasters were described as a "Vigilante Group" by the Texas Senate's investigating committee in an angry report.

The three Rockefeller companies among these groups of alleged oil "vigilantes" that were financing Tom Clark included:

The Standard Oil Co. of New Jersey, which then had assets of more than \$1,800,000,000.

The Humble Oil Co., a subsidiary of Standard of New Jersey.

Stanolind, a subsidiary of Rockefeller's Standard Oil Co. of Indiana, which then had assets of \$710,000,000.

Tom Clark's other oil paymasters included:

The Sinclair Oil Co.
Pew's Sun Oil Co.

The Ethyl Gas Corp., now the Ethyl Corp., which was set up by the Standard Oil Co. of New Jersey and the duPonts General Motors Corp. on a 50-50 basis.

The Continental Oil Co., controlled by J. P. Morgan, Jr. Clark was officially paid \$12,000, as we said.

There are indications, however, that President Truman's choice for the U. S. Supreme Court picked up additional shekels in this

(Continued on Page 10)

Judge Medina's brutal refusal to allow a day's trial recess when defendant Henry Winston suffered a heart attack Tuesday is typical both of his bitterly hostile attitude toward the Communist leaders on trial, and of his bias against Negroes associated with the defense.

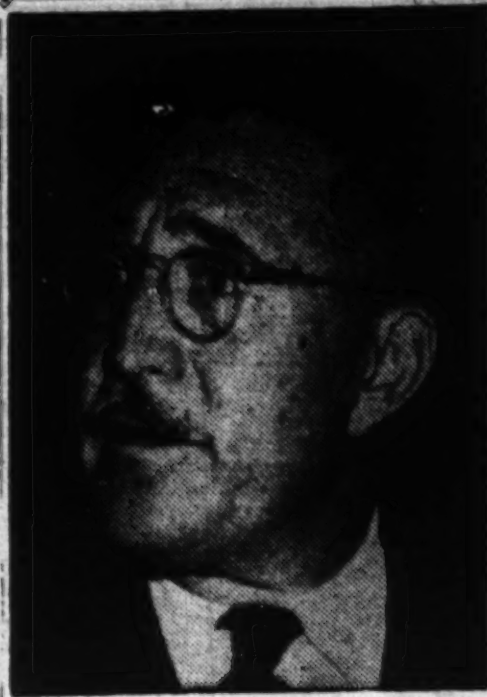
In the sweltering Federal House of Detention, where he has been cooped up, when not in court, since being remanded to jail by Judge Medina on June 3, the Party's national organization secretary was hit by severe pains above the heart before being transported to court in the bumpy, shut-in patrol wagon.

Defense attorneys reported Winston's condition to the judge before the morning session got under way. He contemptuously brushed aside their request for a day's recess and an examination by Winston's own physician. He ordered a new prison examination, and insisted upon proceeding with the afternoon session despite Winston's pain. All defendants must be present through every session of the trial.

The following morning, he abruptly denied defense motions to permit Winston's private physician even to see the records of the prison hospital examinations of Winston's heart.

Ex-GI and a national Negro leader, Winston is held in jail together with defendants Gus Hall and Gilbert Green. The three are held as hostages for the entire Communist leadership and the public campaign for their freedom is a key to the entire struggle against the government's political frameup of the Party, according to Communist Secretary Eugene Dennis, also a defendant in the trial.

Depriving the three of bail is a form of punishment before they have been adjudged guilty, Dennis declared in an interview following the judge's brutal treatment of Winston. It follows the pattern of the Justice Department in denying freedom on bail to aliens being held for deportation before it is even determined that



JUDGE MEDINA

the government can deport them.

Dennis revealed that an appeal to the U. S. Supreme Court is being taken from the decision of the Circuit Court of Appeals upholding Judge Medina's jailing of the three men. Three distinguished lawyers—Paul J. Kern of New York, Charles H. Houston of Washington, and Walter F. Dodd of Chicago—will handle the appeal.

Since the Supreme Court will not sit until the fall, Supreme Court Justice Robert H. Jackson, who supervises the New York circuit, will be asked to grant bail for the three. Justice Jackson lives in Jamestown, New York.

When Winston's illness became known Tuesday morning, Dennis, who is acting as his own attorney, and other defense lawyers conferred with Judge Medina in his chambers for an hour.

Although the conference was (Continued on Page 8)

Thompson Explains Marxist Science

By Max Gordon

The idea that Marxism-Leninism presents "blueprints" for great social advances involving many millions of people is a product of the "overheated imagination of police sergeants," defendant Robert Thompson, hero of two anti-fascist wars, told the jury in the Communist trial this past week.

Thompson, New York State chairman of the Party, was looking directly and meaningfully at Prosecutor John F. X. McGohey when he said this.

Fourth defendant to take the witness stand, he wasted no time in attacking several of the "police sergeant" idiocies which Prosecutor McGohey has made the basis of his "case" against America's Communist leaders.

The three defendants who preceded Thompson to the stand were John Gates, Gilbert Green and Councilman Benjamin J. Davis. They were followed by thirteen other witnesses who exposed as nonsense the childish fabrications concerning the teachings of the Communist Party as related by FBI stoolpigeons and agents pre-

sented by the prosecution.

THOMPSON told the jury of his background and development toward the Communist movement. Descendant of "Big Jim" Thompson, early Indian agent in the Oregon Territory, he was born and raised in Oregon. He went to work in logging camps and saw mills at 13. At 18, he had taken part in many labor struggles, and had become active as a volunteer organizer in the International Association of Machinists in Oakland, California.

It was in Oakland, he said, that he came across the Communist Party, and was impressed by its activity and leadership in a great strike struggle of cotton workers. This was in 1933. He read its literature, and learned of the connection between the strike strug-

(Continued on Page 8)

Point of Order By ALAN MAX

It was announced this week that the Gulf Stream has moved closer to the Atlantic coast. This is a development of major importance. It shows that the Gulf Stream fears what Secretary of State Acheson calls "Soviet aggression" and is moving closer to U. S. for safety.

This is the first concrete result of the Atlantic Pact. It is now planned to drain the Pacific Coast dry in order to isolate the new People's China.

The Worker

PUBLISHED EVERY SUNDAY BY THE FREEDOM OF THE PRESS CO., INC., 39 E. 12th St., New York 3, N. Y. Telephone ALgonquin 4-7554.

President—Benjamin J. Davis, Jr.; Secretary—Howard C. Gold			
Member of second class matter May 8, 1942, at the Post Office at New York, N. Y., under the Act of March 3, 1879.			
(Except Washington, D.C., Canada and Foreign)			
DAILY WORKER AND THE WORKER	3 Months	\$3.75	\$12.00
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Unionists Picket To Aid Jobless

The CIO United Electrical Workers this week became the first labor organization to launch a series of mass actions to aid the unemployed, now estimated at six million. In New York State, the UE staged mass picket lines in front of unemployment insurance offices in New York City and Upstate, protesting delays and harassments faced by jobless workers applying for insurance checks.

The picket lines were also the opening shot in a campaign to collect 100,000 signatures on a petition calling for an emergency session of the State Legislature to enact a program of aid to the unemployed. Unemployed workers near the picketed insurance offices in Manhattan, Long Island City, Brooklyn, Schenectady, Syracuse, North Tonawanda, Jamestown, greeted the marchers and gladly signed the UE petitions.

"Jobs or Jobless Pay!" was the demand raised by the UE workers.

The UE program for the State Legislature called for an extensive program of public works, unemployment benefits of \$40 a week plus allowances for dependents to last as long as a worker is unemployed, raising of home relief allowances, a state 52-20 program

for veterans and shifting the tax burden to the wealthy.

UE leaflets and statements issued by union leaders blasted the delays in unemployed checks. They cited cases of workers waiting for as long as eight or nine weeks before receiving a payment, and assailed the prolonged "investigations" and run-arounds given many workers.

PICKET LINE delegations visited office managers to demand an immediate end to these abuses. They called for appropriation of sufficient funds to properly administer the insurance offices with skilled and qualified personnel.

UE took the action on the same day that the Federal government officially conceded that unemployment has reached a critical stage in at least 11 areas, where 12 percent or more of the labor force is totally unemployed. These areas were named as New Bedford, Worcester and Lawrence, Mass.; Waterbury and Bridgeport, Conn.; Providence, R. I.; Utica-Rome, N. Y.; Scranton-Wilkes Barre, Pa.; Muskegon, Michigan; Knoxville, Tenn., and Cumberland, Md.

The Federal Administration listed these regions as emergency areas and instructed Federal agencies to channel government orders into them.

The announcement was made as the Commerce Department revealed that cash dividends totaled \$825,000,000 in June, an increase of 13 percent over the same month last year.

Engraving Unit Picketed Again

The Citizens Committee to End Discrimination at the Bureau of Engraving, led by Therese L. Robinson, grand director of Civil Liberties of the Eells, staged a second mass picketing demonstration this week around the Treasury Department building in Washington.

THE COMMITTEE composed of members of church groups, trade unions, civic organizations and the Progressive Party charges:

• Although Negroes comprise half of the agency's working force, less than half of one per cent of the Negro workers are in any but menial and unskilled occupations. There is not a single Negro printer, engraver or machinist at the bureau.

• Plans to bring in untrained and inexperienced workers in place of hundreds of Negro women working for 6 and 7 years as printer's assistants.

CORRECTION

We wish to call to the attention of our readers a typographical error in the abridged text of Mao Tse-tung's article entitled "THE PEOPLE'S DEMOCRATIC DICTATORSHIP," which appeared in the Worker of July 24.

Discussing the classes that will unite to form their own state and elect their own government, Mao Tse-tung stated: "Who are the people? At the present stage in China, the people are the working class, the class of the peasantry, the petty bourgeoisie and national bourgeoisie."

Due to an unfortunate typographical error, the phrase "national bourgeoisie" was omitted from the text as published in the Worker.

PROTEST POLICE BRUTALITY AGAINST NEGROES



Protesting police brutality against Negroes and demanding city officials take action, unionists and progressives picket Brooklyn's Borough Hall.

Communists Denied Right to Campaign for West German Vote

By Robert Friedman

The failure of Anglo-American policy in Germany dominates all other considerations as the people of the so-called West German state vote this Sunday for members of the Bundestag.

Uppermost in the collapse of this policy are the economic deterioration and mass unemployment in West Germany and the emboldened revival of Nazism.

On the surface, Sunday's election is a multi-party contest in which Social Democrats, Christian Democrats, Communists, Free Democrats, Bavarian Catholic Party and various other rightist and center parties are seeking seats in the Bundestag.

Anglo-American authorities have openly boasted that they have denied Communists the right to campaign. General Gross, American governor of Wurttemberg-Baden said last week that U. S. authorities would "guarantee full freedom in the election fight to all political parties with the exception of the Communists." American officials also seized all Communist pamphlets which, in their belief, discussed "the activities of the occupation authorities."

In their zone, British officials also confiscated Communist campaign literature.

DESPITE the terror campaign, more than 100,000 persons heard

Communist chairman Max Reimann discuss the election issues at a Dortmund rally.

"Marshall aid," he asserted, "has forced Western Germany \$500,000,000 into debt. If to this is added the cost of other aid from the west, such as the airlift and deliveries of basement, canned fish and chewing gum, the West German debts amount to \$5,150,000,000."

It has long been known, despite all Anglo-American disavowals, that "de-Nazification" has been a thorough farce, and that the net result of occupation policy has been to revitalize the German bourgeoisie in its most extreme rightist forms.

During the election campaign, all of the bourgeois parties have so blatantly broadcast their aggressively nationalist views, that Anglo-American apologists are now forced to explain this sudden resurgence of Nazism where it had allegedly been curbed.

Thus, Drew Middleton reported in the New York Times on Monday that British occupation officials are waiting they have "lost control" of the Germans. In Frankfurt, Dr. Konrad Adenauer, chairman of the Christian Democrats, told a campaign rally that denazification was "ridiculous." He demanded that "libelous attacks" against "honest members" of Hitler's Wehrmacht be stopped.

AND FROM LONDON, the in-

fluential Economist, writes: "Political opinion in Germany is unhappily taking the form of a particularly morbid and destructive kind of nationalism." Without, of course, admitting Anglo-American responsibility for this state of affairs, the Economist continues:

"In some circles it is combined with a frenzied anti-Communism designed to justify Hitler's campaign against Russia. . . . More generally, it takes the form of a total exculpation of the German people from any blame for the war and Hitlerism, and an increasing determination to lay the blame for any difficulties in Germany at the Allies' door. But while they blame the Allies and exculpate themselves, many Germans are considering how they can maneuver themselves back into a central position in European affairs."

Meanwhile, the Socialist Unity Party of the Eastern Zone and Berlin has assailed the "contests" between the Social Democrats and the rightist parties as a cynical shadow-boxing which will end in a coalition government dictated by the Anglo-American authorities.

Conducted with the active, and un-democratic intervention of the Anglo-American occupation authorities, the West German elections will reflect popular sentiment only to the extent that the electorate finds it possible to defy the intervention.

Hemisphere Peace Conference Receives Impressive Send-off

MEXICO CITY.—From Alaska to Patagonia, the peoples of the Western Hemisphere will be represented here at the American Continental Congress for Peace, Sept. 5 to 10. Following the great mobilizations for peace held in New York City and Paris, the Mexico City parley will, in the words of the call, express the powerful demand for peace of the masses of this hemisphere.

Participating in the continental sponsoring committee are many of the outstanding public figures in such countries as Argentina, Brazil, Canada, Chile, Costa Rica, Cuba, Mexico, Panama, Puerto Rico, Venezuela, Uruguay and the United States.

Among the committee members are:

Argentina: Alejandro Ceballos, Professor, Buenos Aires University; Rodolfo Ghioldi, journalist.

Brazil: Prof. Artur Ramos; Jorge Amado, novelist; Abel Chermont, former Senator.

Canada: W. G. Donnelly, member, Manitoba Parliament.

Chile: Pablo Neruda, poet; Astolfo Tapia, vice-president, House of Representatives.

Costa Rica: Edgardo Campesino, youth leader; Gonzalo Vargas

Aguilar, poet.

Cuba: Nicolas Guillen, poet; Dr. Juan Marinello; Lazaro Pena, trade union leader.

Mexico: Vicente Lombardo Toledano, head, Latin Confederation of Labor; Diego Rivera, painter; David Siqueiros, painter; Dr. Luis Garrido, dean, National University.

Panama: Bernardo Lomardo, Professor, National University.

Venezuela: Gen. Jose Rafael

Caballero, former governor.

Puerto Rico: Dr. Francisco Maurique Cabrera, director Hostos College.

Uruguay: Enrique Rodriguez, congressman, trade unionist.

United States: Dr. W. E. B. DuBois, Jo Davidson, Charles Chaplin, Paul Robeson, O. John Rogge.

Information on the American Continental Congress for Peace may be obtained at its offices, Room 70, 49 W. 44th St., N. Y. 18.

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Strike Voted as Workers Spurn Ford Maneuvers

By William Allan

DEARBORN.—In one of the most sensational turnouts in auto history, 87,000 Ford workers in Michigan voted for strike as the next step in winning economic and contract demands from the company.

The arrogant and impudent proposal of Henry Ford II, that the 106,000 Ford workers nationally should take a wage freeze for one year and go along with an obviously weak contract, burned the workers up and brought them out to vote in unprecedented numbers.

Waving their ballots marked strike in front of company watchers, the workers shouted, "Take a look; this is how we are voting." This is the same group of workers who in the giant Rouge and Lincoln plants walked the picket lines for 24 days to curb speedup, only to see their struggle siphoned away by UAW president Walter Reuther who turned it over into arbitration.



HENRY FORD, II.

UNION OFFICERS and organizers watching the thousands of workers stand in long lines waiting to vote told newsmen they never had seen Ford workers so ready for action.

The union had to only conduct a very short and swift campaign of letting the workers know the issues.

The Ford Motor Co. on the other hand pulled out all the stops while pleading poverty at the negotiating table, spent thousands of dollars on full page newspaper ads, radio talks, handbills and personal letters from Henry Ford II to the 106,000 Ford workers telling them to vote against a strike.

What turned the Ford workers out to vote strike was the union smashing attack launched by the company within the last month. Mass dissatisfaction prevails everywhere among the workers over the weakness of the present contract.

THE COMPANY emboldened by Reuther's crawling sellout of the speedup strike six weeks ago, proceeded immediately to lay before the union negotiators a set of proposals that would have made a scrap of paper out of the already woefully weak present contract.

They proposed, besides wage freezes, that:

- They have the right to lay-off and recall workers without regard to seniority, whenever in the foreman's judgment it is "more efficient."

- The company be allowed to transfer workers from one plant to another without regard to seniority.

- To eliminate shift preference based on seniority.

- To end plant wide seniority for tool and die, maintenance, construction, power house and transportation workers.

- To eliminate all rights of new workers. (To be under the foreman's "direction.")

- To reduce the number of committees from one for every 300 workers to one for 1500.

- To eliminate provision of contract which forbids discrimination because of race, creed, color, national origin or sex.

- That the company to assign overtime as it sees fit and to whom it wants to.

- That foremen and supervisors do any type of work during a strike.

ALL OF THESE union busting proposals were omitted in the radio talks, newspaper ads and individual letters sent out or supposedly written by Henry Ford II. His main song was that if you workers vote strike, then you are striking your-

self out of a job and hastening the depression.

What, of course, he didn't tell the workers was that in 1948 Ford's profits amounted to \$1400 for each worker employed by the company. Before taxes Ford's profits were about \$140,000,000. After taxes, \$87,000,000.

Those were direct profits but most of the profits the Ford workers earn for the company are drained off into an outfit called the Ford Foundation where they lie tax free because the Foundation is supposed to spend its money on charity.

This Foundation has more than \$205,000,000 assets and is the largest foundation in the country. How the siphoning off is worked is, that just so much is publicly displayed for profits and taxable, the rest is whipped off into the Foundation where Uncle Sam can't get a nickel, because the Foundation is for "charity."

The Ford Foundation owns 90 percent of all Ford stock, given it as "gifts" by Henry the First and his son Edsel some years back when they wanted to beat the tax collector.

SURPASS PREWAR PRODUCTION

MOSCOW (ALN). — The daily protect the right of scabs to work, was running at an average level of 41 per cent above the prewar 1940 figure, it was announced here by the central statistical board of the USSR council of ministers. Gross output of industry for the second quarter of 1949, it was reported, was 20 per cent higher than the 1948 figure for the comparable period. During the 1-year period passenger car production was up 123 per cent, tractors 73 per cent, trucks 38 per cent, rails 90 per cent, rolled metal 30 per cent, steel 27 per cent and grain combines 100 per cent. Light industry also produced more in the second quarter of this year than in 1948 with radios up 106 per cent, watches 100 per cent, shoes 28 per cent.

BUILDING WORKERS OUT IN ARGENTINA

BUENOS AIRES (ALN). — An estimated 120,000 building workers walked off numerous construction projects here demanding immediate wage boosts. At the same time, thousands of dairy workers also struck for higher pay and other benefits.

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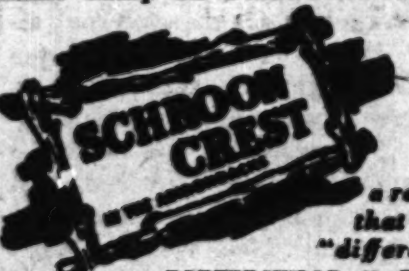
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PUBLISHED EVERY SUNDAY BY THE FREE-
DOM OF THE PRESS CO., INC., 36 E. 136th St.,
New York 2, N. Y. Telephone ALgonquin 4-7854.

President—Benjamin J. Davis, Jr. Secretary-Treasurer—Howard C. Boldt
John Gates Editor
Alan Max Managing Editor
Milton Howard, John Pittman, Howard C. Boldt—Associate Editors
Rob F. Hall Washington Editor
Joseph Roberts General Manager

Now It's the Missouri Gang

THE LID is being lifted on the fantastic record of corruption in Washington—and the whole country is holding its collective nose in view of the stench.

It seems that the "Missouri gang" is making a new place for itself in American history, out-ranking the old "Ohio gang" in ill-fame.

By contrast with the story of how some of the highest government officers were lining their pockets during and since the war, the Teapot Dome scandal of 1922 looks like a mere pin-ball game.

It turns out, if you've been following the papers, that President Truman's military attache, Maj. Gen. Harry H. Vaughan, has been in the thick of the skulduggery. It was Vaughan, according to the diary of a Washington five percenter, who arranged to get the job for Tighe Woods, the federal housing expediter, as a result of which some of Vaughan's pals were able to build a race track near San Francisco, although material shortages were at their height.

VETERANS of the last war will be interested to see that while so little was done about decent housing, it took a few phone calls, a couple of drinks, and perhaps some cash under the table—and presto, the horses could race on a brand-new track in California!

All you had to do was to know Maj. Gen. Vaughan, who was a hail-fellow-well-met to everybody in the White House.

But that's only one of the stories.

There's a congressional investigation of the B-36 bomber program under way. And the reports are circulating that some very big brass were involved in pressing for B-36 contracts, although the value of the plane is doubtful. Secretary of the Air Force, Stuart Symington, is said to be involved. He is a pal of Floyd Odum, the big financier who controls the Consolidated Vultee Corp., manufacturer of the planes.

The finger is even pointed at the present secretary of defense, Louis Johnson, who was a director of Consolidated, and its general counsel, before he became a cabinet officer.

Only a week before, Controller-General Lindsay Warren revealed that the government had overpaid \$11,500,000,000 for war-time contracts, of which a bit more than six billion was outright fraud.

The Warren report was based on only 9,195 contracts studied out of 26,000 or so. Frauds and collusion were revealed in no less than 12 percent of the cases. And obviously, such fraud could only have taken place with the direct aid, and profit, of Army officers.

QUITE a picture, isn't it?

Here are the pillars of society, the men who run the government, and also do the running between business and government . . . and they're up to their necks in gravy for themselves—at the expense of you and me.

These are the men who have spouted about high ideals, and bewailed "materialistic communism," and every once in a while made speeches about virtue, sanctity, godliness. And yet their pockets were being lined with gold all the while.

These are the Communist-baiters, and Negro-haters, and the kind that wants to "put labor in its place." These are the men who make the speeches about preparing for war because the security of the country is supposed to be endangered . . . but all the while, they are making sure of their own security in dollars and cents paid out by the average workingman.

It smells, the whole thing smells. That the stench should be coming from places so close to the White House is especially significant.

As you know, the old White House is being overhauled these days. But what it seems to need is a thorough disinfection.

Tears Over China Expose Truman's Bankrupt Policy

By Joseph Starobin

The State Department's White Paper on China, is full of explanations, but very short on apologies. In Dean Acheson's introductory letter to President Truman, which is the policy-making part of the 1054-page document, never once does the Secretary of State

express regrets to the Chinese people because two and a half billion dollars worth of American munitions and equipment enabled Chiang Kai-shek to plunge the country into a civil war at the cost of hundreds of thousands of lives.

And never once does the Secretary of State admit shame that the Truman administration should have wasted such a sum of the taxpayers' money on a venture which the State Department knew would fail.

The document does express regrets—but only in the sense that it is sorry the Chiang Kai-shek dictatorship could not be saddled forever on the people of China. It is sorry that the criminal adventure failed, not that it was undertaken.

Nor does the State Department draw the conclusions which come to mind for any sensible and patriotic American: that American foreign policy must change, with regard to China, and with respect to the world as a whole.

"It is abundantly clear that we must face the situation as it exists in fact," says Dean Acheson's letter, arguing with those senators who would still like to bolster Chiang with dollars and guns.

But there is no trace in the document that "facing the situation as it exists in fact" means recognizing the Chinese Communists, seeking diplomatic relations with them and permitting normal commerce.

ON THE CONTRARY, the State Department has dropped Chiang, but it is still drugged by the same dreams of comeback which wrack Chiang himself.

For Acheson also says that he looks forward to the time when "the profound civilization and the democratic individualism of China will reassert themselves and she will throw off the foreign yoke." And then he continues ominously: "I consider that we should encourage all developments in China which now and in the future work toward this end."

In short, he proclaims the aim of subverting and overthrowing the new China, which means a drastic departure from the traditional American principle of non-interference in China's internal affairs. He even raises the nonexistent bogey of aggression by the new China against her neighbors! No wonder, the Chinese Communists express their hatred of American imperialism in no uncertain terms. No wonder, they are content to wait, as far as trade and diplomatic relations go, until the arrogant Americans sober up, and speak a different language.

But Acheson evades that logical conclusion. He conceals the connection between the Chiang fiasco and the Truman Doctrine in the past, nor does he promise to re-examine that doctrine for the future in the light of its bankruptcy in China. Nothing has been learned in Washington and Wall Street, and nothing forgotten.

THE BULK of the volume contains a summary of American policy toward China since 1844, with major space devoted to Kuomintang-Communist relations from 1921 to the end of the war, and then discussions of the post-war crisis: Gen. Patrick Hurley's ambassadorship; the mission of Gen. George Marshall; the situation since ambassador John Leighton Stuart took over, and the civil war faced up to its present dim-

AN ITALIAN VIEW



—Via Ugueto (Rome)

trous—for Chiang and the State Department—conclusion. Disastrous, that is, for the men who wanted it—Chiang Kai-shek and his American backers.

A few major facts can be established from this great mass of material:

1. The Chiang Kai-shek dictatorship was known by the State Department to be a corrupt, feudal, militaristic and bureaucratic machine way back in 1943 and 1944, when the Generalissimo was being hailed officially as China's benefactor.

In other words, the ten-year campaign of American progressives and American Communists to debunk the real character of the Chiang regime has been fully justified by the White Paper. We were telling the truth all along.

The State Department knew the truth, but was concealing it from our own people.

2. The Chinese Communists were known by the State Department to be conducting the only real fight against the Japanese; and it is also recorded in the White Paper that the Chinese Communists received no military or economic assistance from the Soviet Union.

It is lamented that the Communists are really Marxist-Leninists, and the most that can be said is that the Soviet armies, after smashing the Japanese in Manchuria, permitted the Communists to seize abandoned Japanese equipment. But the major part of the Communist equipment came from the United States, via the Kuomintang, as the Kuomintang's armies were being beaten.

3. In the winter of 1945-46, the Communists and the Kuomintang had actually reached a truce, and agreements were made for a National Assembly, which was to meet on May 5, 1946 and democratize the Chinese government.

It was during these months that Gen. Marshall visited China for the first time. But the truce broke down, and the Kuomintang executive committee rejected the agree-

ments in March. From then on, the civil war became inevitable.

The question arises of why this tentative unity failed? And the answer is quite clear from the White Paper itself.

Even though Gen. Marshall was urging unity, he was at the same time supplying Chiang with billions of dollars worth of material for war; and even while this unity was developing, Chiang decided to spurn unity and fight the Communists because he was encouraged—by American foreign policy itself, such as the reception for Churchill's Fulton, Mo., speech on March 5, 1946—to believe that an American-Soviet war was inevitable.

In other words, the State Department's policy was hypocritical and contradictory. Even though nobody believed Chiang could defeat the Communists, he was encouraged to fight by the anti-Soviet turn of American foreign relations.

4. The imperialist nature of American policy toward China was made most clear in the Wedemeyer report of 1947.

That was after Marshall had given up in disgust, and returned home. Wedemeyer did not think that Chiang could win the war, though it seemed to be going well. He proposed further aid to Chiang but only on the condition that American generals actually take over the direction of the armies, and American experts frankly take over the operation of the Kuomintang regime. Having lost their shirts in China, the Pentagon crowd wanted to carry out a "bankruptcy reorganization"—which is an interesting insight into their state of mind and their respect for the sovereignty of other peoples.

5. The dollar and cents of the China fiasco is one of the most hair-raising aspects of the White Paper.

Annex 185 reveals that the total economic and military aid to Chiang Kai-shek prior to V-J Day was \$845,700,000, whereas the total economic aid and military aid after V-J Day comes to just about two billion—or more than twice as much.

In other words, twice as much American money was granted and loaned for encouraging the Chinese to kill Chinese in four years than for helping the Chinese to defeat Japan in the previous eight years.

Actually, the ratio is much higher. After V-J Day, military surplus was sold worth a little more than billion dollars, at a cost of some twenty cents to a dollar. As a matter of fact, China received 50 percent of its total expenditures from the United States since 1945, and much more—proportionate to its budget—than this country has shipped to western Europe!

IT WAS A FIASCO for imperialism, though an expensive one for the Chinese people and the American people.

The outcome is a victory for the Chinese people, which is also a victory for the American people.

The China experience has shown that imperialism is not invincible; it can be beaten. The prestige of the imperialists has gone down all over the world, as a result of their bankruptcy in China. But more costly, and equally immoral adventures are in store for us if we allow the same men to lead us further as they led us into shameful China affairs.



—Gabriel, in the (London) Daily Worker

Nation Kept in Dark On Aim of Arms Aid

By Mel Fiske

WASHINGTON.—Opposition to President Truman's Military Assistance Program (MAP) was throttled by Congress and the nation's press this week as attempts to rush the bill through to passage increased in intensity. The House Foreign Affairs Committee, after allowing Pentagon brass hats and State Department diplomats all the time they wanted during two weeks of hearings, gave nationwide organizations opposing the bill two days of time.

Testimony that crushed the frenzied arguments of the militarists and diplomats was presented during those two days. But the press buried those stories beneath a welter of propaganda for the program from Secretary of State Dean Acheson.



DEAN ACHESON

THE DRIVE FOR SPEED to jam the arms shipment program through congress has been unparalleled in this session. Behind the mad haste is the administration's desire to keep the true nature of MAP from the American people, and commit this country to an unprecedented plan to arm anti-Communist nations for a war against the Soviet Union and against the rising democratic-minded people of Europe and Asia.

For the program calls for the shipment of arms to halt "internal aggression" and "agreement" by the S.U. in 11 No. Atlantic Pact nations, and Greece, Turkey, Iran, Korea and the Philippines. It provides for the shipment of machinery to recreate the munitions industries of those nations. And up to last week, it gave President Truman virtual dictatorial powers to do anything he wanted with the money and arms provided by the bill.

It was attacked by Arnold Johnson, legislative representative for the Communist Party, who appeared before the House Committee, as "one of the most desperate acts which this congress could take towards unleashing a new war." He ripped off the demagogic veil of peace which the administration placed around the arms shipment program, and said every war measure proposed by Truman was originally initiated by peace proclamations.

He traced the path of American aid to the corrupt Chiang Kai-shek clique in China, and said the military assistance program was being thrown down the same rathole to prop up fascist and reactionary nations around the world.

SPEAKING for the Council on African Affairs and the American Continental Congress for Peace to be held in Mexico next month, Dr.

W. E. B. DuBois told the committee:

"We are asked to believe that this country is in danger of attack from Russia or that Russia is ready to conquer the world. We did not believe this when we asked 10,000,000 Russians to die in order to save the world from Hitler. We did not believe it when we begged Russian help to conquer Japan. We only began to believe it when we realized that the Russian concept of a state was not going to collapse but was spreading."

Why doesn't this rich country have enough money to spend "for fighting ignorance, disease and waste, or for old age security of its workers?" the famed Negro historian asked. Why, it it asked instead to "spend a vast treasure to murder men, women and children; to blind and cripple them and drive them insane . . . and to jeopardize the whole edifice of civilization?"

A third MAP opponent, Richard Morford, executive director of the National Council of American-Soviet Friendship, cited the gains made in peaceful negotiations between Soviet and U. S. officials at the recent Paris conference of foreign ministers. Further negotiations to arrive at peaceful understandings were possible, and MAP was harmful to future negotiations scheduled in October, he maintained.

PROGRESSIVE PARTY spokesman Harold Buchman, state director of the Maryland progressives, said the administration was af-

flicted with the "DDT's—diplomatic double talk," in its drive to rush the bill through Congress. He charged that administration spokesmen, in testifying for the measure, were refuted by other administration witnesses who followed them.

The Friends (Quakers) Committee on National Legislation which issued an historic report on the possibilities of friendship between the Soviet Union and the United States came before the House Committee to maintain that an end to the cold war could be achieved by increased East-West trade, and not arms shipments.

ACHESON increased his drum-beating for the bill by telling members of two Senate committees that the United States "is open to an attack on its own territory to a greater extent than ever before." His invasion scare story, reminiscent of the time Secretary of the Navy John Sullivan yelled about "Russian submarines" off U. S. shores while another war measure was being considered in Congress, was followed by his plea to maintain the \$1,450,000,000 in funds under the bill.

But Sen. Arthur Vandenberg (R-Mich.), apparently feeling his way into one of the big political issues of the 1950 election campaign, developed a fight over the money. He wanted the Acheson figure cut in half, but maintained support for the rest of the bill which had been rewritten under his proddings to take away some of the powers handed to the President.

The battle over the money, it appeared to Washington observers, had been used to obscure the real intent of the bill. For the heart of the bill, its program of creating an armed ring of nations to spring on the Soviet Union, remains whether the billion and a half is appropriated or not.

George Morris' World of Labor, a column reporting news and developments in the labor movement, appears daily in the Daily Worker and in the rest of the Worker.

U. S. Labor Locals Prepare for Big Peace Conference

By Ruby Cooper

CHICAGO.—Labor from coast to coast is getting behind the National Labor Conference for Peace scheduled for this city Oct. 1 and 2. In little more than three months the modest plea for peace sent President Truman by 16 Ohio local union leaders has swelled into the peace conference being sponsored by over 500 local union leaders.

From twelve to fifteen hundred labor delegates are expected to converge on this city from all corners of the country to "release the true voice of labor" on the momentous issue of world peace.

In its appeal to the workers in shops and trade unions, the conference call declares "This conference can become the occasion for the men and women of labor, regardless of union affiliation, political persuasion, color or creed, to find common ground and organize concerted action in a great movement to secure world peace."

"Labor must take its rightful place in the organized legions of the people who are determined to prevent a world atomic war of annihilation."

THE PARLEY will primarily be "a grassroots conference," said a spokesman for the arrangements committee. "The overwhelming majority of the delegates will come directly from local unions, the shops and departments."

Indicating the wide scope of support taking shape, the spokesman declared that preparations are already underway in more than 20 states and 32 cities and additional sponsors are pouring in daily from all sections of the labor movement and all parts of the country.

Responses have so piled up at Suite 905, 179 West Washington St., it was said, that the first edition of 10,000 calls has already been exhausted, requiring the printing of another 10,000.

Meanwhile, preparations were moving ahead on housing the huge influx of delegates and on other arrangements, including a giant public rally to be held in connection with the conference.

Officers of the arrangements committee are: Samuel Curry, president, Armour Local 347, CIO United Packinghouse Workers, chairman; Thomas Slater, business agent, AFL Carpenters Local 1, vice-chairman; and James Wishart, educational director, CIO Fur Workers District Council, executive secretary.

BACKGROUND to the conference is a peace plea sent by Bernard V. McGroarty, president, AFL Stereotypers Local 22, Cleveland and 15 other Ohio local union leaders to President Truman last April 12, on the anniversary of the death of Franklin D. Roosevelt.

Publication of the letter brought thousands of responses of support from trade unionists throughout the country. It was estimated that nearly 1,000 local union officers, local executive board members, shop stewards and committeemen in Illinois alone wrote to McGroarty, offering their support.

At a luncheon in Cleveland last June a visiting delegation of Illinois trade unionists was given authorization by McGroarty to go ahead, and the pending National Labor Conference for Peace was launched.

Arrangements Body Opposes Arms Aid Bill

CHICAGO.—In a statement this week to the House Foreign Affairs Committee, the arrangements committee for the National Labor Conference for Peace, to be held Oct. 1 and 2, urged the defeat of the proposed Military Assistance Program.

Text of the statement follows:

"On behalf of thousands of local union leaders from all branches of the labor movement, the arrangements committee for the National Labor Conference for Peace urges defeat of the Military Assistance Program.

"This program, in effect, gives the administration a blank check to spend unlimited billions worth on arms to be given to reactionary forces abroad for use against their own peoples and preparations for World War III. For us it means graver danger of the 'cold war' breaking into open conflict involving Americans.

"Some estimates (U. S. News and World Reports of Aug. 5) indicate that the program will cost closer to \$10,000,000,000 instead of \$1,450,000,000 as proposed by President Truman.

"Faced with growing unemployment and insecurity, American labor sees that the billions for arms with the accompanying war profiteering and outrageous monopoly profits would inevitably come out of the pockets of the American workers and taxpayers.

"Labor wants the 'cold war' billions spent for housing, social welfare and necessary public works. Labor wants an end to the 'cold war' that blocks trade between the U. S. and the Soviet Union, China and Eastern Europe; at the cost of lost jobs for American workers who could be producing materials needed by all countries.

"We know the Military Assistance Program will not give us jobs or peace. Only a return to the policy of Franklin D. Roosevelt and working out a peaceful settlement of our differences with the Soviet Union will do so. The 'cold war' must be ended so the billions now spent for implements of war and destruction can be used for the benefit of the people.

"The opening up of trade with Eastern Europe and China will mean millions of jobs for the unemployed. American labor asks for support for a program for jobs and peace. We therefore urge defeat of the Military Assistance Program."

GAS POISONS BRAZIL DOCKERS

RIO DE JANEIRO (ALN).—More than 150 longshoremen were poisoned here while unloading a phosphate shipment from the U.S. Victims of phosphorous gas which they inhaled while working the vessel, the men were critical of the type of safety masks issued to them, by the ship's captain. A spokesman charged that the masks were so badly damaged they could not be used. As a result, he said, the dockers discarded them and worked without adequate protection.

HENRY WINSTON ILL, JUDGE DENIES RECESS

(Continued from Page 3)

not open to the press, the story circulated rapidly that the judge launched a savage verbal attack on the defense, charging the defendants were deliberately delaying the trial.

Dennis asked to be excused from the conference to confer with Winston. Winston was suffering a pain over his heart and was trying to rest in the small prisoners' courtroom bullpen, where he was confined with defendants Gus Hall and Gilbert Green.

When Dennis left the conference the judge, according to reports which spread quickly through the courthouse corridors, turned to the lawyers and remarked that Dennis wanted to "assault" him, and left the room in an effort to "contain" himself.

A defense lawyer, it was reported, protested the judge's highly imaginative and prejudiced statement and refused to argue with him on the grounds of his attack on Dennis.

Meanwhile, it was learned that Winston, who is national organization secretary of the Communist Party and had been held in jail since June 3 on Medina's orders, had suffered a previous heart attack on June 24 in the Federal Detention House.

Winston on that occasion demanded the attention of his own private physician. But the jail warden sent him to the Marine Hospital, where a cardiograph was

made. Winston was not told of the results of the hospital examination. He was declared fit to continue attending the trial.

The judge recessed the trial at 11:30 a.m., following his conference in chambers, until 2:30 p.m. He told the jury there was "some question about some possible illness of one of the defendants."

He ordered the jail warden to cause a medical examination to be made of Winston and have a report in court at 2:30.

Following the recess, the judge announced that the prison-assigned physician, Dr. Samuel J. Hall, had found that Winston's heart "skipped a beat," but the pulse beat was normal.

Attorney Harry Sachser moved for a recess until this morning, stating Winston was in physical pain.

Judge Medina said he would not grant the motion because the question of Winston's illness was "brought up this morning in a rather unusual manner, just as I was about to go to the bench."

"It seems to me you are overlooking the feelings of the defendant," Sachser replied.

Dennis arose to protest. The judge dismissed the jury. Dennis asked the court to grant the request of the attorney.

"He has been convicted of an offense here," the judge replied sharply, "and must be treated the same as the other prisoners."

Winston was ordered to jail for the duration of the trial by Judge

Medina on June 3, along with Gus Hall, when the two protested the jailing of Daily Worker editor John Gates for refusing to tell the names of his co-workers. Gilbert Green, Illinois Communist chairman, was imprisoned later for protesting the blocking of defense evidence.

Dennis told Judge Medina that Winston had asked permission to consult his private physician. Dennis charged the judge with depriving Winston of not only his democratic rights, but also his human rights.

Prosecutor-McGohey told Judge Medina he did not know of anything he could do "but follow the advice of the Public Health physician," Dr. Hall.

Attorney Richard Gladstein recalled the grave concern shown by the court when FBI informer John Blanc, a prosecution witness, gave an indication of feeling ill. He recalled how the judge asked the witness if he needed a recess and quickly granted it.

Attorney A. J. Isserman began to conclude examination of Mrs. Florence Hall, 16th defense witness.

Winston was suffering pain.

Attorney Sachser asked for a half hour recess so Winston could lie down in the prisoners bullpen.

The judge granted the short recess, but compelled the defense to go on with examination of witnesses after Winston was brought back a half hour later.

The judge's treatment of Winston was seen as another unprecedented aspect of this strange trial. As a case involving books, a political party, theories and ideas, it is unlike any previous trial in American history. The removal of bail from three of the defendants, and their jailing for indefinite terms because they criticized the judge's rulings, is also unprecedented.

The judge has shown his arrogant hostility toward Negroes time and again during the trial. He showed it in his prejudiced attitude toward Councilman Benjamin Davis, in his treatment of defense witness Geraldine Lightfoot, and in his constant baiting of defense attorney George W. Crockett.



Come on out!
to the Student Div. affair for Comrade FITZ who's leaving us. You won't be sorry cause they'll be lots of dancing, entertainment, refreshments, games and fun. All this and air-conditioning, too!

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THOMPSON EXPLAINS MARXIST SCIENCE

(Continued from Page 3)

gles with which he was familiar and the class struggle which was the motive force of society. He learned of Socialism, too, and the role of the working class in attaining it.

As a result of these studies, he joined the Communist Party, and later, the Young Communist League. He became a leader of the Young Communist League, and in 1944, after his return from the Army, of the Communist Political Association. When the Party was reconstituted in 1945, he became New York State chairman.

THOMPSON told the jury of the struggles between the opportunist policies of Earl Browder and the Marxist-Leninist policies of William Z. Foster within the leadership of the Communist movement from the time the war broke out. These struggles, he said, reached a climax early in 1945, when several leaders of the Party demanded a review of the Browderite policies then dominating the Party because they did not square with reality.

This was considerably before the appearance of an article by French Communist leader Jacques Duclos in a French magazine which assisted in the reconstitution of the Communist Party here. Thompson's testimony, confirming similar accounts by Green and Davis, thus exposed the nonsense in the prosecution claim that the Party's reconstitution was the result of "orders" from Duclos.

Thompson also told how the Browder policy was having its effects in other countries, including France. The Duclos article, he said, was written to clean up the situation in that country.

The New York Party leader gave the jury a clear statement of the meaning of Marxism-Leninism as the science of development of human society from lower to higher stages, Marxism-Leninism, he said, differs from other sciences in that it does not merely study human society, but seeks to apply the laws of society in order to change it.

By its very nature as a science, he explained, it is constantly being enriched, enlarged and further

developed by new experiences and new knowledge. Hence the absurdity of looking upon it as a "blueprint."

WITNESSES preceding Thompson were allowed by Judge Medina to give only partial accounts of Party training schools about which FBI stoolpigeons had told their obviously crackpot tales, and were largely limited only to testimony about these schools.

But within the judge's narrow limits, they still piled up massive testimony exposing the fraudulence of the prosecution's charge of "underground schools" which are supposed to teach violent government overthrow.

Sam Hall, the Party's organizer in the Alabama-Tennessee-Mississippi district; Robert Manewitz, Communist educational director of Missouri; Florence Hall, Chicago shop club leader, all gave precise accounts of the Party's teachings on the path to Socialism.

Confirming earlier witnesses' testimony, they told how the Party advocates the formation of a broad people's coalition to prevent the monopolies from abolishing democratic channels for peaceful change. In the struggle to retain democracy against monopoly's efforts to destroy it, this people's coalition will have to curb the political power of the trusts through drastic economic and political action. It will inevitably have to move toward the left, and more and more of the people will become convinced of the need for Socialism.

The precise manner in which Socialism will finally be established in America cannot be foretold or blueprinted, the witnesses testified generally, but it certainly cannot come about until the majority of Americans desire it.

Manewitz and Mrs. Hall supported their accounts of school teachings by documents—school outlines—which the prosecution had itself introduced through its stoolpigeon witnesses.

IN EVERY CASE, their accounts of what was taught at the school were broken off by Judge Medina when they hit on the subject of struggle for Negro rights.

What's On? SATURDAY

Manhattan

GALA dance and entertainment. Cool off on ice-cold free beer. Beat the heat at the Marine Ballroom, 209 W. 25th St. Sub. 48c. Sponsored by Seamen's Club.

"NATIVE LAND," the only American film to win a Czech International Film Festival award. A powerful expose of the threat to our civil liberties. Starring Howard Da Silva. Produced by Mark Strand and Leo Hurwitz. Music by Paul Hittstein. Narration by Paul Robeson. Tonight in the cool Terrace Room of the Capitol Hotel, 51st St. and 5th Ave. Also, dancing to Al Kinsaid and his orch. 3 showings beg. 8:30 p. m. Doors open 8 p. m. Adm. \$1.50, tax incl. Auspices: Film Division, A.S.P.

JOIN our fun, members, friends! Delightfully cool; congenial atmosphere. Folk social, Cultural, Folk Dance Group, 128 E. 16th St.

Brooklyn

BROOKLYN YPA again invites you to Club 3200. Tonight—dancing and top-notch entertainment. 3200 Coney Island Ave. (IWO Center), 8:30 p. m. Sub. only 25c. Brighton St., BMT.

SUNDAY

Manhattan

DR. HERBERT APTHEKER will discuss The History of White Chauvinism at the Jefferson School, 575 6th Ave., 8:15 p. m. Sub. 50c.

STUDIO PARTY! Come, all members, friends! Cool, congenial atmosphere; folk, social, Cultural, Folk Dance Group, 128 E. 16th St.

Brooklyn

POPSICKLE PARTY... Movie: Song of Peace. Free Popsicles. Meyer Levin Lodge, JYP, 1150 St. John's Pl. 8 p. m. Sub. 25c.

COME on down to Brooklyn YPA's Club 3200. Tonight—dancing and games. 3200 Coney Island Ave. (IWO Center), 8:30 p. m. Sub. 25c. Brighton St., BMT.

Coming

STUDENT division party and dance in honor of Comrade Fitz, who is leaving student work. All students and youth (and even some old folks) are invited. Band, entertainment, refreshments. Sat., Aug. 20th, 8 p. m. Park Palace, 3 W. 110th St. Sub. 41c.

PETE SEEGER and his Good Neighbor Chorus lead off the "Hootenanny: Midsummer" at the air-cooled Penthouse, 13 Astor Pl. Fri., Aug. 26. Tickets at People's Artists, 13 St. Marks Pl., \$1 (incl. tax). Mail orders filled.

FILE but don't forget: Farewell (but not Goodbye). Filing of E. N. Y. and Brownsville Youth. Date's Sat., Aug. 27.

RATES: 25 cents per line in the Daily Worker
40 cents per line in The (Weekend) Worker
5 words constitute a line
Minimum charge - 3 lines
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DEADLINES:
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Previous day at noon
For Monday's issue
Friday at 4 p. m.
Weekend Worker:
Previous Wednesday
at 4 p. m.

PEOPLE'S ARTISTS presents **PAUL ROBESON**
a SUMMER MUSICAL with
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SAT. AUG. 27, 8 PM LAKELAND ACRES PISCINE GROUNDS
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Workers Bkshop 50 E. 12th St. Jefferson School 575-6th Ave. Bookfair 133 W. 44 St.

30th ANNIVERSARY OF COMMUNIST PARTY CELEBRATION
MADISON SQ. GARDEN Auspices:
THURS., SEPTEMBER 15th COMMUNIST PARTY of New York State
Tickets available at: All Party Clubs, Workers Bkshop, 50 E. 12th Street, Jefferson Bkshop, 575 Sixth Ave., Bookfair, 133 W. 44th Street.

ONE-WEEK MORNING CLASSES THIS WEEK
History of the Labor Movement in the U. S., II: 1919-1949
with Dr. Philip S. Foner
Seminar on the Teaching of Marxism
Five Mornings—Monday - Friday
9:30 A.M. - 1 P.M.
JEFFERSON SCHOOL
575 Avenue of the Americas

Sun., Aug. 14 — 8:15 P.M.
THE HISTORY OF WHITE CHAUVINISM
Speaker:
DR. HERBERT APTHEKER
JEFFERSON SCHOOL
575 Sixth Avenue — Sub. 50c

There's a HOOTENANNY Coming August 26th

THE PENTHOUSE
This Sun., Aug. 14, 8:30 P.M.
Features Another Popular Twin Bill!
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Plus an interesting discussion hour
Featuring
KENNETH LESLIE
Editor of The Protestant
will speak on:
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WJZ-1300 Kc.
WJZ-1400 Kc.
WJZ-1500 Kc.

SATURDAY

- MORNING**
- 11:30-WNBC-Smiley Ed McConnell
WJZ-Jay Stewart Fan Fair
WJZ-Senior Miss
- AFTERNOON**
- 12:30-WNBC-News, Charles P. McCarthy
WOR-Men on the Farm
WJZ-Glitz Corps
WNYC-Midday Symphony
WJZ-Theatre of Today
12:35-WNBC-Americans Abroad
12:35-WOR-News, The Answer Man
WJZ-Recorded Music
WJZ-Grand Central Station
1:00-WNBC-Farm and Home Hour
WOR-Luncheon at Bard's
WJZ-Stars Over Hollywood
WNYC-Music
WJZ-News, Midday Symphony
1:30-WNBC-RFD America
WJZ-Fall Barnes
WJZ-Orphe and Tala
WJZ-Cocktail Time
WJZ-The Tremaine
2:00-WJZ-Western Music
WOR-Juke and Red
WJZ-Echoes from the Tropics
2:30-WNBC-Her's to Veterans
WOR-Damon Runyon Theatre
WJZ-Park News
WJZ-Junior Junction
WJZ-Movie Music
3:00-WNBC-UN Is My Best
3:00-WNBC-Ivan Anderson
WOR-International Airport
WJZ-Report from Overseas
WJZ-News, Recent Records
3:15-WNBC-Adventures in Science
3:30-WNBC-Oleo Kid
WJZ-Stephen's Orch.
WJZ-Music of Our Time
4:00-WNBC-Your Health Today
WJZ-Hopalong Cassidy
WJZ-News, Symphonie Matinee
4:30-WNBC-Chicago Sound Table
WOR-Proudly We Hail
WJZ-Popular Hit Tunes
WJZ-Variety Musicals
4:45-WJZ-Singing
5:00-WNBC-Mind Your Manners
WOR-Summer Theatre
WJZ-Golf Tourney
WJZ-Hiroshima Anniversary
WJZ-News, Record Review
5:30-WNBC-Guest Star
WOR-Comedy Playhouse
WJZ-Ted Black Orchestra
- EVENING**
- 6:00-WNBC-Lionel Ricar
WJZ-Pentary in Melody
WJZ-Wayne Nelson
WJZ-News, Music to Remember
6:30-WNBC-University Theatre
WJZ-Red Barber
WJZ-Dinner Concert
7:00-WOR-Frank Farrell
WJZ-The Green Lama
WJZ-To Be Announced
WNYC-Masterwork Hour
7:30-WNBC-May Arden
WOR-True or False
WJZ-Bronislav Gimpel
WJZ-Vaughn Monroe Show
WJZ-Opera Excerpts
8:00-WNBC-Dance Date
WJZ-Twenty Questions
WJZ-News, Symphonie Hall
WJZ-Buzz Adlam
WJZ-Gene Autry Show
8:30-WNBC-To Be Announced
WOR-Take a Number
WJZ-U. N. Show
WJZ-New York Times News
WJZ-Philip Marlowe
9:00-WNBC-Hit Parade
WOR-Life Begins at 80
WJZ-Tommy Dorsey
WJZ-Gangbusters
WJZ-News, Music
9:30-WNBC-Dangerous Assignment
WJZ-Basil Rathbone Show
WOR-Guy Lombardo Show
WJZ-Phil Saverio Orchestra
10:00-WNBC-Richard Diamond-Sketch
WOR-Theatre of the Air
WJZ-Record Show
WJZ-Sing It Again
WNYC-Municipal Concert Hall
WJZ-News, On Wings of Song
10:30-WNBC-Grand Ole Opry

SUNDAY

- AFTERNOON**
- 12:30-WJZ-Symphony Varieties
WJZ-Foreign Reporter
WJZ-Vanderbilt Isn't Dead
WJZ-Bing Crosby Records
12:30-WNBC-The Words We Live By
WJZ-News Bulletin
WJZ-News-Melvin Elliott
WJZ-Peoples Platform
WJZ-Hour of Champions
WJZ-News, Recorded Music
WJZ-Record Review
12:45-WOR-Renovations with Sam
WJZ-Orchestral Melodies
1:00-WNBC-America United
WJZ-Song Salaman
WOR-Smoke Rings
WJZ-Charles Collingwood
WJZ-J. Raymond Walsh, Forum
WNYC-Music with David Randolph
WJZ-Four Star Review
WJZ-Hollywood Open House
WJZ-New York Times News, Midday Symphony
1:05-WJZ-Midday Symphony
1:15-WJZ-Hollywood Byline
WJZ-Elmo Roper
WJZ-Estelle Sternberger
1:30-WNBC-Salute to NBC Symphony
WJZ-Treasure Bandstand
WOR-Michael O'Duffy
WJZ-Recorded Music
WJZ-Melody Playhouse
1:30-WOR-Decms Taylor Concert
WJZ-Chorallers
WJZ-Week Around the World
WJZ-Fox Us, the Living
WJZ-Brooklyn Museum Concert
WJZ-News
2:00-WJZ-Vietnamese Melodies
2:15-WJZ-Harriet Johnson, Interview
2:30-WNBC-Design for Listening
WJZ-Harry Remney
WJZ-Mr. President
WJZ-Synphonie Piece
WJZ-Americana
3:00-WOR-Music for a Half Hour
WJZ-Harrison Woods
WJZ-CBS Symphony Orchestra
3:15-WJZ-Chautauque Symphony
3:30-WNBC-Who Said That
WOR-True Detective Mysteries
4:00-WNBC-News
WJZ-Private Investigator

RADIO HIGHLIGHTS

Sunday, Aug. 14

- M**
- 12:00-Invitation to Learning.
WCBS.
- PM**
- 1:15-Elmo Roper. WCBS.
3:00-CBS Symphony. WCBS.
6:00-Oscar Brand Song Festival.
WNYC.
8:30-NBC Symphony. WNBC.
9:30-Our Miss Bipols. WCBS.
- TV**
- 7:30-Television Players. WJZ.
8:00-Jacques Fray Music Room.
WJZ.
8:30-Meredith Wilson show.
WNBT.
9:00-Television Playhouse.
WNBT.

- WJZ-Million Cross-Cover Album
WJZ-All American Southern Derby
4:30-WNBC-Symphony Orchestra
5:00-WOR-Under Arrest
WJZ-U. S. Navy Hour
WJZ-Music for You
WJZ-News, Record Review
5:30-WOR-Mr. Fix-It
WJZ-Symphonie
WJZ-Tube a. Chorus
WJZ-Voice and Events
- EVENING**
- 6:00-WNBC-Catholic Hour
WJZ-Dave Pennington
WOR-Ray Rogers Show
WJZ-Pop Concert
WNYC-Oscar Brand, Folk Songs
WJZ-Family Hour
WJZ-Recorded Music
WJZ-Popular Music
WJZ-News
6:30-WJZ-String Quartet
6:45-WJZ-Sun Chorus
6:50-WNBC-Hollywood Calling
WOR-Sue Carter

- WJZ-Johnny Dollar
WJZ-Betty Clark Sings
8:45-WNYC-Weather Report; News
7:00-WOR-The Falcon
WJZ-Your Hit Parade
WJZ-Thinking Fast
WJZ-American Folk Music
WNYC-Masterwork Hour
WJZ-News
1:00-WJZ-Collectors Items
7:30-WNBC-Guy Lombardo
WOR-The Saint
WJZ-Carnegie Hall
WJZ-Call the Police
WJZ-Play
WJZ-Voice of Prophecy
WJZ-Recorded Music
WJZ-Four Star Playhouse
WJZ-Echoes of Big Time
WJZ-Alexander's Meditation Board
WJZ-Stop the Music
WJZ-Sam Spade
WJZ-Cavalry Baptist Church
WJZ-Piano Rhapsody
WJZ-News
8:30-WJZ-Our Musical Heritage
8:30-WNBC-NBC Symphony Orchestra
WJZ-Ave Maria Drama
WJZ-Melvin Elliott
WJZ-Life with Luigi
WJZ-News, To Be Announced
8:30-WNBC-News, Music
WJZ-Count of Monte Cristo
WJZ-Sun Live
WJZ-Most Cynical Archer
WJZ-Drama: Brand of Mercy
WJZ-News
9:30-WJZ-Sunday Evening Concert
9:15-WJZ-Louella Parsons Show
WJZ-Michael Young
9:30-WNBC-Familiar Music Album
WJZ-Shella Graham
WJZ-Chance of a Lifetime
WJZ-Our Miss Brooks
WJZ-News, Music You Want
WJZ-Quiz-1 Challenge You
WJZ-Take It or Leave It
WJZ-Dinah Shore
WJZ-Shella Graham
WJZ-Murder by Experts
WJZ-Dress Parade
WJZ-Forum
WJZ-News
10:00-WJZ-On Wings of Song
10:30-WNBC-Horace Heidt show
WJZ-George Henninger, Organ
WJZ-Do It Yourself Club
WJZ-Dick Jurgens
WJZ-Algermen, Sleaz
WJZ-Melody Moments

MOVIE GUIDE

• • Excellent

HAMLET. Laurence Olivier's widely praised version of the Shakespeare play. Manhattan-Park Avenue Theatre.

THE BAKER'S WIFE. A revival of the famous comedy with Raimu. Fifth Avenue Playhouse-Manhattan.

OUTCRY. One of the best postwar films, including a remarkable portrait of an upper class woman. City-Manhattan. Ascot-Brown.

GIRL 217. Soviet movie of a girl held by the Nazis. City Theater-Manhattan.

FRONTIER. A Soviet film classic by the famous Dovchenko. Stanley-Manhattan.

• Good

DEVIL IN THE FLESH. A tragic story of two young lovers in rebellion against middle-class conventions. Manhattan-Paris Theatre.

RED SHOES. Distinguished by a fine ballet sequence. Manhattan-Bijou.

QUARTET. Shallow, but witty and polished stories of Somerset Maugham. Manhattan-Sutton.

TORMENT. An interesting Swedish film about an adolescent's first love affair. World-Manhattan.

SYMPHONIE PASTORALE. The Andre Gide love story. Manhattan-Art.

THE LAST CHANCE. A moving story of a group of refugees fleeing fascist Italy. Arcadia-Manhattan.

SARABAND. Full-bosomed, historical nonsense, but often handsome and interesting to watch. Midtown-Manhattan.

IN THE GOOD OLD SUMMERTIME. Judy Garland in fine style in a musical version of The Shop Around the Corner. Manhattan-Radio City Music Hall.

MR. PERRIN AND MR. TRAILL. A frequently penetrating study of an English "public" school. 68th St. Playhouse-Manhattan.

CHILDREN OF PARADISE. The French movie about theater people, with Arletty and Jean-Louis Barrault. Heights-Manhattan.

Skip

THE RED MENACE. A fascist view of the Communist Party.

HOUSE OF STRANGERS. Chauvinist characterization of Italian Americans.

GUNGA DIN. An old warhorse about British imperialism.

THE FOUNTAINHEAD. Fascist bombast by Ayn Rand.

Movie Notes

Nat Perrin will produce "The Petty Girl" for Columbia, with Charles Vidor directing. Now they are looking for a real pretty girl who measures up to Petty's colorful dreams. . . . Robert Wise, director of "The Setup" will direct "The Rock Bottom" for Milton Sperling, then goes back to Fox to do "Quarantine" . . .

Burt Lancaster and Harold Hecht have purchased rights to the David Dortort novel, Burial of the Dead. . . .

Fox is trying to get Montgomery Clift (who isn't?) to star in "The Quartered City," George Seaton's Berlin air-lift story.

STAGE

. . . an opportunity worth grasping. Sean O'Casey's "Silver Tassie" has poignance and powerful moods . . . tangy with its humorous Dublinness, the last act has a gripping atmospheric

Motion Picture News and Comment

By the Tattler

HOLLYWOOD. Looks like All You Need Is One Good Break is finally scheduled for Broadway production in the Fall. The Actors' Lab play, by Arnold Manoff, is said to have production money, is now waiting only for a Manoff rewrite which will be completed as soon as he finishes the Lost Streetcar film script. John Berry, actor-director of Break who signed a seven-year contract at MGM, has a six-month-off clause in his pact to permit him to show Broadway the sensational performance he gave here. . . .

And while we're on the subject of the Actors' Lab, The Tattler hears that the group is now negotiating for a new centrally-located theater home which will be opened with a production of Streets of New York social melodrama of the last century. . . .

To increase business, a New York paper seriously proposes the idea of using professional hypnotist in trailer to suggest theater attendance to audiences from theater and television screens. The proposal would "subdue audiences in mass" through established technique and "any reasonable suggestion will be followed by majority." . . . So, since business is admittedly bad (and, if you want further evidence, Universal-International is still a million in the red for the first nine months of tax year despite cost cutting to improve their profit position), the film industry is going in for policy of further advanced admissions this Fall. Three pictures will lead the hike parade-Columbia's John Sings Again, DeMille's Samson and Delilah and MGM's Battleground. . . .

Theater construction in U. S. and Canada has reached all-time high in first half in 1949, with 967 theaters and drive-ins opened or newly started. More than \$134,055,600 has been spent on 501 theaters and 466 drive-ins. Leading states: Texas, 78; California, 75; Illinois, 58; Missouri, 39. . . . Approximately 110 stories have been bought since the first of year by majors and independents. Figure is slightly above that for last year when economy wave first took root. At that time purchases and prices of published material dropped 50 percent. Today, rate of purchase and prices seem to be going up. Average price, according to literary agent, has jumped from about \$10,000 to \$17,000. Novels have dropped in favor, bringing about \$25,000 average. Breakdown: 41 novels, 44 originals, six plays, 10 short stories, seven articles, one radio script. Purchasers: Fox 19; MGM 14; Columbia, Warners, RKO, Universal, British five each; Paramount three, Republic one, independents 48.

BETWEEN QUOTES: (From

Hollywood Memo): Says Robert Boothby, member of Parliament: "Anyone who suggests that American films portray the American way of living is an enemy of the U. S."

One of Tattler's critics suggests more gossip (like who married and who divorced whom). To please him, we report the following vital statistic sent to us from the London Daily Worker: "Princess Cecile Hohenzollern, granddaughter of Kaiser Wilhelm, was married at Hohenzollern Castle, Hechingen, to Clyde Harris, American interior director, who is bringing her back to live in his flat in Amarillo, Tex."

Texas papers, please copy.

Fox shot the works for its premiere of Come to the Stable, written by Clare Boothe Luce, as her contribution to the Catholic propaganda drive. Loretta Young is star in nun's role. . . .

Roy Rogers' new contract with Republic will net him \$1,000,000 a year for six films. . . .

Out of \$1,082,000 in film rentals grossed by United Artists in past three weeks, \$297,000 was UA's share for distribution, balance went to independent producers and banks. And of the \$297,000, \$197,500 was clear profit. Distribution costs are down, to \$33,000 per week, which is a good thing to remember if you're trying to make a deal. . . .

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MOTION PICTURES

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ACADEMY OF MUSIC
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Today through Tuesday
Gary Cooper - Patricia Neal
THE FOUNTAINHEAD
William Powell - Shelly Winters
TAKE ONE FALSE STEP

LIVELY
"OUTCRY"
PARIS

"Somewhere in BERLIN"

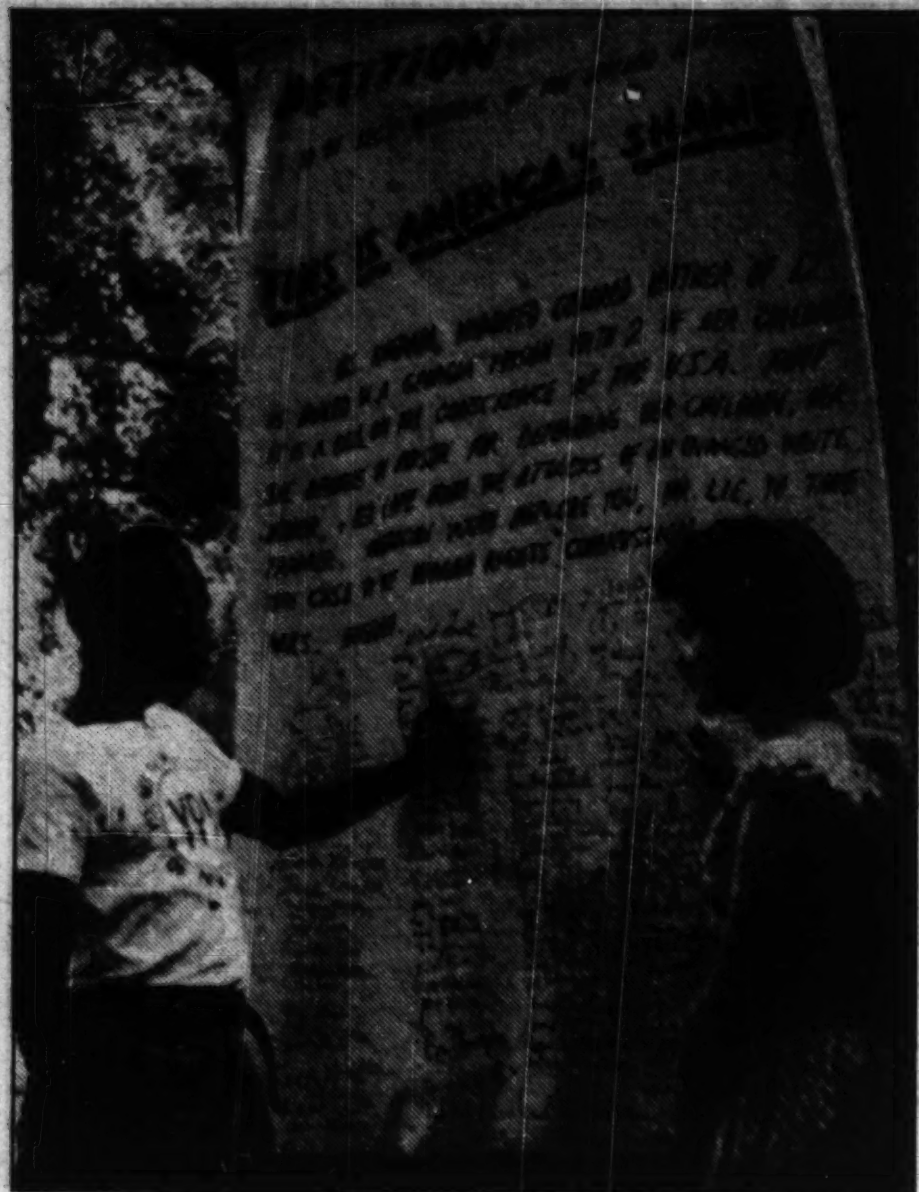
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NOVEMBER'S Siberian
"FRONTIER"

AN EXOTIC, THRILLING STORY OF CHINA TODAY!
"MAD OF FORMOSA"
FIRST MODERN CHINESE FILM



EDDIE COLLIER and Mally Mills sign petition to free Mrs. Ingram displayed at the Young Progressives "State Fair" in Dexter Park last Saturday. More than 2,000 visitors attended the fair.

Guinier Scores Wagner For Opposing Powell

By Pete R. Morrow

Ewart G. Guinier, American Labor Party candidate for Manhattan Borough President, this week scored the candidacy of Robert F. Wagner, Jr., for the same office under the Tammany-Liberal Party banner, as deliberate move to "fend off the candidacy of Rep. Adam Clayton Powell," and warned that Negro voters "will look elsewhere than in the Democratic column" in the November elections.

"In Harlem the general feeling is that Wagner acted as a stalking horse to fend off the candidacy of Rev. Adam Clayton Powell," Guinier said. "In addition to resentment among Negro voters the Wagner candidacy has caused no shouts of joy in Jewish sections. At least five Tammany District leaders sensitive to neighborhood mutterings, have been trying to tell the pro-Wagner De Sapio, that if Wagner is nominated this will be the first time since 1921 that the Wigwam has failed to put forward a Jewish nominee for the Manhattan job."

Guinier pointed out that if the present Democratic ticket is successful, there will be only one Jewish member of the Board of Estimate—Lazarus Joseph, Controller.

Guinier added that Wagner had failed the people of Harlem as Chairman of the City Planning Commission and as Building and Housing Commissioner by inaction on rat-infested tenements, broken down schools and inadequate playground facilities.

Meanwhile, Guinier announced the appointment of Attorney Hope R. Stevens, vice-president of the United Mutual Life Insurance Co., and prominent Harlem civic leader, as chairman of his campaign. At the same time Morris Goldin, ALP regional co-ordinator of the lower East Side clubs, was named campaign manager.

Guinier made the announcements in a statement expressing his thanks to party leaders and the 13,500 enrolled ALP members whose petitions designated him in what he called a "precedent shattering" move to "facilitate representation for the Harlem community on the Board of Estimate—the real governing body of the city of New York."

He pledged a strong fight for adequate unemployment allowances; a return to the 5-cent fare; the end of police brutality against Negroes, Puerto Ricans, organized labor; for the building of schools; higher pay for teachers, an end to the Feinberg teacher "witch-hunt" law; for more homes and an end to rat-infested tenements; public markets for all; more hospitals, playgrounds and libraries and other public facilities staffed by civil service workers adequately paid and enjoying all the rights of organized labor.

CLARK TOOK \$\$ FROM OIL TRUSTS

(Continued from Page 3)
Texas oil war for jobs which he didn't wish to talk about.

CLARK'S INCOME, said the Texas committee, had shown a "tremendous, and startling increase" in this period, which Clark refused to explain.

This "tremendous and startling increase" in Clark's funds, the committee pointed out, followed the elevation of his law partner to the state attorney generalship.

The committee reported that Clark—whose FBI snoops on millions of Americans today:

"... declined to give information (about his finances) to this committee and his banker refused to bring the records."

Clark's paymaster, the Texas Petroleum Council, also refused to produce its minutes or any other records.

PRESIDENT TRUMAN'S present nominee for the high court was also fighting the little business men on another front at the same time. The Texas committee reports that he was a paid lobbyist for the giant Safeway Stores, Inc. His job was to lobby against the chain store tax bill.

The Texas Senate Committee also asked the authorities to investigate Clark as a suspected anti-trust violator in the insurance field.

His stooge jo has a go-between for two Rockefeller-controlled insurance companies that were getting together in apparent violation of the anti-trust laws has already been described by The Worker and Daily Worker.

The point to remember now is that Clark is:

1. A stooge of the trusts.
2. An enemy of the Negro people, who has prosecuted no lynch-ers.
3. An enemy of labor, who

prosecutes honest trade union leaders and issues injunctions against many unions.

4. America's No. 1 Witch-hunter, who is trying to smash the Bill of Rights and bring fascism.

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A MESSAGE TO BRANCH, SECTION and REGION EXECUTIVES

The Labor Day Edition of The Worker this year will be devoted, simultaneously, to the celebration of Labor Day AND the 30th Anniversary of the Communist Party, U.S.A.

Among the many articles to be featured in this issue, will be:

- The Native Roots of the C. P.
- Portraits of Party leaders.
- Ruthenberg and Foster.
- The C. P. and Socialism.
- 30 years of struggle for Negro liberation.
- Interviews with Mother Bloor, Pat Cush, Sam Hammermark, etc.
- YCL traditions and the struggle for the youth today.
- Greetings from organizations, the country-wide.

Your club can help make this edition worthy of the occasion to which it is devoted. Overflow the edition with greetings to the Party; order extra copies for sale to your family, friends and shopmates.

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Negro Freed After 25 Years in Prison On KKK Rape Frame

CHICAGO.—James Montgomery, Negro, walked out of Federal Judge Michael Igoe's court here Wednesday, a free man after being imprisoned for more than 25 years for a crime that never happened.

Voiding Montgomery's frame-up conviction and sentence to life imprisonment, Judge Igoe ruled that "his conviction was secured by the use of false testimony, fraud and suppression of vital evidences."

Directly branding the 1923 Ku Klux Klan trial a "sham," Judge Igoe asserted Montgomery had been threatened with "retaliation by the Ku Klux Klan" and that "the issue at the trial was not the guilt or innocence of the crime of rape, but that of racial subjugation."

Governor Stevenson's Attorney-General, Ivan J. Elliott, continued his vigorous efforts up to the last moments to keep Montgomery in jail for life.

Ray J. Thiesse, assistant attorney-general, sought to block his release by transferring the case back to state courts, which had already turned down the Negro's pleas for freedom.

Shouting across the court to Thiesse's request for \$5,000 bond as protection for the state, Luis Kutner, Montgomery's attorney, angrily declared "the State of Illinois should have also protected Montgomery for 25 years but did not do so."

Immediately after Montgomery's release, Kutner told the Illinois Worker that he would move immediately to win financial compensation for the framed Negro.

Montgomery was the victim of a frame-up engineered by the Ku Klux Klan, which was then dominant in Lake County political affairs and sought to terrorize the Negro community.

The 28-year old Negro, now stooped and gray after more than 25 years in prison, was singled out because of his fearless insistence on the rights of Negroes.

The frame-up had all the familiar trappings of the classic pattern of lynch-law persecution daily brought into play against Negroes. Complaint of a 62-year-old white spinster, Mamie Shaw, that she had been attacked by an unknown assailant was quickly worked up into a rape charge against Montgomery, resulting in his conviction to life imprisonment.

Throughout the more than a quarter of a century of his imprisonment at Joliet Stateville Penitentiary, Montgomery attempted unsuccessfully to expose the frame-up and win his freedom.

Friendless and alone save for his wife, Sentoria, who stood loyally by him, Montgomery drafted more than 100 documents to state authorities but was prevented by prison officials from even mailing them.

Plea for pardons, commutations and paroles were all brusquely turned down. Appeals to the Lake County Circuit Court and Illinois Supreme Court for a reversal of the KKK conviction were denied.

With almost all hope vanished, the imprisoned Negro received a new lease on life when Luis Kutner, a Chicago attorney and one of the nation's foremost criminal lawyers, became interested in the case.

KUTNER first learned of Mont-



JAMES MONTGOMERY

gomery's plight from other inmates at Joliet on a visit to some of his clients there. Preliminary investigations quickly convinced Kutner, who is also an associate professor of law at Yale University, that the Negro was a victim of lynch-law persecution.

With Kutner's entry into the case, the fur began to fly. Sensational evidence was uncovered clearly proving Montgomery's innocence.

A Hospital report was found buried in the files of Waukegan Victory Memorial Hospital showing that Miss Snow was not raped but was treated merely for minor face scratches.

DR. JOHN E. WALTER, Waukegan physician who examined the alleged rape victim, came into court to testify that he knew Montgomery was innocent all along but had remained silent because of fear.

In rapid order, Kutner shattered the remaining fabric of the frame-up. Breaking through the "iron curtain" that surrounded the case for more than 25 years, he revealed that:

• The Ku Klux Klan tightly controlled the life of Lake County at the time, with local politicians and police officials either belonging to the Klan or willingly doing its bidding.

• The sham trial was held in an atmosphere of lynch terror, with Klansmen packing the jury and others crowding the courtroom as spectators to force a conviction.

FURTHER sordid details of the frame-up were provided by Mrs. Sentoria Montgomery in an exclusive interview with The Worker. Preliminary hearings on the charge against Montgomery were kept a secret from her and she was not even informed of the trial itself and would not have known about it if other people hadn't told her.

She is now confined to a sickbed in Lake County Hospital and was unable to be in the court to hear Judge Igoe's decision after waiting so long for this fateful day.

A significant climax to Montgomery's long uphill battle for freedom was the unsuccessful effort of Governor Adlai Stevenson's Attorney-General, Ivan J. Elliott, to keep him in prison for life.

DESPITE the mountain of evidence exposing the frameup, the

state Attorney-General fought tooth-and-nail to block Montgomery release.

The sharp contrast between Stevenson's campaign promises on civil rights for Negroes and the actions of his Attorney-General caused Mrs. Montgomery to declare to The Worker:

"Yet the Attorney-General is fighting to keep him there. Stevenson ought to know better. The people voted for him to help them."

EXCEPT for short items after Montgomery's last court appearance and one isolated story in the Sun-Times, all Chicago daily newspapers maintained their conspiracy of silence in Montgomery's case right up to the last moment.

Only The Worker waged a vigorous campaign for Montgomery's freedom from the time it first learned of the frame-up. In acknowledgement of The Worker's efforts, Mrs. Montgomery declared "I'm grateful for everything The Worker is doing to get my husband released."

District 50 Loses In Columbia Case

BARBERTON, Ohio.—In what is believed to be the first case of its kind in a state court, an independent union at the Columbia Chemical Division of the Pittsburgh Plate Glass Co. has won its fight to break away from District 50 of the United Mine Workers.

The workers at Columbia disbanded the District 50 local and formed the Allied Chemical & Alkali Workers of America, unaffiliated.

District 50 officials brought the case into common pleas court, lost the case and then appealed to the district appellate court, where the mine union lost again.

OBER LAW FOES FORCE OFFICIALS TO RETREAT

BALTIMORE.—Another major attack on the infamous Ober Law forced state authorities to postpone enforcement of the thought control edict.

Three state employees, all members of the Quakers, refused to sign the loyalty oath called for by the law, and State Attorney General Hall Hammond asked state and Baltimore government officials not to take action against them.

He advised the officials to await a Baltimore Circuit Court ruling on the constitutionality of the law and its "emergency" rider. The ruling by Judge Joseph Sherbow is expected within the week.

The three Quakers were Dr. Miriam Brailey, a director of the Baltimore City Health Department; Miss Elizabeth Haas, a librarian in the Enoch Pratt Free Library, and Miss Doris Shamleffer, an employee of the State Employment Department.

THEY ATTACKED THE LAW on religious, political and legal grounds. They said the law infringes on their religious convictions, penalizes them for their thought and associations, is coercive and totalitarian and therefore subverts the constitution of the United States and Maryland.

Dr. Bradley said the Ober Law makes it a crime for her to associate with persons named as "subversive" in the law. "No person should be tried and condemned because of opinion; or because of association with others holding unpopular opinions. Yet under

certain circumstances, there are crimes in Maryland under the Subversive Activities Act of 1949. By supporting such legislation, are we not betraying freedom in Maryland and laying the foundation for a police state?" she declared.

UE Urges Speed On Public Works

PHILADELPHIA.—A delegation representing the CIO Electrical Workers here last week demanded City Council speed the city's public works program to provide jobs for the UE's 8,000 unemployed members in this area.

Phineas T. Green, chairman of the Council's Public Works Committee, stalled on the request by saving only funds needed for existing projects are available.

The delegation, which visited Council some weeks ago to make a similar demand, also asked Green to call on the State and Federal governments for aid, both in liberalizing the Unemployment Compensation Act and in creating work through public improvement programs.

The delegation was headed by Philip Van Gelder, UE international representative, William Kelly and Mrs. Alice McGlynn of Local 136 and Edward Griffin and Mrs. Marie Humberger, of Local 155.

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WORKER Sports

He Said Pirates Would Hire Negroes

THAT WAS BACK IN 1946—BUT PITTSBURGH STILL HAS A LILY WHITE BALL CLUB

It's time for a few reminders. Here is reminder No. 1, especially for Pittsburgh readers, but for all sports fans as well.

The following letter was sent to the Daily Worker sports department in response to a query which asked in substance:

1—Would your club sign qualified Negro players? 2—Is your club presently scouting Negro players the same as it does other players? 3—Do you agree there is no room for discrimination in America's national pastime?

This was the answer from Frank McKinney, prexy of the Pittsburgh Pirates, was as follows:

Pittsburgh Athletic Club
Lester Rodney & Bill Mardo
Daily Worker
35 E. 12th Street
New York, N. Y.

In answer to your letter of October 18th, I am happy to respond to the three questions as follows:

1—Any ball player of outstanding qualifications who is a free agent and who has not as yet reached the age of 21, regardless of age, creed or color, would be signed by the Pittsburgh organi-

zation.
2—Our scouts are directed and instructed to scout talent regardless of race, creed or color. However the one restriction is that no player be signed after he has reached the age of 21.

3—In answer to your question No. 3, I will only say that if we choose to continue to maintain this great country as a free democracy there is no room for discrimination of race, creed or color.

Very truly yours,
FRANK E. MCKINNEY

THAT WAS ALMOST three years ago. Is it reasonable now to ask Mr. McKinney what happened to all the nice words? Has a single Negro player been signed by the Pittsburgh team? Has a single Negro player who so much as received a tryout from the lowliest of the Pirate minor league organizations?

Have there been no Negro players since November, 1946, good enough to warrant a trial with the Pittsburgh organization? Since then Brooklyn, Cleveland, the Giants, Yanks and Braves have

signed to contracts over fifteen players, some of them under 21.

As for the super-insistence on the age limit by Mr. McKinney. For one thing there are obviously many Negro players under 21 well worth signing for a look-see and development. The other team's scouts had no trouble finding them.

For another thing—the Pirates regularly buy players from the minors well over that age—a recent example being Dino Restelli, 26, from San Francisco.

If Frank McKinney wanted to truly end the color line in Pittsburgh, in keeping with his ringing words that there is "no room for discrimination," he could today buy from the Brooklyn organization as a ready made start, Sam Jethroe of Montreal, who is batting .340, leads the International League in hits, runs, triples and stolen bases (68). He could have had Henry Thompson and Monte Irvin this year just as easily as the Giants got them. His scouts could find young Negro players of merit right in the Pittsburgh area itself.

If they weren't color blind, they could.
(NEXT WEEK: What the Detroit Tigers told the Daily Worker in response to the same questions.)

Own Language

By Bill Wolf

Baseball has a colorful, and interesting language all of its own. Some of the expressions are obvious and clearly understood by the ordinary fan. But lots of the terms and jargon are out of this world, and seem to have no relation to their real meaning.

Take the expression, Can of Corn. When a batter raises an easy fly ball, the players holler "Can of corn! Can of corn!"

Another beauty heard on the diamond is: "He's a hitchy-koo" meaning a fidgety batter who goes through a million unnecessary motions up at the plate before swinging. If you can figure out where that one came from, you qualify for the Cooperstown Baseball Museum.

Oldtime pitchers call their curveball a "Mackerel" but nobody knows why. A curve ball has many other names, as; No. 2 (probably because the catcher signals with two fingers for the pitch), a wrinkle, a dinky, a downer (a drop curve) a bender, a dipsy-do, a hook and so on.

Some of the descriptions of batters are odd, as witness: A weak hitter is variously called a banjo hitter, a buttercup hitter, a Yankee Doodle hitter, a ukele hitter. By stretching your imagination, the reference to stringed instruments can be connected up to the tinny plunkety sound sometimes heard when a batter bloop one for a basehit just out of reach of the infield.

A fidgety kind of pitcher is known to the trade as a herky jerky. One of the best was Fidgety Phil Collins of the Philly Nationals some years back. He used to stand out on the mound and go through a regular ritual before he ever threw a pitch plateward. He would pull down his cap, hitch up his pants, wipe some imaginary speck off the ball with both hands, tap the ball into his glove three or four times, kick the rubber, to

make sure it was there. Then he would be all set to pitch and by this time most batters would be ready for the psychiatrists. You don't see any more of this "war of nerves" in the bigtime because they've outlawed it.

If you heard somebody being cussed out as a Blind Tom, a Jesse James, a robber, a guesser, the reference is to the poor umpire who can please nobody except his mother.

Ballplayers although not always what you'd call class-conscious, also feel the pinch of low wages. When they say they are playing for "coffee and cake" or "fish-cakes," they mean they're playing for peanuts. And in their own cute way they recognized the gutter

journalism of the press. Years ago, when they complained about inferior, or poor quality wood in the bats they called such a stick "A Morning Journal." And if that isn't a political observation, it'll do until a better one comes along.

OTHER COLORFUL EXPRESSIONS of the diamond are: A Barber is a player who does a lot of gabbing and kidding; a Traffic Cop is really the third base coach; A cigar box is a small ball park, where homers are a dime a dozen; a Coal Tender is a sharp-eyed batter who never swings at anything unless it's right over the disc; a County Fair is a showy exhibitionist who makes the easy plays look hard. When a batter proves weak against curveball pitching, they say of him: "Uncle Charley's got him." Which may or may not be referring to the famous curveball pitcher, No-hit Charley Robertson, of the 1920's.

Paris to Budapest—For Peace!



PARISIANS CHEER the start of a relay which is carrying clear through to Budapest, Hungary, where the World Festival of Youth is being held Aug. 15-21. An international sports program is one of the highlights of the peace festival.

On the Score Board

By Lester Rodney

Chatting With Henry Thompson

THE GIANTS WERE going through batting practice at Ebbets Field though for this night it was to do them little good as big Don Newcombe, now unmistakably the league's rookie of the year, permitted only Whitey Lockman to cross home plate.

The big practice cage at home plate which keeps fouls from going into the stands also protects wandering reporters, so there I leaned while chatting intermittently with Henry Thompson, the Giant second baseman and one of the first two Negro players to ever wear a big league uniform with the inscription "NY."

"Yes," the five foot, ten, medium built athlete said, leaning on his bat, "It was sure an interesting trip West. I swung East with the Browns once two years ago, but it wasn't the same. I didn't feel set then."

Thompson was referring to the abortive "trial" he and Willard Brown received two years ago. After a few weeks the St. Louis management mysteriously dropped them, unconditionally. Two years later the young second baseman is good enough to be singled out by opposing managers as key reason for the tightening of Giant pitching and the surge of the Polo Grounders to third place. So he obviously was a good enough prospect to be at least farmed out to the minors two summers back.

Speaking of St. Louis, I asked, where did you and Monte Irvin stay there?

"We put up in a Negro hotel," he said. "We heard the Case Hotel doesn't want Negroes, and, well, we don't want the Case Hotel, is the only way to figure until that situation changes. In all the other cities we stay with the team. I want to say the fellows on the club are a good bunch. Monte and I are two more ball-players. Excuse me," and in he went for his raps.

Some Western Fans Boored

HENRY BATs lefthanded, holdig his bat high and well back. Just before he swings, his right, or forward, knee moves back in a style reminiscent of Earl Combs of the old Yanks. He hits an occasional surprising long ball for his size and had rapped 13 homers in Jersey City before coming up. Now he belted one of the practice groovers high and far over the right field screen, and Bobby Thompson, leaning against the back of the cage, intoned, "Six hundred more Chesterfields."

Back again as Whitey Lockman steps in, Thompson continued: "There some people in the stands boo you here and there, but what the heck. Most take you as a ballplayer."

Hitting improving?
"Well," he pondered, "I think so. My average isn't too high, but they say I've been on a lot with errors and walks and that counts for a leadoff man."

Think you'll get up around that .300 mark next year with this experience under your belt, and starting from scratch with the others in spring training?

"I sincerely do," he said. "I've always hit .300 wherever I was and I think I can do it here."

Bob Feller paid you quite a compliment not so long ago, I said.

He smiled. "Yeah, I read that. I hit Bob pretty good in exhibitions. He told me he thought I could make the grade then. Have you changed your hitting style in any way since coming up and facing the sharper big league pitching?"

"Yes," he said, "I've moved closer to the plate. These fellows don't throw the fat ones through the middle. Standing back too far they shave that outside corner and I couldn't get any wood on it trying to pull."

"He's Great," Says Rigney

BACK HE WENT for another turn. Bespectacled Billy Rigney said hello and confirmed our feeling that for him there was no place like shortstop, his natural position. He was enthusiastic about Thompson.

"He's a great ballplayer to work with around second, the kind that gives you confidence," he said. "He's really helped us. Say, don't count us out of anything. We'll give anybody a fight yet!"

The man Rigney replaced at short, the faced Buddy Kerr, hove into sight and got a big welcome. With several others, he had abjured the plane ride and come by train. "Where you been?" several yelled. "I came by boat, me and La Fata," Buddy grinned. He's 28 and considered washed up by some. He's been beaten twice. He has a wife and kid and never made too much money in his very brief league whirl. A determined holdout when at his peak, he doesn't sit too well with the Giant management. He's a good reminder that this is more than an amiable game, this baseball.

Thompson came back again and spoke of Monte Irvin's throw in St. Louis. "He was way back against the fence and I thought he would throw it to me. But when he threw I saw that rocket heading for home plate, took one look at Schoendienst halfway from third and said that guy's a dead duck. Durocher said it was the best throw he ever saw."

It was almost time for the field workmen to wheel the cumbersome cage away. The Dodgers emerged en masse in their white satin night uniforms for fielding practice. Some banter began to fly back and forth, mostly among the older players on each team who knew each other for years. "Hey, No. 7," yelled Giant substitute Bert Haas, "what's your batting average?" Mike McCormick just snorted. "I know it," jeered Haas. "The papers run the local averages every day now. Two forty nine! I'm two sixty-five, you bum!"

"One more quick round," Sid Cordon yelled. "Top of the batting order start, everybody take one out and out."

"It pays to be leadoff man," laughed Thompson, as he ran in for his swing while the others put up a din and a holler to delay the taking away of the cage.

—See Page 3

On Sale Saturday and Sunday

Vol. XIV, No. 33

August 14, 1949

In 2 Sections, Section 1

24 Pages Price 10 Cents

AIR CHIEF ADMITS TARGETS SET FOR ATTACK ON SOVIET

—See Page 3

Vets See Medina; 1,000 Ring Courthouse



THE VETERANS' delegation that landed on its right to see Judge Medina in New York City. From left to right: Henry Winston, Gus Hall and others. Also present are: Nathan Sacks, Mrs. O. Johnson, Joseph Rabinovitch, Sol Silverman, Adah Struss, Leon Struss and Everett Thomas.

PICTURE OF HENRY WINSTON, taken on August 14, 1949, at the New York City Courthouse. Winston is standing in front of the building. The image is a black and white photograph.

—The Worker Photo by Fred

Thompson Bares Prosecution's Munich Bias; Veterans See Medina

By Harry Raymond

Robert Thompson, New York State Communist chairman, concluded his testimony in the trial of the Communist leaders Friday, turning an assistant prosecutor's cross-examination into a courtroom exposure of the prosecution's Munich mentality. Assistant U.S.

Attorney General Frank G. Cordon, E. 12th St., were open to the public.

His testimony was directed at the charge that the party is an underground conspiracy. He said that when he was New York County educational director, 1940-1943, prior to his election to the state post, his name and title was on the building directory.

Both the state and county Party offices were listed in the city telephone directory, he added. Johnson, who was born in Orange, N. J., Jan. 30, 1913, and is the father of two small daughters, will be on the witness stand when the trial resumes Monday morning.

MEDINA INKED

The answer was not to Judge Medina's liking. He took up the cudgel for the lagging prosecutor. Both the judge and Gorden were demanding yes or no answers.

Thompson assured the judge he could not answer such questions with the monosyllables suggested. He said his answers would be "political" answers.

The prosecutor again put the question.

"They beat the German army to it and moved a good part of Poland from the Nazis," Thompson replied with a firm voice.

"Then the answer is yes?" said Gorden.

"The answer is as I gave it to you," Thompson said.

Further indication of a Munich attitude was given by Gorden when he quizzed Thompson on the policy of the Communist Party toward the war after June 22, 1941.

"Was that when Mr. Hitler invaded the Soviet Union?" Gorden asked.

Gorden had been referring to the defendants as Dennis, Green, Foster and Williamson, leaving out the title "Mister."

"I do not think we should refer to Hitler as 'Mister,'" attorney Richard Gladstein protested to the judge.

Judge Harold R. Medina, who spent most of the session excoriating Gladstein and Thompson, seemed stunned by Gladstein's observation.

"Just call him Hitler," said the judge.

The prosecutor steered clear of the charges made in the indictment, and conducted most of his examination around matters not connected with the indictment, the testimony in the case or the period of time covered by the indictment.

Thompson stepped down from the stand 15 minutes before recess time.

CALL HOWARD JOHNSON

Howard Johnson, New York State party educational director since December, 1948, was the 16th defense witness called.

The tall 30-year-old Negro Marxist testified for the few minutes he was on the stand how the New York County and State Communist Party offices, located at 33

E. 12th St., were open to the public.

His testimony was directed at the charge that the party is an underground conspiracy. He said that when he was New York County educational director, 1940-1943, prior to his election to the state post, his name and title was on the building directory.

Both the state and county Party offices were listed in the city telephone directory, he added. Johnson, who was born in Orange, N. J., Jan. 30, 1913, and is the father of two small daughters, will be on the witness stand when the trial resumes Monday morning.

Johnson's examination is being conducted by defense attorney George W. Crockett, Jr., of Detroit.

Prior to calling of Johnson, Crockett asked for a ruling on an offer of proof he had filed last

(Continued on Page 11)



HOWARD JOHNSON Begins Testimony

Supreme Court Gets Plea for '3'

The case of Henry Winston, Gus Hall and Gil Green, jailed by Judge Harold R. Medina, was taken to the U. S. Supreme Court Friday. Petitions were filed for writs of certiorari for review of the decision by the Circuit Court of Appeals which affirmed Medina's action in jailing the three on contempt judgments.

The petitions were drawn up by special counsel Paul J. Kern of New York; Charles H. Houston of Washington, D. C., and Walter F. Dodd, of Chicago.

Two separate petitions were presented to the court, one on behalf of Green, who was remanded to the Federal House of Detention for "the remainder of the trial" on June 20, and the other on behalf of Winston and Hall, who were remanded June 3.

Green was ordered to jail when he commented from the witness stand critically on one of the judge's rulings. Winston and Hall were ordered to jail by Judge Medina for protesting a 30-day jail sentence imposed on Daily Worker editor John Gates, when Gates refused to name his co-workers in the Communist Party, and lay them open to persecution.

NAACP Asks Probe of O'D In Police Brutality Inquiry

Will the Mayor's committee to probe police brutality in Brooklyn also investigate charges that the Mayor himself condoned anti-Negro actions by police and the courts? That was the question levelled at Mayor O'Dwyer by the Brooklyn branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

The Brooklyn NAACP has led the fight in that borough against police violence, particularly in the wanton slaying of a young Negro father, Herman Newton.

In a letter to the Mayor Thursday, James A. Powers, president of the Brooklyn NAACP, asserted that "the full scope of the investigation" by the committee which O'Dwyer appointed last Monday "did not appear to be clearly indicated in the newspaper accounts."

Asserting that "there were indications that the committee was instructed to report its findings to

"Powers continued: "We wish to know whether the

committee was directed to inquire into and report to you upon the charges we have made against you as Mayor of the City of New York, the District Attorney of Kings County, the Police Commissioner and various city magistrates, and which charges were forwarded to the New York Governor on July 8, 1949."

To refresh O'Dwyer's memory, the Brooklyn NAACP enclosed a copy of its charges, contained in its memorandum to Gov. Dewey. The memorandum detailed "official misconduct" and encourage-

Houston Wires Hit Medina's Brutality

HOUSTON, Tex.—On receiving news of the illness of Henry Winston and the brutal attitude of Judge Medina, members of the Communist Party of Houston going door to door, obtained three more telegrams signed by over 50 persons in one hour. One of the wires was signed by 30 members of the International Union of Marine Workers, whose citywide meeting was addressed on this latest development in the trial at Foley Square in New York. All the persons signing telegrams (which were sent to 31.40 pay for the wires)

ment of crimes against and terrorization of Negro residents of Brooklyn by the DA, the police, magistrate's court and the mayor.

SENATE GROUP APPROVES NOMINATION OF CLARK

WASHINGTON.—Voting down and Donnell's move was over a motion to reopen hearings and summon Attorney General Tom Clark for questioning, the Senate Judiciary Committee Friday approved Clark's nomination to the Supreme Court.

Committee chairman Sen. Pat McCarran (D-Nev.) said he would announce the action to the Senate but would not repeat statements on account of the Senate until Monday.

The vote on Clark's nomination was 9 to 2. Voting against were Sen. Homer Ferguson (R-Mich.) and Forrest Donnell (R-Miss.). Donnell had offered a motion to extend the hearings and bring Clark before the Committee.

But Sen. William Langer (R-Mont.) presented a substitute motion calling for Clark's appointment

without hearings.

The committee completed its three-day hearing Thursday evening after hours of representatives from labor and civil rights organizations appeared to condemn President Truman's appointment.

Ferguson and Donnell promised to have something to say about Clark's activities as Attorney General when the nomination reaches the Senate floor for debate.

Only three supporters of Clark came before the committee during the evening. One was a lawyer from Clark's home town in Dallas, Tex. The other two were prominent defense attorneys, one a defender of Michael "Annie" Collins, convicted of irreconcilable activities against the U. S. and the other was one of the 14 best known and most respected

Persistent protests were an interview with Judge Harold R. Medina on Friday for a delegation of veterans who demanded the freedom of Henry Winston and his jailed co-defendants, Gil Green and Gus Hall. One thousand other

ex-GIs ringed Foley Square while the delegation met with Medina.

The veterans group was the first delegation which Medina had consented to see in several weeks. Numerous delegations during that time had been turned away.

DEFY THREATS

The judge agreed to see the three after 25 veterans—Negroes, whites, men and women—packed the courtroom lobby, defying threats by uniformed guards that there might be "cracked heads and bloody noses."

The 25 entered the lobby and faced the corridor walls insisting upon seeing Medina to present a petition approved by the picketing veterans. The threat was made to them by the captain of the guards who said that heads would be cracked if the ex-GIs blocked traffic and refused to move when told.

The vets stayed for more than half an hour, standing up against the walls to avoid the charge of "blocking traffic."

When they went back to the picket line they left behind Arthur Schuster, executive secretary of the American Labor Party; Arnold Olesnick, former Army Air Corps with a long combat record in Europe; and Bernard Rucker, Purple Heart vet.

In a few minutes word was sent to them that Medina would see the three in his chambers. The judge was reported to have told them that his "mind was made up before you came in the door."

He displayed impatience to pleas to release Winston who is in bad health. The judge complained that his health was also "strained" by the trial.

Rucker, an ALP candidate for

City Council, rejoined: "Winston's health, too, is very bad. How about showing some consideration for him?"

Rucker recalled how he was with Winston at Fort Leavenworth during the war and how Winston demanded that he be assigned to combat duty. "He got it and came through alive," Rucker said. "Now that West St. jail, may kill him."

MEDINA SILENT

Medina was also silent to Schuster's charge that he was taking a "heavy human responsibility" in endangering Winston's life.

Schuster asked: "Are there any laws which bind you to keep these three men in jail any longer?"

Medina answered, "They have been found in contempt of court..."

"By you only, Judge. They haven't had a trial on that charge," Schuster retorted.

The interview concluded with (Continued on Page 8)

Ask Protests On War Funds

Arthur Schuster, executive secretary of the American Labor Party, Friday called for weekend visits to members of Congress from New York to urge the defeat of the arms program under the North Atlantic Pact. Special stress was laid upon delegates to Rep. Jacob J. Javits (Rep-Lib-21st C. D.) who is a member of the House Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Schuster said that: "The \$1,500,000,000 appropriation... would mean \$342 a year for each unemployed man and woman. The money could extend average unemployment insurance benefits for every claimant by an additional 12 weeks. It could build badly needed schools, step up the conquest of diseases such as polio and cancer, increase social security benefits, establish a national health insurance program and build adequate low-rent public housing."

Even the Gallup Poll," he said, "that the American people express significant opposition to the military aid bill. A determined drive now can defeat the war-blueprint appropriation."

BRITAIN TO FILL ARMS ORDERS FOR ARAB STATES

LONDON.—Official quarters said Friday that Britain now would fulfill orders for arms placed by Arab states before imposition of the arms embargo.

An official spokesman made the announcement following the United Nations ending of the embargo.

He declined to name the countries specifically concerned but said "other orders may be placed and it is not to be concluded that any such orders would not be accepted."

Tito Enters Imperialist Bloc, Says USSR

LONDON.—Russia has charged Yugoslavia with "behaving not as an ally but as an enemy of the Soviet Union" by negotiating secretly with the British or Yugoslav claims against Austria, Moscow Radio said today.

The charge was made in the latest Soviet note to Yugoslavia on the Austrian treaty, Moscow said. The note was sent to Belgrade yesterday, the broadcast added.

It ended, according to the radio: "The Soviet government does not regard the present Yugoslav government as a friend and ally but as an enemy and foe of the Soviet Union."

The Soviet note added that... "strong ties of some kind bind the Yugoslav government or the main members of this government and the camp of foreign capitalists, that the Yugoslav government is merging itself to ever greater extent with the imperialistic circles against the Soviet Union and entering into blocs with them, that the Soviet Union can no longer regard the Yugoslav government as an ally of the Soviet Union."

"If the Yugoslav government prefers a united front with the imperialistic circles to a united front with the Soviet Union, then let those circles support her claims," the note said.

Air Chief Admits Targets Set For Attack on Soviets

WASHINGTON.—Gen. Hoyt S. Vandenberg, Chief of Staff of the U. S. Air Force, threatened an atom bomb attack on the Soviet Union in testimony before the House Armed Services Committee Friday.



MRS. TRUMAN

Targets for the atom bomb raids against Soviet cities have already been chosen, the U. S. air force chief reported.

Seventy such Soviet targets have already been picked by the Air Force, the United Press reported last spring. Vandenberg confirmed this report in his testimony Friday.

"We have spent and are continuing to spend, great effort in detailed scientific appraisal of such targets," said Vandenberg.

The atom bomb objectives [where the warmongers seek to massacre millions of civilians] are chosen by an inter-service military-civilian group and then studied by the Joint Chiefs of Staff, he said.

STATE DEPT OK

Vandenberg said that the Air Force regarded the Soviet Union as the only possible country against which the United States would be at war.

This sinister announcement was



VANDENBERG

made with the authorization of the U. S. State Department, the Air Force chief revealed.

Vandenberg told the committee that his testimony had been submitted to the State Department [headed by Secretary Dean Acheson, former attorney for the duPont-Standard Oil "Ethyl Corp." for approval.

The A-bombs would be carried in the giant B-36 planes, sold by the Consolidated-Vultee Aircraft Corp. Louis Johnson, Secretary of Defense, was a director of this firm until his appointment.

Vandenberg's testimony was given before the special hearings that the House Committee is holding on alleged irregularities, favoritism and possible graft in connection with the expensive war birds.

The Air Force General sought to turn the Representatives' attention on war with the Soviet Union instead of on graft, however.

The saber-rattling General denounced the stories of B-36 favoritism and possible graft as "false rumors and innuendoes." These "rumors," said Vandenberg, have

(Continued on Page 11)

New Charges List Lemkin Loot at 155 G's

The Grand Jury this week handed down a new indictment against Samuel Lemkin, chairman of AFL Painters Local 442, charging him with four counts of grand larceny in defrauding the city of \$155,552. The new indictment contains more particulars than contained in the one handed down last May, which had charged him with cheating the city out of \$91,809 through the J & B Contracting Co.

The alleged larceny took place through the use of one coat of inferior paint on city-owned buildings, while the contracts had specified two coats of standard grade. The additional counts charge the theft of \$43,981 in the painting of the Farm Colony in Staten Island, a city home for the aged. It also alleges the theft of \$15,761 on contracts for Willard Parker Hospital.

Lemkin is still serving as an official of the Painters Union, despite his announcement after the first indictment that he was "resigning" from office. He "won" back his post as head of Local 442 after "Jake the Bum" Willner, Brooklyn strong man of the union, came to his aid in the local election.

Lemkin is also active again in the affairs of Painters District Council 9, which is run by the Trozkite-Social Democrat machine headed by secretary-treasurer Martin Rarback.

Rank-and-file painters report that Lemkin participates regularly in conferences with virtually all Council officials, including Rarback.

Did Mrs. Truman Get 'Gift' Deep-Freezer?

WASHINGTON.—The White House Friday replied "no information" to queries about a published report that Mrs. Harry S. Truman got one of the "gift" deep freezers generously distributed among top government officials during 1946. Chief Justice Fred M.

Vinson and Secretary of the Treasury John W. Snyder refused to say whether they, too, were on this particular gravy train.

It was revealed, however, that one of the hard-to-get freezers was delivered to a Marine Corps rest camp in the name of James K. Vardaman Jr., then a Presidential Navy aide and now a governor of the Federal Reserve Board. Vardaman, likewise, had "no comment."

The freezer story broke Thursday when Albert Gross, manufacturer of the items, told a Senate subcommittee investigating the "five percenter" scandal that he had sent a number of units, valued up to \$600 and impossible to buy at the time, to high Washington officials. He was cut off after he had named Maj. Gen. Harry Vaughan, President Truman's military aide, as one recipient.

Gross, who was reluctant to discuss the matter, finally conceded to a reporter that "not more than six" persons were involved in the freezer episode.

Other sources, who refused to be quoted by name, said the sixth recipient was Matthew J. Connelly, a Presidential secretary. These sources said seven freezers were shipped in all, but that two of them went to Vaughan.

They said Mrs. Truman's freezer was shipped to the Truman home at Independence, Mo. According to their account, Mrs. Truman wrote Gross a "thank you" note which he had photo-

graphed and which he carried around with him.

Gross had testified he came to Washington to get some steel to keep his Milwaukee firm in business. There he hired James V. Hunt, "five percenter," former Quartermaster Corps officer, and bosom pal of Vaughan. Gross said the gift freezers were paid for by David A. Bennett, president of Albert Verley & Co., a Chicago perfume concern. John Maragon, Kansas City operator and former frequent visitor to the White House, was then Trans-Atlantic representative for the Verley firm.

Sen. Clyde R. Hoey, North Carolina Dixiecrat who is chairman of the probe, stopped the testi-

(Continued on Page 11)

Royalists Lose 4,000 Men in Grammos Push

LONDON (By Cable).—Royalist losses in the first week of fighting in the Grammos area totalled 4,000, a Greek Democratic Army communique revealed. On Aug. 8 the Democratic Army announced the defeat of a Royalist attempt to capture Tsarnou Heights on eastern Grammos. Royalist prisoners reported that some companies were reduced to five men. Royalist officers appealed for military police units to prevent mass desertions.

Last Monday night Royalist attackers were thrown back to their original positions, losing 227 killed, 876 wounded, 16 prisoners. The slain included a brigade chief of staff.

The Royalists on western Grammos did not attempt to attack on Aug. 7 because of their heavy casualties in previous battles. Small scale attacks against Agios Christoforos were beaten back with losses of 16 killed, 76 wounded.

Royalist losses throughout Greece during July totaled 7,965: 3,116 killed, 4,643 wounded, 206 prisoners. Booty captured included 16 heavy mortars, 44 machine guns, 296 rifles, 1,400 grenades.

Furniture Local Backs ALP Slate

A strike meeting of CIO United Furniture Workers Local 140 Thursday night endorsed Benjamin Davis, Ewart Guinier, Vito Marcantonio and all other American Labor Party nominees in the municipal election.

ALP leaders at the meeting pledged all-out support to the union's pending strike against the city's mattress industry employers. The strike, involving 1,000 workers, was set for Tuesday morning.

Main demands of the workers are a 35-hour week, three weeks vacation after five years service and a 15-cent hourly increase. The meeting of 500 voted full backing to the City Council bid on the ALP line of Sol Tischler, president of Local 140.

Marcantonio Asks Removal of Tighe Woods as Housing Chief

The Worker Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON.—The immediate removal of housing expediter Tighe Woods was demanded on the floor of the House Friday by Rep. Vito Marcantonio (ALP-NY) who charged that Woods was actually over-reaching the authority handed him in the so-called Rent Control Act of 1949.

Marcantonio said the revelations of Woods' "personal conduct" and the "sinister influences behind him" were enough to make President Truman order the immediate removal of Woods. He said those revelations were the result of an investigation now being conducted by a Senate Committee looking into the corrupt practices of Washington's "five percenters."

Marcantonio cited an order by Woods on Aug. 1, which he said would permit landlords to raise rents more than 60 percent. "What sinister influences brought this about?" he asked, and then added that he believed it to be

the moneyed real estate lobby which, he said, paid good money to get the 1949 law through Congress.

He demanded an investigation of the housing expediter's office

from "a to z." Such an investigation would undoubtedly reveal that Woods was permitting landlords to raise rents 40 percent higher than the rent control law permitted, he said.

Point of Order By ALAN MAX

It was announced this week that the Gulf Stream has moved closer to the Atlantic coast. This is a development of major importance. It shows that the Gulf Stream fears what Secretary of State Acheson calls "Soviet aggression" and is moving closer to us for safety.

This is the first concrete result of the Atlantic Pact. It is now planned to drain the Pacific Coast dry in order to isolate the new People's China.

The Worker

PUBLISHED EVERY SUNDAY BY THE FREEDOM OF THE PRESS CO., INC. 30 E. 12th St. New York 3, N. Y. Telephone AL 6-7554

President—Eugene J. Davis, Jr.; Secretary-Treasurer—Howard C. Beldi			
Registered to collect after May 1, 1942, at the Post Office at New York, N. Y. under No. Act of March 3, 1879.			
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Tom Clark Took \$\$\$ Of Oil Trust Kings

By Art Shields

Oil trust stains bite deep into the record of Witchhunter Tom Clark.

President Truman's nominee for the U. S. Supreme Court used to be a paid mercenary for the three toughest oil monopolists in the United States.

His job was to help them crush their smaller competitors, said a report of the Texas Senate's general investigating committee in 1937.

Clark's Texas paymasters included:

John D. Rockefeller, Jr., boss of the Standard Oil companies, real head of the American oil trust and a bitter enemy of labor, whose gunmen have killed many union members.

Harry Sinclair of the Sinclair Oil Co., who went to prison in the early 1920's for seven months after his attempt to loot the Navy's Teapot Dome oil reserves was exposed.

J. Howard Pew, chairman of the Sun Oil Co., who gave more money to fascist organizations than any magnate in America except Lamont duPont (see the U. S.

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Senate Lobby Committee's reports).

Lamont duPont himself. J. P. Morgan, who was then living.

CLARK was hired as a Texas state lobbyist by these magnates in the mid-1930's at a salary of \$12,000 a year.

The money was furnished by the Texas Petroleum Council, which Rockefeller, Pew, Sinclair and Morgan had set up.

Clark's job was not to kill workers. . . . The oil companies' gunmen would take care of that.

His job was to help the trust kill off the little oil companies that were giving it competition.

"The extermination of smaller competitors" was the petroleum council's one objective, the Texas Senate's general investigating committee reported.

Clark was able to help in this extermination through his contacts with the State Attorney General, who could make things hard for the little oil men in many ways.

This State Attorney General, William McGraw, was Clark's law partner in Dallas. Clark had invested much time in getting him elected.

THE TEXAS Petroleum Council's campaign of extermination against the little oil companies was a crude violation of the anti-trust laws of Texas and the United States, of course.

But this didn't bother Clark or the big oil companies behind him. They were protected by men like William McGraw.

The council was made up of three Rockefeller oil companies, and other firms controlled by Sinclair, Pew, the duPonts and Morgan.

Clark's paymasters were described as a "vigilante group" by the Texas Senate's investigating committee in an angry report.

The three Rockefeller companies among these groups of alleged oil "vigilantes" that were financing Tom Clark included:

The Standard Oil Co. of New Jersey, which then had assets of more than \$1,800,000,000.

The Humble Oil Co., a subsidiary of Standard of New Jersey.

Stanolind, a subsidiary of Rockefeller's Standard Oil Co. of Indiana, which then had assets of \$710,000,000.

Tom Clark's other oil paymasters included:

The Sinclair Oil Co.

Pew's Sun Oil Co.

The Ethyl Gas Corp., now the Ethyl Corp., which was set up by the Standard Oil Co. of New Jersey and the duPonts General Motors Corp. on a 50-50 basis.

The Continental Oil Co., controlled by J. P. Morgan, Jr. Clark was officially paid \$12,000, as we said.

There are indications, however, that President Truman's choice for the U. S. Supreme Court picked up additional checks in this Texas oil war for jobs which he didn't wish to talk about.

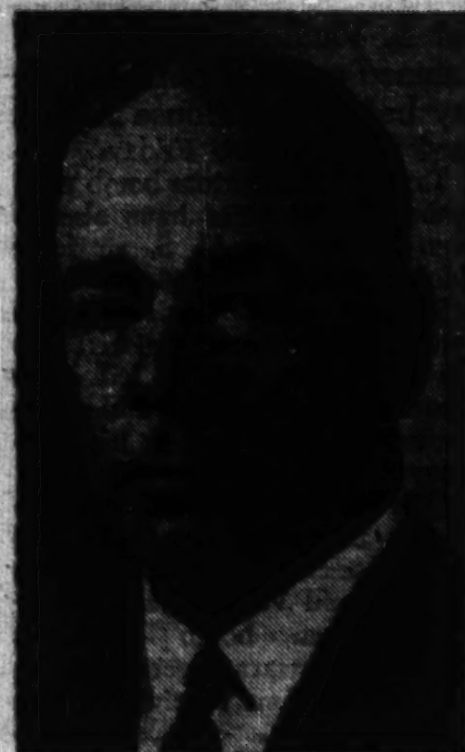
CLARK'S INCOME, said the Texas committee, had shown a "tremendous and startling increase" in this period, which Clark refused to explain.

Clark's law firm's income jumped from \$12,000 to \$60,000 from 1934 to 1935.

This "tremendous and startling increase" in Clark's funds, the committee pointed out, followed the elevation of his law partner to the state attorney generalship.

The committee reported that Clark—whose FBI snooks on millions of Americans today: "I've

been declared a public enemy by the



J. HOWARD PEW



HARRY SINCLAIR

committee and his banker refused to bring the records."

Clark's paymaster, the Texas Petroleum Council, also refused to produce its minutes or any other records.

PRESIDENT TRUMAN's present nominee for the high court was also fighting the little business men on another front at the same time. The Texas committee reports that he was a paid lobbyist.

(Continued on Page 11)

One of Every Two Sign CP Petitions For Ben Davis

By Peter R. Morrow

The Communist Party petition campaign for the renomination of Benjamin J. Davis, Jr., as candidate for City Council from the 21st Senatorial District this week rolled past the half-way mark in the drive for 15,000 signatures set as the original goal and Party leaders raised their sights to 25,000 by the Sept. 12 deadline.

Tabulations based on reports by more than 1,000 canvassers from all sections of the city revealed that more than 6,500 signatures had been obtained in the first four days of the drive which opened on Aug. 6.

Only 3,000 signatures are required by law on nominating petitions. In the 11th A. D. 500 canvassers compiled over 3,000 signatures. Working in teams, the canvassers reported that one out of every two voters visited, signed the Communist Party nominating petition. One team alone got 72 signatures, another 49.

IN THE 13TH A. D. approximately 1,900 signatures were obtained by 363 canvassers, one man alone getting 60. The 7th A. D.

Rev. Robinson Signs Petition for Davis

The Rev. James H. Robinson of the Church of the Master was among the signers of the Communist Party petition nominating Benjamin J. Davis, Jr., for City Council, canvassers reported this week. Rev. Robinson previously had refused an appeal from anti-Communist sources to run against Davis in the crucial Councilmanic race.

predominantly a white neighborhood, reported over 700 signatures, secured by 100 canvassers.

In addition more than 50 canvassers working out of the Party's Harlem Region office at 29 W. rights

Woman Thankful for Chance to Endorse Ben

"Thank God all the good ones aren't dead!"

These were the words of one woman signer of the Communist Party petition nominating Benjamin J. Davis for City Council, canvassers reported this week. Her reference was to a picture of Davis on the wall alongside Abraham Lincoln, George Washington and Franklin D. Roosevelt.

125th St. secured a minimum of 900 signatures. Up-to-the-minute reports received as this edition went to press indicated that a five-day total of 7,000 was in sight.

Party leaders expressed satisfaction with the progress of the drive, and stated confidently that they expected to go over the top in the campaign for 25,000 signatures by the Sept. 6 deadline.

More than 4,500 signatures were obtained in the three A.D.'s on Sunday, Aug. 7, when the largest concentration of Davis canvassers poured into the area. Although midweek canvassing was lighter, Party workers continued to bring in signatures at the rate of 500 a day, indicating a total of 9,000 by Saturday, Aug. 13.

On Sunday, Aug. 14, another huge concentration of canvassers is expected to better the results of August 7, raising the total to an anticipated 14,000 for the first ten days of the drive.

CANVASSERS REPORTED an overwhelming response to Davis' candidacy and a rejection of the Tammany-Liberal and Fusion parties' pose as friends of the Negro people.

The majority of the signers of the Davis petition—in some cases representing 50 percent of those whose doorbells were rung—spoke up, canvassers said, for Davis' outstanding record in the Council as champion of Negro and workers' rights

Hemisphere Peace Conference Receives Impressive Send-off

MEXICO CITY.—From Alaska to Patagonia, the peoples of the Western Hemisphere will be represented here at the American Continental Congress for Peace, Sept. 5 to 10. Following the great mobilizations for peace held in New York City and Paris, the Mexico City parley will, in the words of the call, express the powerful demand for peace of the masses of this hemisphere.

Participating in the continental sponsoring committee are many of the outstanding public figures in such countries as Argentina, Brazil, Canada, Chile, Costa Rica, Cuba, Mexico, Panama, Puerto Rico, Venezuela, Uruguay and the United States.

Among the committee members are:

Argentina: Alejandro Ceballos, Professor, Buenos Aires University; Rodolfo Ghioldi, journalist.

Brazil: Prof. Artur Ramos; Jorge Amado, novelist; Abel Chermont, former Senator.

Canada: W. G. Dandelyko, member, Manitoba Parliament.

Chile: Pablo Neruda, poet; Astolfo Tapia, vice-president, House of Representatives.

Costa Rica: Dr. Rafael Angel Calderon, president.

Aguilar, poet.

Cuba: Nicolas Guillen, poet; Dr. Juan Marinello; Lazaro Pena, trade union leader.

Mexico: Vicente Lombardo Toledano, head, Latin Confederation of Labor; Diego Rivera, painter; David Siqueros, painter; Dr. Luis Garrido, dean, National University.

Panama: Bernardo Lombardo, Professor, National University.

Venezuela: Gen. Jose Rafael Gabaldon, former governor.

Puerto Rico: Dr. Francisco Maurique Cabrera, director Hostos College.

Uruguay: Enrique Rodriguez, congressman, trade unionist.

United States: Dr. W. E. B. DuBois, Jo Davidson, Charles Chaplin, Paul Robeson, O. John Rogge.

Information on the American Continental Congress for Peace may be obtained at its offices, Room 70, 49 W. 44th St., N. Y. 18.

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Strike Voted as Workers Spurn Ford Maneuvers

By William Allan

DEARBORN.—In one of the most sensational turnouts in auto history, 87,000 Ford workers in Michigan voted for strike as the next step in winning economic and contract demands from the company.

The arrogant and impudent proposal of Henry Ford II, that the 106,000 Ford workers nationally should take a wage freeze for one year and go along with an obviously weak contract, burned the workers up and brought them out to vote in unprecedented numbers.

Waiting their ballots marked strike in front of company watchers, the workers shouted, "Take a look; this is how we are voting." This is the same group of workers who in the giant Rouge and Lincoln plants walked the picket lines for 24 days to curb speedup, only to see their struggle siphoned away by UAW president Walter Reuther who turned it over into arbitration.



HENRY FORD II.

UNION OFFICERS and organizers watching the thousands of workers stand in long lines waiting to vote told newsmen they never had seen Ford workers so ready for action.

The union had to only conduct a very short and swift campaign of letting the workers know the issues.

The Ford Motor Co. on the other hand pulled out all the stops while pleading poverty at the negotiating table, spent thousands of dollars on full page newspaper ads, radio talks, handbills and personal letters from Henry Ford II to the 106,000 Ford workers telling them to vote against a strike.

What turned the Ford workers out to vote strike was the union smashing attack launched by the company within the last month. Mass dissatisfaction prevails everywhere among the workers over the weakness of the present contract.

THE COMPANY emboldened by Reuther's crawling sellout of the speedup strike six weeks ago, proceeded immediately to lay before the union negotiators a set of proposals that would have made a scrap of paper out of the already woefully weak present contract.

They proposed, besides wage freeze, that:

- They have the right to lay-off and recall workers without regard to seniority, whenever in the foreman's judgment it is "more efficient."
- The company be allowed to transfer workers from one plant to another without regard to seniority.
- To eliminate shift preference based on seniority.
- To end plant wide seniority for tool and die, maintenance, construction, power house and transportation workers.
- To eliminate all rights of new workers. (To be under the foreman's "direction.")
- To reduce the number of committees from one for every 300 workers to one for 1500.
- To eliminate provision of contract which forbids discrimination because of race, creed, color, national origin or sex.
- That the company to assign overtime as it sees fit and to whom it wants to.
- That foremen and supervisors do any type of work during a strike.

ALL OF THESE union busting proposals were omitted in the radio talks, newspaper ads and individual letters sent out or supposedly written by H. H. Ford II. His main song was that "if you workers vote strike, then you are striking your-

self out of a job and hastening the depression."

What, of course, he didn't tell the workers was that in 1948 Ford's profits amounted to \$1400 for each worker employed by the company. Before taxes Ford's profits were about \$140,000,000. After taxes, \$87,000,000.

Those were direct profits but most of the profits the Ford workers earn for the company are drained off into an outfit called the Ford Foundation where they lie tax free because the Foundation is supposed to spend its money on charity.

This Foundation has more than \$205,000,000 assets and is the largest foundation in the country. How the siphoning off is worked is, that just so much is publicly displayed for profits and taxable, the rest is whipped off into the Foundation where Uncle Sam can't get a nickel, because the Foundation is for "charity."

The Ford Foundation owns 90 percent of all Ford stock, given it as "gifts" by Henry the First and his son Edsel some years back when they wanted to beat the tax collector.

Pastor Quits in Protest Against Anti-Negro Bias

DALLAS.—Because some members of his congregation objected to his stand in favor of a Negro housing project near the church, a white minister, Rev. Paul Meikle of Lagow Presbyterian Church here, resigned as pastor.

Rev. Meikle, 43, and a former Army chaplain, declared: "The church refuses to meet an opportunity in a Christian way. There is a spirit of bitterness over this needed project."

The controversy arose when a builder requested a zoning change from the City Council so that he could build a multiple-unit rental project for Negro families in the area near the church.

At a public hearing, representatives of 16 Negro organizations together with a number of whites, including business men and progressives, urged approval of the zoning change. The opposition used the usual supremacist arguments. Rev. Meikle, supported the zoning change.

The Mayor and City Council unanimously approved the request.

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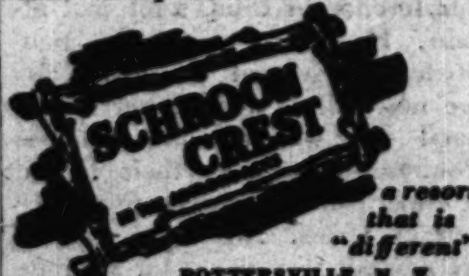
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The Worker

PUBLISHED EVERY SUNDAY BY THE PRESS-
DOM OF THE PRESS CO., INC., 30 E. 13th St.,
New York 3, N. Y. Telephone ALgonquin 4-7000.President—Benjamin J. Davis, Jr.; Secretary-Treas.—Howard C. Boldt
John Gates Editor
Alan Max Managing Editor
Milton Howard, John Pittman, Howard C. Boldt Associate Editors
Rob F. Hall Washington Editor
Joseph Roberts General Manager

Now It's the Missouri Gang

THE LID is being lifted on the fantastic record of corruption in Washington—and the whole country is holding its collective nose in view of the stench.

It seems that the "Missouri gang" is making a new place for itself in American history, out-ranking the old "Ohio gang" in ill-fame.

By contrast with the story of how some of the highest government officers were lining their pockets during and since the war, the Teapot Dome scandal of 1922 looks like a mere pin-ball game.

It turns out, if you've been following the papers, that President Truman's military attache, Maj. Gen. Harry H. Vaughan, has been in the thick of the skullduggery. It was Vaughan, according to the diary of a Washington five percenter, who arranged to get the job for Tighe Woods, the federal housing expeditor, as a result of which some of Vaughan's pals were able to build a race track near San Francisco, although material shortages were at their height.

VETERANS of the last war will be interested to see that while so little was done about decent housing, it took a few phone calls, a couple of drinks, and perhaps some cash under the table—and presto, the horses could race on a brand-new track in California!

All you had to do was to know Maj. Gen. Vaughan, who was a hail-fellow-well-met to everybody in the White House.

But that's only one of the stories.

There's a congressional investigation of the B-36 bomber program under way. And the reports are circulating that some very big brass were involved in pressing for B-36 contracts, although the value of the plane is doubtful. Secretary of the Air Force, Stuart Symington, is said to be involved. He is a pal of Floyd Odum, the big financier who controls the Consolidated Vultee Corp., manufacturer of the planes.

The finger is even pointed at the present secretary of defense, Louis Johnson, who was a director of Consolidated, and its general counsel, before he became a cabinet officer.

Only a week before, Controller-General Lindsay Warren revealed that the government had overpaid \$11,500,000,000 for war-time contracts, of which a bit more than six billion was outright fraud.

The Warren report was based on only 9,195 contracts studied out of 26,000 or so. Frauds and collusion were revealed in no less than 12 percent of the cases. And obviously, such fraud could only have taken place with the direct aid, and profit, of Army officers.

★
QUITE a picture, isn't it?

Here are the pillars of society, the men who run the government, and also do the running between business and government . . . and they're up to their necks in gravy for themselves—at the expense of you and me.

These are the men who have spouted about high ideals, and bewailed "materialistic communism," and every once in a while made speeches about virtue, sanctity, godliness. And yet their pockets were being lined with gold all the while.

These are the Communist-baiters, and Negro-haters, and the kind that wants to "put labor in its place." These are the men who make the speeches about preparing for war because the security of the country is supposed to be endangered . . . but all the while, they are making sure of their own security in dollars and cents paid out by the average workingman.

It smells, the whole thing smells. That the stench should be coming from places so close to the White House is especially significant.

As you know, the old White House is being overhauled these days. But what it seems to need is a thorough disinfection.

Tears Over China Expose
Truman's Bankrupt Policy

By Joseph Starobin

The State Department's White Paper on China, is full of explanations, but very short on apologies. In Dean Acheson's introductory letter to President Truman, which is the policy-making part of the 1054-page document, never once does the Secretary of State

express regrets to the Chinese people because two and a half billion dollars worth of American munitions and equipment enabled Chiang Kai-shek to plunge the country into a civil war at the cost of hundreds of thousands of lives.

And never once does the Secretary of State admit shame that the Truman administration should have wasted such a sum of the taxpayers money on a venture which the State Department knew would fail.

The document does express regrets—but only in the sense that it is sorry the Chiang Kai-shek dictatorship could not be saddled forever on the people of China. It is sorry that the criminal adventure failed, not that it was undertaken.

Nor does the State Department draw the conclusions which come to mind for any sensible and patriotic American: that American foreign policy must change, with regard to China, and with respect to the world as a whole.

"It is abundantly clear that we must face the situation as it exists in fact," says Dean Acheson's letter, arguing with those senators who would still like to bolster Chiang with dollars and guns.

But there is no trace in the document that "facing the situation as it exists in fact" means recognizing the Chinese Communists, seeking diplomatic relations with them and permitting normal commerce.

★
ON THE CONTRARY, the State Department has dropped Chiang, but it is still drugged by the same dreams of comeback which wrack Chiang himself.

For Acheson also says that he looks forward to the time when "the profound civilization and the democratic individualism of China will reassert themselves and she will throw off the foreign yoke." And then he continues ominously: "I consider that we should encourage all developments in China which now and in the future work toward this end."

In short, he proclaims the aim of subverting and overthrowing the new China, which means a drastic departure from the traditional American principle of non-interference in China's internal affairs. He even raises the non-existent bogey of aggression by the new China against her neighbors! No wonder, the Chinese Communists express their hatred of American imperialism in no uncertain terms. No wonder, they are content to wait, as far as trade and diplomatic relations go, until the arrogant Americans sober up, and speak a different language.

But Acheson evades that logical conclusion. He conceals the connection between the Chiang fiasco and the Truman Doctrine in the past, nor does he promise to re-examine that doctrine for the future in the light of its bankruptcy in China. Nothing has been learned in Washington and Wall Street, and nothing forgotten.

★
THE BULK of the volume contains a summary of American policy toward China since 1844, with major space devoted to Kuomintang-Communist relations from 1921 to the end of the war, and then discussions of the post-war crisis: Gen. Patrick Hurley's ambassadorship; the mission of Gen. George Marshall; the situation since ambassador John Leighton Stuart took over; and the civil war. And up to its present disas-

AN ITALIAN VIEW



—Via Uovo (Rome)

trous—for Chiang and the State Department—conclusion. Disastrous, that is, for the men who wanted it—Chiang Kai-shek and his American backers.

A few major facts can be established from this great mass of material:

1. The Chiang Kai-shek dictatorship was known by the State Department to be a corrupt, feudal, militaristic and bureaucratic machine way back in 1943 and 1944, when the Generalissimo was being hailed officially as China's benefactor.

In other words, the ten-year campaign of American progressives and American Communists to debunk the real character of the Chiang regime has been fully justified by the White Paper. We were telling the truth all along.

The State Department knew the truth, but was concealing it from our own people.

2. The Chinese Communists were known by the State Department to be conducting the only real fight against the Japanese; and it is also recorded in the White Paper that the Chinese Communists received no military or economic assistance from the Soviet Union.

It is lamented that the Communists are really Marxist-Leninists, and the most that can be said is that the Soviet armies, after smashing the Japanese in Manchuria, permitted the Communists to seize abandoned Japanese equipment. But the major part of the Communist equipment came from the United States, via the Kuomintang, as the Kuomintang's armies were being beaten.

3. In the winter of 1945-46, the Communists and the Kuomintang had actually reached a truce, and agreements were made for a National Assembly, which was to meet on May 5, 1946 and democratize the Chinese government.

It was during these months that Gen. Marshall visited China for the first time. But the truce broke down, and the Kuomintang executive committee rejected the agree-

ments in March. From then on, the civil war became inevitable.

The question arises of why this tentative unity failed? And the answer is quite clear from the White Paper itself.

Even though Gen. Marshall was urging unity, he was at the same time supplying Chiang with billions of dollars worth of material for war; and even while this unity was developing, Chiang decided to spurn unity and fight the Communists because he was encouraged—by American foreign policy itself, such as the reception for Churchill's Fulton, Mo., speech on March 5, 1946—to believe that an American-Soviet war was inevitable.

In other words, the State Department's policy was hypocritical and contradictory. Even though nobody believed Chiang could defeat the Communists, he was encouraged to fight by the anti-Soviet turn of American foreign relations.

4. The imperialist nature of American policy toward China was made most clear in the Wedemeyer report of 1947.

That was after Marshall had given up in disgust, and returned home. Wedemeyer did not think that Chiang could win the war, though it seemed to be going well. He proposed further aid to Chiang but only on the condition that American generals actually take over the direction of the armies, and American experts frankly take over the operation of the Kuomintang regime. Having lost their shirts in China, the Pentagon crowd wanted to carry out a "bankruptcy reorganization"—which is an interesting insight into their state of mind and their respect for the sovereignty of other peoples.

5. The dollar and cents of the China fiasco is one of the most hair-raising aspects of the White Paper.

Annex 185 reveals that the total economic and military aid to Chiang Kai-shek prior to V-J Day was \$845,700,000, whereas the total economic aid and military aid after V-J Day comes to just about two billion—or more than twice as much.

In other words, twice as much American money was granted and loaned for encouraging the Chinese to kill Chinese in four years than for helping the Chinese to defeat Japan in the previous eight years.

Actually, the ratio is much higher. After V-J Day, military surplus was sold worth a little more than billion dollars, at a cost of some twenty cents to a dollar. As a matter of fact, China received 50 percent of its total expenditures from the United States since 1945, and much more—proportionate to its budget—than this country has shipped to western Europe!

IT WAS A FIASCO for imperialism, though an expensive one for the Chinese people and the American people.

The outcome is a victory for the Chinese people, which is also a victory for the American people.

The China experience has shown that imperialism is not invincible; it can be beaten. The prestige of the imperialists has gone down all over the world, as a result of their bankruptcy in China. But more costly, and equally immoral adventures are in store for us if we allow the same men to lead us further as they led us into shameful China affairs.



—Gabriel, in the (London) Daily Worker

Nation Kept in Dark On Aim of Arms Aid

By Mel Fiske

WASHINGTON.—Opposition to President Truman's Military Assistance Program (MAP) was throttled by Congress and the nation's press this week as attempts to rush the bill through to passage increased in intensity. The House Foreign Affairs Committee, after allowing Pentagon brass hats and State Department diplomats all the time they wanted during two weeks of hearings, gave nationwide organizations opposing the bill two days of time.

Testimony that crushed the frenzied arguments of the militarists and diplomats was presented during those two days. But the press buried those stories beneath a welter of propaganda for the program from Secretary of State Dean Acheson.

THE DRIVE FOR SPEED to jam the arms shipment program through congress has been unparalleled in this session. Behind the mad haste is the administration's desire to keep the true nature of MAP from the American people, and commit this country to an unprecedented plan to arm anti-Communist nations for a war against the Soviet Union and against the rising democratic-minded people of Europe and Asia.

For the program calls for the shipment of arms to halt "internal aggression" and "aggression" by the S.U. in 11 No. Atlantic Pact nations, and Greece, Turkey, Iran, Korea and the Philippines. It provides for the shipment of machinery to recreate the munitions industries of those nations. And up to last week, it gave President Truman virtual dictatorial powers to do anything he wanted with the money and arms provided by the bill.

It was attacked by Arnold Johnson, legislative representative for the Communist Party, who appeared before the House Committee, as "one of the most desperate acts which this congress could take towards unleashing a new war."

He ripped off the demagogic veil of peace which the administration placed around the arms shipment program, and said every war measure proposed by Truman was originally initiated by peace proclamations.

He traced the path of American aid to the corrupt Chiang Kai-shek clique in China, and said the military assistance program was being thrown down the same rat-hole to prop up fascist and reactionary nations around the world.

SPEAKING for the Council on African Affairs and the American Continental Congress for Peace to be held in Mexico next month, Dr.



DEAN ACHESON

W. E. B. DuBois told the committee:

"We are asked to believe that this country is in danger of attack from Russia or that Russia is ready to conquer the world. We did not believe this when we asked 10,000,000 Russians to die in order to save the world from Hitler. We did not believe it when we begged Russian help to conquer Japan. We only began to believe it when we realized that the Russian concept of a state was not going to collapse but was spreading."

Why doesn't this rich country have enough money to spend "for fighting ignorance, disease and waste, or for old age security of its workers?" the famed Negro historian asked. Why it it asked instead to "spend a vast treasure to murder men, women and children; to blind and cripple them and drive them insane . . . and to jeopardize the whole edifice of civilization?"

A third MAP opponent, Richard Morford, executive director of the National Council of American-Soviet Friendship, cited the gains made in peaceful negotiations between Soviet and U. S. officials at the recent Paris conference of foreign ministers. Further negotiations to arrive at peaceful understandings were possible, and MAP was harmful to future negotiations scheduled in October, he maintained.

PROGRESSIVE PARTY spokesman Harold Buchman, state director of the Maryland progressive, said the administration was af-

flicted with the "DDT's-diplomatic double talk," in its drive to rush the bill through Congress. He charged that administration spokesmen, in testifying for the measure, were refuted by other administration witnesses who followed them.

The Friends (Quakers) Committee on National Legislation which issued an historic report on the possibilities of friendship between the Soviet Union and the United States came before the House Committee to maintain that an end to the cold war could be achieved by increased East-West trade, and not arms shipments.

ACHESON increased his drum-beating for the bill by telling members of two Senate committees that the United States "is open to an attack on its own territory to a greater extent than ever before." His invasion scare story, reminiscent of the time Secretary of the Navy John Sullivan yelled about "Russian submarines" off U. S. shores while another war measure was being considered in Congress, was followed by his plea to maintain the \$1,450,000,000 in funds under the bill.

But Sen. Arthur Vandenberg (R-Mich), apparently feeling his way into one of the big political issues of the 1950 election campaign, developed a fight over the money. He wanted the Acheson figure cut in half, but maintained support for the rest of the bill which had been rewritten under his proddings to take away some of the powers handed to the President.

The battle over the money, it appeared to Washington observers, had been used to obscure the real intent of the bill. For the heart of the bill, its program of creating an armed ring of nations to spring on the Soviet Union, remains whether the billion and a half is appropriated or not.

George Morris' World of Labor, a column reporting news and developments in the labor movement, appears daily in the Daily Worker and in the week-end Worker.

U. S. Labor Locals Prepare for Big Peace Conference

By Ruby Cooper

CHICAGO.—Labor from coast to coast is getting behind the National Labor Conference for Peace scheduled for this city Oct. 1 and 2. In little more than three months the modest plea for peace sent President Truman by 18 Ohio local union leaders has swelled into the peace conference being sponsored by over 500 local union leaders.

From twelve to fifteen hundred labor delegates are expected to converge on this city from all corners of the country to "release the true voice of labor" on the momentous issue of world peace.

In its appeal to the workers in shops and trade unions, the conference call declares "This conference can become the occasion for the men and women of labor, regardless of union affiliation, political persuasion, color or creed, to find common ground and organize concerted action in a great movement to secure world peace."

"Labor must take its rightful place in the organized legions of the people who are determined to prevent a world atomic war of annihilation."

THE PARLEY will primarily be "a grassroots conference," said a spokesman for the arrangements committee. "The overwhelming majority of the delegates will come directly from local unions, the shops and departments."

Indicating the wide scope of support taking shape, the spokesman declared that preparations are already underway in more than 20 states and 32 cities and additional sponsors are pouring in daily from all sections of the labor movement and all parts of the country.

Responses have so piled up at Suite 905, 179 West Washington St., it was said, that the first edition of 10,000 calls has already been exhausted, requiring the printing of another 10,000.

Meanwhile, preparations were moving ahead on housing the huge influx of delegates and on other arrangements, including a giant public rally to be held in connection with the conference.

Officers of the arrangements committee are: Samuel Curry, president, Armour Local 347, CIO United Packinghouse Workers, chairman; Thomas Slater, business agent, AFL Carpenters Local 1, vice-chairman; and James Wishart, educational director, CIO Fur Workers District Council, executive secretary.

BACKGROUND to the conference is a peace plea sent by Bernard V. McGroarty, president, AFL Stereotypers Local 22, Cleveland and 15 other Ohio local union leaders to President Truman last April 12, on the anniversary of the death of Franklin D. Roosevelt.

Publication of the letter brought thousands of responses of support from trade unionists throughout the country. It was estimated that nearly 1,000 local union officers, local executive board members, shop stewards and committeemen in Illinois alone wrote to McGroarty, offering their support.

At a luncheon in Cleveland last June a visiting delegation of Illinois trade unionists was given authorization by McGroarty to go ahead, and the pending National Labor Conference for Peace was launched.

Arrangements Body Opposes Arms Aid Bill

CHICAGO.—In a statement this week to the House Foreign Affairs Committee, the arrangements committee for the National Labor Conference for Peace, to be held Oct. 1 and 2, urged the defeat of the proposed Military Assistance Program.

Text of the statement follows: "On behalf of thousands of local union leaders from all branches of the labor movement, the arrangements committee for the National Labor Conference for Peace urges defeat of the Military Assistance Program."

"This program, in effect, gives the administration a blank check to spend unlimited billions worth on arms to be given to reactionary forces abroad for use against their own peoples and preparations for World War III. For us it means graver danger of the 'cold war' breaking into open conflict involving Americans."

"Some estimates (U. S. News and World Reports of Aug. 5) indicate that the program will cost closer to \$10,000,000,000 instead of \$1,450,000,000 as proposed by President Truman."

"Faced with growing unemployment and insecurity, American labor sees that the billions for arms with the accompanying war profiteering and outrageous monopoly profits would inevitably come out of the pockets of the American workers and taxpayers."

"Labor wants the 'cold war' billions spent for housing, social welfare and necessary public works. Labor wants an end to the 'cold war' that blocks trade between the U. S. and the Soviet Union, China and Eastern Europe; at the cost of lost jobs for American workers who could be producing materials needed by all countries."

"We know the Military Assistance Program will not give us jobs or peace. Only a return to the policy of Franklin D. Roosevelt and working out a peaceful settlement of our differences with the Soviet Union will do so. The 'cold war' must be ended so the billions now spent for implements of war and destruction can be used for the benefit of the people."

"The opening up of trade with Eastern Europe and China will mean millions of jobs for the unemployed. American labor asks for support for a program for jobs and peace. We therefore urge defeat of the Military Assistance Program."

GAS POISONS

BRAZIL DOCKERS

RIO DE JANEIRO (ALN). — More than 150 longshoremen were poisoned here while unloading a phosphate shipment from the U.S. Victims of phosphorous gas which they inhaled while working the vessel, the men were critical of the type of safety masks issued to them by the ship's captain. A spokesman charged that the masks were so badly damaged they could not be used. As a result, he said, the dockers discarded them and worked without adequate protection.

Communists Denied Right to Campaign for West German Vote

By Robert Friedman

The failure of Anglo-American policy in Germany dominates all other considerations as the people of the so-called West German state vote this Sunday for members of the Bundestag.

Uppermost in the collapse of this policy are the economic deterioration and mass unemployment in West Germany and the emboldened revival of Nazism.

On the surface, Sunday's election is a multi-party contest in which Social Democrats, Christian Democrats, Communists, Free Democrats, Bavarian Catholic Party and various other rightist and center parties are seeking seats in the Bundestag.

Anglo-American authorities have openly boasted that they have denied Communists the right to campaign. General Gross, American governor of Wuertemberg Baden said last week that U. S. authorities would "guarantee full freedom in the election fight to all political parties with the exception of the Communists." American officials also seized all Communist pamphlets which, in their belief, discussed the activities of the occupation authorities.

"In their zone, British officials also confiscated Communist campaign literature."

DESPITE the terror campaign, more than 100,000 persons heard

Communist chairman Max Reimann discuss the election issues at a Dortmund rally.

"Marshall aid," he asserted, "has forced Western Germany \$500,000,000 into debt. If to this is added the cost of other aid from the west, such as the airlift and deliveries of horsemeat, canned fish and chewing gum, the West German debts amount to \$3,150,000,000."

It has long been known, despite all Anglo-American disavowals, that "de-Nazification" has been a thorough farce, and that the net result of occupation policy has been to revitalize the German bourgeoisie in its most extreme, rightist forms.

During the election campaign, all of the bourgeois parties have so blatantly broadcast their aggressively nationalist views, that Anglo-American apologists are now forced to explain this sudden resurgence of Nazism where it had allegedly been curbed.

Thus, Drew Middleton reported in the New York Times on Monday that British occupation officials are waiting they have "lost control" of the Germans. In Frankfurt, Dr. Konrad Adenauer, chairman of the Christian Democrats, told a campaign rally that denazification was "ridiculous." He demanded that "libellous attacks" against "honest members" of Hitler's Wehrmacht be stopped.

AND FROM LONDON, the in-

fluential Economist, writes: "Political opinion in Germany is unhappily taking the form of a particularly morbid and destructive kind of nationalism." Without, of course, admitting Anglo-American responsibility for this state of affairs, the Economist continues:

"In some circles it is combined with a frenzied anti-Communism designed to justify Hitler's campaign against Russia. . . . More generally, it takes the form of a total exculpation of the German people from any blame for the war and Hitlerism, and an increasing determination to lay the blame for any difficulties in Germany at the Allies' door. But while they blame the Allies and exculpate themselves, many Germans are considering how they can maneuver themselves back into a central position in European affairs."

Meanwhile, the Socialist Unity Party of the Eastern Zone and Berlin has assailed the "contests" between the Social Democrats and the rightist parties as a cynical shadow-boxing which will end in a coalition government dictated by the Anglo-American authorities.

Conducted with the active, and un-democratic intervention of the Anglo-American occupation authorities, the West German elections will reflect popular sentiment only to the extent that the electorate finds it possible to defy the intervention.

VETERANS SEE MEDINA

(Continued from Page 5)
Medina replying with a curt "No" to the question: "Will you free Winston and take his life out of danger?"

A second threat was issued by another guard captain as the three walked out to rejoin their picketing comrades. The guard captain warned "there's liable to be some cracked skulls" if there is any "commotion" outside.

VETS PICKET

The veterans, in one of the most spirited demonstrations since the trial began, marched with banners and chanted such slogans as "Jail All Lynchers" . . . Free the Three . . . Hitler Jailed the Communists. America Must Not."

Colorful banners announced to Judge Medina "The American People Will Hold You Responsible for the Life of Henry Winston."

Leaders of the Veterans Mobilization to Free Winston, sponsor of the demonstration, said they would be back next Friday with still more

pickets. Co-chairmen of the group are Olenick and Ewart Guinier, ALP candidate for Manhattan Borough President and former warrant officer with the 372nd Infantry Regiment, Pacific Theater.

The veteran's statement submitted to Medina asked for the release to his physician's care of the "Negro soldier Henry Winston" who "fought shoulder to shoulder with us." Asserting that "the only force and violence the defendants have ever been known to practice was on the enemies of our country in World War II," the statement asked for the immediate release of all three imprisoned defendants.

Other groups which visited Medina's chambers Friday to leave statements asking for the release of the three, were a group of 35 prominent Harlem citizens, headed by Dr. Alpheus Hunton, of the Council on African Affairs; and a delegation of rank and file members of AFL Musicians Local 802.

Report 57 New Polio Cases; 4 More Die

New polio cases reported Friday rose to 57 compared to 53 the day before. The Health Department said this brought the total to 856 for the city. Manhattan had eight new cases, Brooklyn 28, Bronx nine, Queens 11 and Richmond one. There were four new deaths, one from each borough except Richmond.

Jean Rosborough, executive director of the New York Foundation for Infantile Paralysis said Friday:

"Families needing financial aid to meet polio patient costs are asked to phone Murray Hill 5-1525."

UAW Board OKs Strike at Ford

DETROIT, (UP)—The executive board of the CIO United Auto Workers Friday authorized a strike against the Ford Motor Company, but left to its negotiating committee the setting of a date.

Approval by the 23-man policy-making group was a formality, but was expected to speed the previously fruitless attempt to write a new contract for 115,000 Ford workers.

It followed by a day the announcement that 87,000 employees of the company in Michigan voted to back the UAW's demands with a walkout, by a 7 to 1 majority. Workers in other parts of the nation previously had approved strike action by the same whopping majority.

(See earlier story in page 5.)

JOHN'S RESTAURANT The best and largest selection of imported and domestic wines and liquors. All kinds of cocktails. Italian-American. 1000 N. York St. (at 10th St.) N.Y.C. 1000 N. York St. (at 10th St.) N.Y.C.

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What's On? SATURDAY

Manhattan

GALA dance and entertainment. Cool off on ice-cold free beer. Beat the heat at the Marine Ballroom, 269 W. 25th St. Subs 48c. Sponsored by Seamen's Club.

"NATIVE LAND," the only American film to win a Czech International Film Festival award. A powerful expose of the threat to our civil liberties. Starring Howard Da Silva. Produced by Paul Strand and Leo Hurwitz. Music by Mark Blitzstein. Narration by Paul Robeson. Tonight in the cool Terrace Room of the Capitol Hotel, 51st St. and 8th Ave. Also, dancing to Al Kimball and his orch. 3 showings: 8:30 p. m. Doors open 8 p. m. Adm. \$1.50, tax incl. Auspices: Film Division, A.S.P.

JOIN our fun, members, friends! Delightfully cool; congenial atmosphere; folk social. Cultural, Folk Dance Group, 128 E. 16th St.

Brooklyn

BROOKLYN YPA again invites you to Club 3200. Tonight—dancing and top-notch entertainment. 3200 Coney Island Ave. (IWO Center), 8:30 p. m. Subs. only 25c. Brighton St., BMT.

SUNDAY

Manhattan

DR. HERBERT APTHEKER will discuss "The History of White Chauvinism at the Jefferson School, 575 6th Ave., 8:15 p. m. Subs. 50c.

STUDIO PARTY! Come, all members, friends! Cool, congenial atmosphere; folk social. Cultural, Folk Dance Group, 128 E. 16th St.

Brooklyn

POPSICLE PARTY . . . Movie: Song of Peace. Free Popsicles. Meyer Levin Lodge, JYP, 1190 St. John's Pl. 8 p. m. Subs. 25c.

COME on down to Brooklyn YPA's Club 3200. Tonight—dancing and games. 3200 Coney Island Ave. (IWO Center), 8:30 p. m. Subs. 25c. Brighton St., BMT.

Coming

STUDENT division party and dance in honor of Comrade Fitz, who is leaving student work. All students and youth (and even some old folks) are invited. Band, entertainment, refreshments. Sat., Aug. 20th, 8 p. m. Park Palace, 3 W. 110th St. Subs. \$1.

PETE BERGER and his Good Neighbor Chorus lead off the "Hootenanny: Midsummer" at the air-cooled Roof Garden, 13 Astor Pl., Fri., Aug. 14. Tickets at People's Artists, 13 St. Marks Pl., \$1 (incl. tax). Mail orders filled.

FILE but don't forget: Farewell (but not Goodbye). Film of E. N. Y. and Brownsville Youth. Date's Sat., Aug. 27.

RATES: 25 cents per line in the Daily Worker 60 cents per line in The (Weekend) Worker 6 words constitute a line Minimum charge - 3 lines PAYABLE IN ADVANCE

DEADLINES: Daily Worker: Previous day at noon For Monday's issue: Friday at 4 p. m. Weekend Worker: Previous Wednesday at 4 p. m.

BRITISH RAILROAD MEN VOTE TO STRIKE

LONDON.—Engine crewmen at the Big Grantham, Lincolnshire, depot on the rail line between London and Scotland, voted to strike at midnight tomorrow and asked support of other railway men.

Grantham's 240 engineers and firemen took a strike vote last night following suspension of two men for refusing to work "lodging turns"—in which they spend a night at the end of their run and return home the next night.



Come on out!
to the Student Div. affair for Comrade FITZ who's leaving us. You won't be sorry cause they'll be lots of dancing, entertainment, refreshments, games and fun. All this and air-conditioning, too!

PARTY-DANCE
SATURDAY • PARK PALACE
AUG. 20 • 3 W. 110th St.
(Opposite Central Park)
Subs . . . only \$1.00

PEOPLE'S ARTISTS presents **PAUL ROBESON**
a SUMMER MUSICAL with **PAUL ROBESON**
and GEORGE WALKER, concert pianist, and others.
SAT. AUG. 27, 8 PM LAKELAND ACRES FICINO GROUNDS
HILLSIDE AVE., PEESKILL, N. Y.
For the benefit of the Harlem Chapter, Civil Rights Congress
Tickets \$1.20, 1.80 & 2.40 on sale in N.Y.C. at:
Workers Bkshop 50 E. 12th St. Jefferson School 575-6th Ave. Bookfair 133 W. 44 St.

30th ANNIVERSARY OF COMMUNIST PARTY CELEBRATION
MADISON SQ. GARDEN
THURS., SEPTEMBER 15th
Admission: COMMUNIST PARTY of New York State
Tickets available at: All Party Clubs, Workers Bookshop, 50 E. 12th Street, Jefferson Bookshop, 575 Sixth Ave., Bookfair, 133 W. 44th Street.

ONE-WEEK MORNING CLASSES THIS WEEK
History of the Labor Movement in the U. S., II: 1919-1949
with Dr. Philip S. Foner
Seminar on the Teaching of Marxism
Five Mornings—Monday-Friday 9:30 A.M. - 1 P.M.
JEFFERSON SCHOOL
575 Avenue of the Americas

Sun., Aug. 14 — 8:15 P.M.
THE HISTORY OF WHITE CHAUVINISM
Speaker: **DR. HERBERT APTHEKER**
JEFFERSON SCHOOL
575 Sixth Avenue — Sub. 50c
Take home a subscription to the Daily Worker . . . today!

There's a **HOOTENANNY**
Coming
August 26th

THE PENTHOUSE
This Sun., Aug. 14, 8:30 P.M.
Features Another Popular Twin Bill
DANCING
To Music of JOE STONE Orch. in the Enclosed Air-Conditioned Roof Garden. Plus an interesting discussion hour.
Featuring **KENNETH LESLIE**
Editor of The Protestant
will speak on:
"The Church in World Politics"
13 ASTOR PL., at N.Y. 140 E. 3 St. RT or BMT Sub-Adm. \$1.50 & tax

RESERVE
Oct. 14
BEN DAVIS BALL

UN Delegates to Get Ingram Petition

The ghastly frameup of Mrs. Rose Lee Ingram, Negro mother, and her two sons will be officially presented to the United Nations delegations at Lake Success, L. I., Monday and on following days.

Mass delegations from the National Committee to Free the Ingram Family will begin giving their petitions for the Negro family, which is buried alive in Georgia prisons for life, to each national group in the UN at 11 a.m. Monday.

Volunteers for the mass delegation will assemble daily at 9:30 a.m. beginning Monday in the office of the Ingram Committee in Room 108, Hotel Theresa, 125th Street and 7th Avenue.

All women's organizations particularly are urged to participate. **TO SEE POLES FIRST**

The Polish delegation will be visited first. Visits to the rest of the 59 UN delegations will follow.

Each UN delegation will be asked to bring the case of the family that was punished for defending the mother's life to the floor of the UN General Assembly.

In September the Ingram Committee will take direct action if necessary to bring the frameup to the UN Assembly. They will demand that the Assembly have it officially referred to the UN Commission on Human Rights for "such action as will speedily effect the unconditional freedom of the Ingram family."

The petition to the UN tells the story of Mrs. Ingram's brave fight for her life against the white farmer, John Stratford on Nov. 4, 1947.

PROTESTS SAVED THEM

As she was driving some strayed live stock off Stratford's farm he began beating her with a shotgun. He was beating her to death when her 18-year-old son took the gun from him and struck him down, while his two smaller brothers, aged 12 and 13, stood by crying.

Stratford died. Mrs. Ingram and her two oldest sons were sentenced to death by hanging. Mass protests



EDDIE COLLIER and Mally Mills sign petition to free Mrs. Ingram displayed at the Young Progressives "State Fair" in Dexter Park last Saturday. More than 2,000 visitors attended the fair.

saved their lives. Their sentences were commuted to life in Georgia prisons and chain gangs.

The petition also informs the UN that—

"In the state of Georgia alone over 500 Negroes in the last 60 years have been publicly lynched, by mobs without trial.

"Last year an election was held in the state in which the man elected governor publicly promised to break the laws of this land and deprive a million black citizens in his state the right to vote.

"In this state a legal caste system is in vogue which condemns American citizens to unequal education,

unequal treatment for disease, segregates them in living quarters and discriminates against them in the right to work at decent wages."

"The governor promised to maintain this 'race segregation' at all hazards."

"Free Ingram Week" demonstrations begin Sept. 25.

Classified Ads

NOTICE OF POLICY
No advertisement will be accepted for insertion in the Daily Worker or The Worker whose accommodations or services are not available to everyone, regardless of color or creed.

ADVERTISEMENT DEPARTMENT

APARTMENT TO SHARE

(Queens)
BUSINESS woman to share new 5 room apt. with mother, teen-age daughter. Kitchen priv., own bedroom. LI 4-1272.

APARTMENTS & ROOMS WANTED

YOUNG inter-racial working couple, comrades, expect baby. Desperately need livable, inexpensive apartment. No sublet. Please help! Write Box 339 c-o The Worker.

DAILY worker staff worker needs small apt. 1-2-3 rooms. Downtown Manhattan preferred. Urgent. Write Box 342 c-o The Worker.

YOUNG female student teacher urgently needs one room apartment, Downtown. Write Box 351 c-o The Daily Worker.

TWO comrades seeking furnished or unfurnished apartment or room. Write Box 353 c-o The Worker.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITY

CONCESSION in established year-round resort hotel, including bar (beer and liquor). \$1,500 to \$3,000 required. Write Box 348 c-o The Worker.

CHILD CARE

WILL care one or two children days at home. Fenced yard. Washington Heights. Write Box 352 c-o The Worker.

HELP WANTED

HOUSEKEEPER for progressive family, working parents, two girls, age 4 and 6, attending school. Complete charge household and children during parents' absence. Someone capable; giving affection, understanding to children. Write Box 350 c-o The Worker.

FOR SALE

(Pressure Cookers)

MID-SUMMER SPECIAL — Famous make Pressure cooker. Res. \$12.95. Spec. \$9.75. Standard Brand Dist., 143-4th Ave. (14th St.) OR 3-7819.

(Furniture)

MODERN FURNITURE. Built to order Oak, walnut, mahogany. Cabinet, 54 E. 11th St. OR 3-3191, 9-5:30 p.m. daily; 9-1 p.m. Sat.

RESORTS

EAST HILL FARM. Ideal for your vacation — In the Catskills. Pleasant atmosphere; sports; swimming; square dancing; modern facilities; excellent food. \$35 per week. Reservations, write: East Hill Farm, Box 3, Youngsville, N. Y. Phone Jeffersonville 74-W. Max & Sonia Rosen.

CITY SLICKER FARM. Jeffersonville, N. Y. Artistic rooms. Rustic dining hall. Swim. Barn dances. And food! Mmmmm! (New Artesian well, too by Heck!) \$35. Booklet. Phone Calliocon 55 F 23

SPRING MOUNTAIN HOUSE. Ideal for your children's and your own vacation. Modern city facilities, swimming, home cooking, \$35 per week. Chickens and goats, too! Phone Jeffersonville 94 M. Booklet.

SERVICES

(Auto Repairs)

LITT AUTO REPAIRS. Reasonable. 140 West End Ave., cor 68th St. TR 7-2534.

(Upholstery)

SOFA REWEBBED, retined, springs retied in your home, \$12. Furniture repaired, slipcovered, reupholstered. Comradely attention. Mornin' 7-11, Hyacinth 8-7887.

TRUCKS FOR HIRE

ALL JOBS, moving and storage. All boro. Call 2 veterans; low rates. Ed Wendel, JE 6-9000. Day-Night.

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING

PAYABLE IN ADVANCE

RATES:

	per line	Daily	Weekend
(For personal Ads)			
1 insertion	400	500	
3 consec. insert	300	400	
7 consec. insert	250	300	
(For Commercial Ads)			
1 insertion	500	600	
3 consec. insert	400	500	
7 consec. insert	300	400	
Six words constitute one line			
Minimum charge — 2 lines			

DEADLINES:

For the Daily Worker: Previous day at noon; for Monday's issue — Friday at 4 p.m.
For the (weekend) Worker: Previous Wednesday at 4 p.m.

FURRIERS SEND \$187 TO DEFENSE FUND FOR '12'

Members of the International Fur and Leather Workers Union called out more ringing "seconds" to the motion of Ben Gold for the defense of the 12 Communist Party leaders, when they sent in the sum of \$187 Friday. The money came from workers in shops throughout the city, together with pledges of weekly contributions that will swell the total contributed to well over \$1,000.

Included in the latest contributions were those from 16 members of the executive board of Local 85, Lamb and Rabbit Workers Union, one of whose members sent

in \$50. Twenty-two workers of Lampson, Fraser & Huth, members of Local 64 and 11 workers of Central Striping & Blending Co., members of Local 88, were also included in this list of contributors.

A former organizer for the joint-board fur dressers and dyers union, Tom Iandorio, sent \$25 with a note that he hopes "this money will help bring about the freedom of Irving Potash, the outstanding leader of our union, and the other devoted leaders of the American working class."

A MESSAGE TO BRANCH, SECTION and REGION EXECUTIVES

The Labor Day Edition of The Worker this year will be devoted, simultaneously, to the celebration of Labor Day AND the 30th Anniversary of the Communist Party, U.S.A.

Among the many articles to be featured in this issue, will be:

- The Native Roots of the C. P.
- Portraits of Party leaders.
- Ruthenberg and Foster.
- The C. P. and Socialism.
- 30 years of struggle for Negro liberation.
- Interviews with Mother Bloor, Pat Cuth, Sam Hammersmark, etc.
- YCL traditions and the struggle for the youth today.
- Greetings from organizations, the country-wide.

Your club can help make this edition worthy of the occasion to which it is devoted. Overflow the edition with greetings to the Party; order extra copies for sale to your family, friends and shopmates.

GREET THE

ORDER THE

LABOR DAY ISSUE, SEPT. 4

The Worker

LABOR DAY 1949

SEPTEMBER 4th

50 East 13th Street, New York, New York

- ☐ Please print the attached greeting in the 1949 Labor Day Edition of The Worker.
- ☐ Please send me _____ copies of the 1949 Labor Day Edition of The Worker.
- ☐ Please send the 1949 Labor Day Edition of The Worker to the attached list of names.

NAME _____

ADDRESS _____

CITY _____ STATE _____ ZONE _____

12 COPIES \$1

China Puts \$400 Tax on Autos

NANKING.—The Chinese People's Government has imposed an automobile tax of almost \$400 annually on ordinary automobiles. Private vehicles such as station wagons and buses are subject to an annual tax of about \$128, with commercial taxis, buses and trucks taxed about the same. Jeeps were being taxed \$368 per year.

DID MRS. TRUMAN GET 'GIFT' DEEP-FREEZER?

(Continued from Page 3)
money there "in justice to General Vaughan." He announced Friday that Vaughan had "volunteered" to appear, but would not be called until all other testimony is in, thus giving him the last word.

BACKS PAID

President Truman, at his news conference Thursday, defended Vaughan, and denied knowledge that his aide had intervened to get scarce building materials for a shady California race track mob. When he was reminded that his Housing Expediter, Tighe Woods, had confessed to such pressure by Vaughan, Truman persisted in his denial that this was a fact.

Truman said nothing that had occurred had changed his mind about his military aide.

Washington was flooded with rumors naming high government officials as recipients of the Gross-Verley-Maragon deep freezers. The rumors came from two Senators who declined use of their names.

They said that the wife of a very high government official had sent a pleased thank-you note, saying that the freezer was fine. They also said that bill of lading were on hand implicating a number of officials.

OTHER DEVELOPMENTS

1. The subcommittee was told that Presidential assistant John R. Steelman and Assistant Air Secretary Eugene M. Zuckert once endorsed Hunt.

2. It was revealed that Maj. Gen. Alden H. Waitt, Army Chemical Warfare chief now under suspension pending an investigation of his relations with Hunt, once dictated a memorandum to Vaughan in Hunt's office. Waitt's memo belittled candidates for his job whom he had praised officially.

The names of Steelman and Zuckert were read into the record by investigator Francis D. Flanagan, who related Hunt's efforts to get a government research contract for the Deering-Milliken research trust of Greenwich, Conn.

Hunt gave the two as references along with Sen. Styles Bridges (R-NH); Air Secretary W. Stuart Symington; Maj. Gen. Waitt and Maj. Gen. Herman Feldman, Army Quartermaster General. Feldman,

Rightist Troops Flee Kanchow

HONG KONG.—Kuomintang forces have fled Kanchow, their major base 210 miles north of Canton, it was reported Friday. Two columns of the people's armies were at the outskirts, preparing to enter the city.

Further to the west, advancing columns pushed south along both banks of the Siang River and came within artillery range of Hengshan, 30 miles north of the reactionary base of Hengyang. Kuomintang commander Pai Chung-hai has moved his headquarters back 50 miles from Hengyang.

In Northwest China, the Liberation Army was reported sweeping on Kanchow, the nearest entrance to China from Central Asia.

In Canton, the Kuomintang again stepped up its departure and Chinese soldiers were instructed to fly additional planes to Chungking daily, effective Aug. 16.

MONUMENTS

When Monumental Works

Official Monument Builder for the City

485 EAST 17th STREET

Opp. Washington Station, BRIDGE PL. 1

Tel. JH 3-4444

like Waitt, is under suspension.

Dr. Norman C. Armitage, vice-president of Deering-Milliken, said in sworn testimony before the Army Inspector General that he did not check all the references. But Steelman and Zuckert were asked about Hunt and both gave him an "OK."

Protest Peron, Dutra Attack On Peace Meet

O. John Rogge has wired protests to the Argentine and Brazilian ambassadors to this country against the interference by their governments with preparatory meetings for the Mexico City peace conference. Rogge, former U. S. Assistant Attorney General, is a vice-chairman of the Committee of the World Congress of Partisans for Peace, which was established after the Paris Congress last April. His telegrams were made public by the sponsoring committee for the American Continental Congress for Peace to be held Sept. 5-10 in Mexico City.

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois, of the Council on African Affairs and one of the chairmen of the committee for U. S. participation of the Continental Congress for Peace, also protested the action of Peron Argentine and the Dutra Brazilian governments.

Air Chief

(Continued from Page 3)

already "damaged the spirit and morale of the service."

He gave a blank check okay to ex-director Johnson of the B-36 firm and Air Secretary W. Stuart Symington. The latter official has been accused of being influenced by Floyd B. Odum, the New York financier, who controls Consolidated-Vultee.

Vandenberg gave extravagant praise to the B-36 weapon, which costs some \$4,000,000 for each plane, after all the spare parts and gadgets have been added.

"For the next few years," he told the committee, "the B-36 provides the spearhead of the ready-for-combat force."

He quoted Gen. Omar N. Bradley, Army Chief of Staff, as saying that America's role in the war will be based on "our ability to deliver the atomic bomb."

He did not quote Bradley's additional remark that he expected the people of western Europe to furnish the "ground forces" (that is the boys who will die in mass) for the war, while America drops the A-bombs.

Symington admitted that he had been a guest twice at the home of Consolidated-Vultee's Floyd B. Odum, at Palm Springs, Cal., in testimony before the committee later Friday.

He had not been a "frequent visitor," however, as Rep. James S. Van Zandt (R-Pa.) had charged. Symington asserted in his defense.

Odum took control of Consolidated-Vultee from the Victor-Kanawha interests last year. He took over director Louis Johnson with the company at that time.

Thompson Bares Prosecution's Munich Bias

(Continued from Page 2)

Monday in connection with the court's cutting off testimony of Samuel J. Hall, Jr., Alabama Communist chairman.

The judge answered vaguely that he had "given the motion consideration." Crockett pointed out what he had presented was not a "motion, but an offer of proof." The judge failed to clarify his position.

Crockett asked leave to recall Hall to the stand. The judge said Crockett could go ahead, but said he would rule on the Hall testimony if and when Hall was called. The court denied Crockett's motion for a recess until Hall could be brought to the court. Johnson took the stand at this point.

FOSTER'S LEADERSHIP

During the cross-examination of Thompson, Gordon kept prodding the witness, stating that Party chairman William Z. Foster "had not carried on a fight" during the Communist Political Association days for reconstitution of the Communist Party.

"That is absolutely not so," Thompson replied. "And he carried it through so successfully that he put our Party on the right track."

Judge Medina came in here with a remark that he did not consider Foster's fight in the National Board and National Committee as being in the "ranks of the Party."

Thompson challenged the judge's statement. He again told of the effectiveness of Foster's fight for a Marxist policy.

He charged the prosecutor with bringing in "little tid-bits collected here and there," which gave no accurate picture of what went on during the fight in the party against Earl Browder's non-Marxist policies.

"Did they all vote for the resolution except Browder?" Gordon asked referring to the 1945 con-

vention resolution to reconstitute the party.

"I hope so," Thompson answered.

Thompson refused to supply the name of the Queens County Party educational director.

"I am not going to give you the names of Party personnel for persecution," Thompson said.

"That was your wife?" was the next question.

Thompson repeated the answer he had given to the first question.

During the direct examination, Gladstein placed in evidence a letter Thompson received from Gen. William B. Devers, dated August, 1943, advising that the President of the United States had directed he be awarded the Distinguished Service Cross for "extraordinary heroism" in the 1943 New Guinea campaign.

Five official military documents offered Thursday, describing the "outstanding courage, initiative and leadership" of Thompson in combat and recommending his advancement from the rank of staff sergeant to captain of infantry, were kept out of evidence again by the court, along with another service record document.

The defense submitted a law brief on the admissibility of the military documents as character evidence. The prosecutor offered one law citation in support of his objection to the defense exhibits.

FINAL RULING MONDAY

Judge Medina said he would give a final ruling on the documents Monday.

The defense struck a telling blow at the prosecution cross-examination when Gladstein picked up two 1934 Oakland, Calif., police reports exhibited by Gordon as "criminal records."

Attorney Gladstein pulled a surprise by offering the police documents as defense evidence.

The attorney read the documents to the jury, revealing them as mere reports of the two times

Thompson was arrested while engaged in labor actions. The documents showed Thompson was held for investigation Feb. 2, 1935 in connection with "labor trouble" and released.

The second "record" showed he had been arrested July 16, 1939 for "communist activity," charged with "vagrancy" and found "not guilty" by the court.

CLARK

(Continued from Page 4)

ist for the giant Safeway Stores, Inc. His job was to lobby against the chain store tax bill.

The Texas Senate Committee also asked the authorities to investigate Clark as a suspected anti-trust violator in the insurance field.

His store has a go-between for two Rockefeller-controlled insurance companies that were getting together in apparent violation of the anti-trust laws has already been described by The Worker and Daily Worker.

The point to remember now is that Clark is:

1. A stooge of the trusts.
2. An enemy of the Negro people, who has prosecuted no lynchings.
3. An enemy of labor, who prosecutes honest trade union leaders and issues injunctions against many unions.
4. America's No. 1 Witch-hunter, who is trying to smash the Bill of Rights and bring fascism.

To Picket**Brownsville A & P**

The Brownsville Consumer and Tenants Council will support the action of the Brownsville Job Committee in picketing the A & P on Stone and Belmont Saturday to demand the hiring of Negro workers.

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Say You Saw It in
The Daily Worker

Thumping Ted Takes Over

Replaces Dom DiMaggio in AL—Robinson Widens Gap in National

Ted Williams, the Boston Red Sox slugger who has won the American League batting championship four of the seven seasons he has played in the majors, this week took over the leadership for the first time this season.

Williams picked up 14 points and on the basis of day games of Thursday, boasted a .353 average. Thumping Theodore also paced the major leagues in runs scored (109) and doubles (30) and was tied with Ralph Kiner in home runs. Williams also was second to teammate Vern Stephens in runs batted in, 115 to 113.

The Red Sox outfielder, whose base hit spree came along with reports he was "dogging" it, replaced teammate Dom DiMaggio at the top. DiMaggio, who bogged down slightly after hitting safely in 34 games, was fourth with a .338 mark. Bob Dillinger of St. Louis was second with .343 and Detroit's George Kell was third with .342. After DiMaggio came Dale Mitchell of Cleveland and Roy Sievers of St. Louis, each with .318.

The National League picture was pretty much the same. Brooklyn's Jackie Robinson added another four points to his average and tops both circuits with a lousy .367. Robinson also paced the major leagues with the most hits (153) and stolen bases (27).

Following Robinson in the National League hitting were Enos Slaughter of St. Louis (.334); Red Schoendienst, also of the Cardinals (.320); and three New York Giants, Willard Marshall (.320), Bobby Thomson and Whitey Lockman, each .313.

Busy Weekend for Local 6's Team

A full weekend of Labor baseball is on tap at Central Park, with Local 6 (AFL) Hotel and Club Employees playing a double-header against the Fur Joint Board on Saturday. The opener will start at 1 p.m. on Diamond No. 2 (with stands).

On Sunday, Local 6 will face the Fur Joint Council at 11 a.m. on the same field, immediately after which a non-league game, between Local 125 and the Mari-

Labor 9's Need Umps; Name MVP

Gene Berman, shortstop of the championship Fur Joint Council baseball team, was yesterday given the Irving Potash "Most Valuable Player" Award for his outstanding defensive work in setting up double-plays and for his game-winning hit in the last of the ninth in the FJC-FJB game last Saturday at the Furriers Sports Festival.

With the first annual festival now history, plans are being made for a conference concerning Fall sports for all young workers throughout the city. A gym plan is already available at very low cost. All interested in participating in this expanding Labor-Youth sports program can contact Bill Gelfner at 250 W. 26th St.

With next year's Sports Festival already scheduled include many more unions, the Trade Union Baseball League will increase its membership to 12 teams next season. There are also plans for inter-city union baseball competition, with a Baltimore-N.Y. home-and-home series already on tap for 1950. The T.U.B.L. urges all unions to plan sports programs through which young workers can be drawn closer to the trade union movement.

In anticipation of this enlarged activity, and for the remainder of the present baseball schedule, (which will include championship play-offs) a call has been issued for all qualified umpires, Negro and white, to contact the T.U.B.L. at 250 W. 26th St. They are needed immediately and will be paid for their services.

time Workers of the S.S. America will be played, under the TUBL banner. Jim Malloy is the manager of the seamen's club.

EASTER NOW BIG LEAGUER

In a move to add needed batting punch for the stretch drive, the Cleveland Indians have brought up Luke Easter, big Negro slugger, from their San Diego farm.

Easter, 28, broke the Pacific Coast League wide open in his first year of organized ball. Standing six feet 4 and built powerfully, the lefthanded socker led the league in hitting, runs batted in and was second in home runs until he had to quit the lineup for a knee operation.

Recovering more quickly than expected, he began to work out at the Cleveland park while the team was on the road. When the team came back he took batting practice. One look was all Messrs. Veeck, Greenberg and Boudreau needed. His contract was promptly purchased, Allie Clark being released to San Diego on option to make room.

Easter broke in Thursday night as a pinchhitter and rolled out to shortstop. Though he played first base at San Diego, he was an outfielder before that and will undoubtedly soon get a whirl at the rightfield job. The Indians have been missing that big cleanup punch. Before the kneecap was fractured, Easter was regarded as the fastest runner in the league getting down to first base and "the fastest big man in baseball". San Diego broke all existing PCL attendance records as crowds flocked to see his prodigious feats.

New York will have to wait till September 18th to see Luke as a big leaguer. Cleveland's last appearance at the Stadium this year is the 18th and 19th, a Sunday and Monday.

WEEKEND GAMES

SATURDAY
Phils at Polo Grounds (2)
Braves at Ebbets Field

SUNDAY
Phils at Polo Grounds (2)
Braves at Ebbets Field

On the Scoreboard, by Lester Rodney, and In This Corner, by Bill Mardo, appear alternately every day and in the weekend Worker.

Ballplayers although not always what you'd call class-conscious, also feel the pinch of low wages. When they say they are playing for "coffee and cake" or "fish-cakes," they mean they're playing for peanuts. And in their own cute way they recognized the gutter journalism of the press. Years ago, when they complained about inferior, or poor quality wood in the bats they called such a stick "A Morning Journal." And if that isn't a political observation, it'll do until a better one comes along.

OTHER COLORFUL EXPRESSIONS of the diamond are: A Barber is a player who does a lot of gabbing and kidding; a Traffic Cop is really the third base coach; A cigar box is a small ball park, where homers are a dime a dozen; a Goal Tender is a sharp-eyed batter who never swings at anything unless it's right over the disc; a County Fair is a showy exhibitionist who makes the easy plays look hard. When a batter proves weak against curveball pitching, they say of him: "Uncle Charley's got him." Which may or may not be referring to the famous diamond pitcher, No. 14, Charley Root, of the 1920's.

WORKER Sports

On the Score Board

By Lester Rodney

Chatting With Henry Thompson

THE GIANTS WERE going through batting practice at Ebbets Field though for this night it was to do them little good as big Don Newcombe, now unmistakably the league's rookie of the year, permitted only Whitey Lockman to cross home plate.

The big practice cage at home plate which keeps fouls from going into the stands also protects wandering reporters, so there I leaned while chatting intermittently with Henry Thompson, the Giant second baseman and one of the first two Negro players to ever wear a big league uniform with the inscription "NY."

"Yes," the five foot ten, medium built athlete said, leaning on his bat, "it was sure an interesting trip West. I swung East with the Browns once two years ago, but it wasn't the same. I didn't feel so then."

Thompson was referring to the abortive "trial" he and Willard Brown received two years ago. After a few weeks the St. Louis management mysteriously dropped them, unconditionally. Two years later the young second baseman is good enough to be singled out by opposing managers as key reason for the tightening of Giant pitching and the surge of the Polo Grounders to third place.

Speaking of St. Louis, I asked, where did you and Monte Irvin stay there?

"We put up in a Negro hotel," he said. "We heard the Case Hotel doesn't want Negroes, and, well, we don't want the Case Hotel, is the only way to figure until that situation changes. In all the other cities we stay with the team. I want to say the fellows on the club are a good bunch. Monte and I are two more ball-players. Excuse me," and in he went for his raps.

Some Western Fans Boored

HENRY BATS lefthanded, holding his bat high and well back. Just before he swings, his right, or forward, knee moves back in a style reminiscent of Earl Combs of the old Yanks. He hits an occasional surprising long ball for his size and had rapped 13 homers in Jersey City before coming up. Now he belted one of the practice groovers high and far over the right field screen, and Bobby Thomson, leaning against the back of the cage, intoned, "Six hundred more Chesterfields."

Back again as Whitey Lockman steps in, Thompson continued: "There some people in the stands boo you here and there, but what the heck. Most take you as a ballplayer."

Hitting improving?
"Well," he pondered, "I think so. My average isn't too high, but they say I've been on a lot with errors and walks and that counts for a leadoff man."

Think you'll get up around that .300 mark next year with this experience under your belt, and starting from scratch with the others in spring training?

"I sincerely do," he said. "I've always hit .300 wherever I was and I think I can do it here."

Bob Feller paid you quite a compliment not so long ago, I said.

He smiled. "Yeah, I read that. I hit Bob pretty good in exhibitions. He told me he thought I could make the grade then."

Have you changed your hitting style in any way since coming up and facing the sharper big league pitching?

"Yes," he said, "I've moved closer to the plate. These fellows don't throw the fat ones through the middle. Standing back too far they shave that outside corner and I couldn't get any wood on it trying to pull."

"He's Great," Says Rigney

BACK HE WENT for another turn. Bespectacled Billy Rigney said hello and confirmed our feeling that for him there was no place like shortstop, his natural position. He was enthusiastic about Thompson.

"He's a great ballplayer to work with around second, the kind that gives you confidence," he said. "He's really helped us. Say, don't count us out of anything. We'll give anybody a fight yet!"

The man Rigney replaced at short, thin faced Buddy Kerr, hove into sight and got a big welcome. With several others, he had abjured the plane ride and come by train. "Where you been?" several yelled. "I came by boat, me and La Fata," Buddy grinned. He's 28 and considered washed up by some. He's been beamed twice. He has a wife and kid and never made too much money in his very brief league whirl. A determined holdout when at his peak, he doesn't sit too well with the Giant management. He's a good reminder that this is more than an amiable game, this baseball.

Thompson came back again and spoke of Monte Irvin's throw in St. Louis. "He was way back against the fence and I thought he would throw it to me. But when he threw I saw that rocket heading for home plate, took one look at Schoendienst halfway from third and said that guy's a dead duck. Durocher said it was the best throw he ever saw."

It was almost time for the field workmen to wheel the cumbersome cage away. The Dodgers emerged en masse in their white satin night uniforms for fielding practice. Some banter began to fly back and forth, mostly among the older players on each team who knew each other for years. "Hey, No. 7," yelled Giant substitute Bert Haas, "what's your batting average?" Mike McCormick just snorted. "I know it," roared Haas. "The papers run the local averages every day now. Two forty nine. I'm two sixty five, you bum!"

"One more quick round," Sid Cordon yelled. "Top of the batting order start, everybody take one out and out."

It was to be a long night, laughed Thompson as he ran in for his swing while the others put up a little more banter to delay the taking away of the cage.

A Language All Their Own

By Bill Wolf

Baseball has a colorful, and interesting language all of its own. Some of the expressions are obvious and clearly understood by the ordinary fan. But lots of the terms and jargon are out of this world, and seem to have no relation to their real meaning.

Take the expression, Can of Corn. When a batter raises an easy fly ball, the players holler "Can of corn! Can of corn!"

Another beauty heard on the diamond is: "He's a hitchy-boo," meaning a fidgety batter who goes through a million unnecessary motions up at the plate before swinging. If you can figure out where that one came from, you qualify for the Cooperstown Baseball Museum.

Oldtime pitchers call their curveball a "Mackeral" but nobody knows why. A curve ball has many other names, as: No. 2 (probably because the catcher signals with two fingers for the pitch), a wrinkle, a dinky, a dummer (a drop curve), a bender, a wiggy-do, a hook and so on.

Some of the descriptions of batters are odd, as: "He's a walk-off," which is variously called a "bunt"

hitter, a buttercup hitter, a Yankee Doodle hitter, a ukele hitter. By stretching your imagination, the reference to stringed instruments can be connected up to the tinny plunkety sound sometimes heard when a batter bloop one for a basehit just out of reach of the infield.

A fidgety kind of pitcher is known to the trade as a herky jerky. One of the best was Fidgety Phil Collins of the Philly Nationals some years back. He used to stand out on the mound and go through a regular ritual before he ever threw a pitch plateward. He would pull down his cap, hitch up his pants, wipe some imaginary speck off the ball with both hands, tap the ball into his glove three or four times, kick the rubber, to make sure it was there. Then he would be all set to pitch and by this time most batters would be ready for the psychiatrists. You don't see any more of this "war of nerves" in the bigtime because they've outlawed it.

If you heard somebody being cursed out as a Blind Tom, a Jesus James, a rubber, a gummer, the reference is to the poor umpire who has blown nobody except his mother.

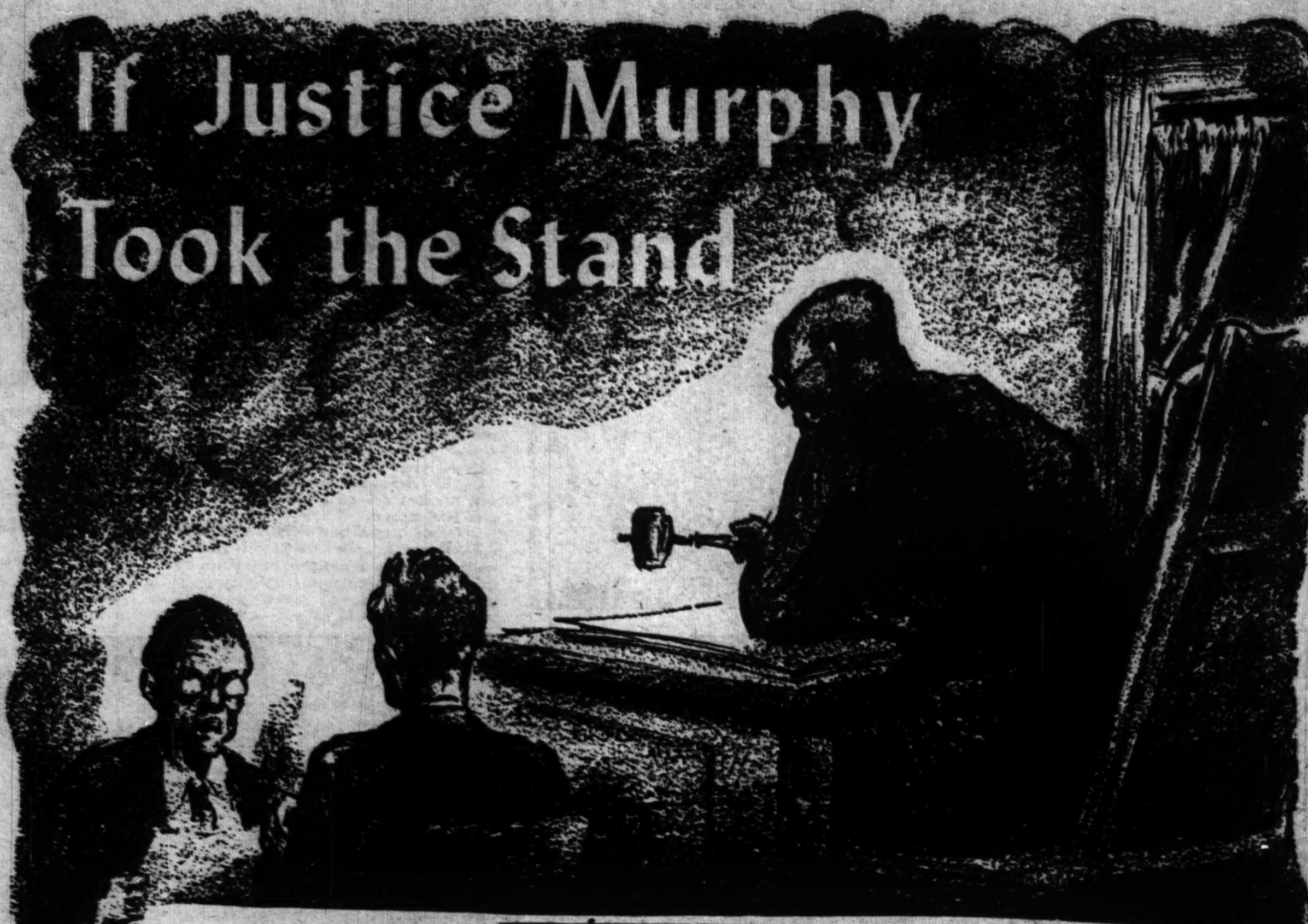
The Worker Magazine

SUNDAY

AUGUST 14, 1949

SECTION 2

If Justice Murphy Took the Stand



By GILBERT GREEN

THE other night I had a dream. I dreamt that the recently departed U. S. Supreme Court Justice, Frank Murphy, appeared as a witness in a certain trial at Foley Square. This is what transpired:

Defense Counsel:—Justice Murphy, will you please tell the Court and Jury whether you wrote the majority opinion of the U. S. Supreme Court in the celebrated *Schneiderman Case*?

Prosecution:—Your Honor, I object as to both form and content.

Judge:—Objection sustained. What right has the Defense Counsel to characterize the *Schneiderman Case* as "celebrated"? That is strictly argumentative and I will not have it. Furthermore, the question is leading, for how do we know whether the witness ever heard of the *Schneiderman Case*. As to content, the question also assumes a fact not yet in evidence—namely, that there ever was a *Schneiderman Decision* of the Supreme Court.

(After interminable wrangling and 101 questions and objections, the Defense finally gets the following facts into evidence: that there is a U. S. Supreme Court; that Justice Murphy was a member of it until his untimely demise; that there was a *Schneiderman Case*; and that Justice Murphy had written the majority opinion and therefore decision of that court. Then the questioning continued as follows):

Defense Counsel:—Justice Murphy, I

Gilbert Green's fable about the trial of the twelve Communist leaders was written in jail. While on the witness stand he said: "I thought we would get a chance to prove our case." Trial Judge Harold R. Medina immediately sentenced him to jail for the duration of the trial.

read you the following paragraph from the *Schneiderman Decision* which you wrote, and ask you whether you recall it. (He proceeds to read):

"A tenable conclusion from the foregoing is that the Party in 1927 desired to achieve its purpose by peaceful and democratic means, and as a theoretical matter justified the use of force and violence only as a method of preventing an attempted forcible counter-overthrow once the Party had obtained control in a peaceful manner, or as a method of last resort to enforce the majority will if at some indefinite future time because of peculiar circumstances constitutional or peaceful channels were no longer open."

Witness:—Yes, I recall this paragraph. It is the one that sums up the entire decision.

Prosecution:—Your Honor, I submit the answer is entirely unresponsive. I move to strike it.

Judge:—You're right. Strike it out except for the word "yes." The rest is unresponsive. (Turning to witness): Why must you ramble so? Who asked you for the meaning of the paragraph?

The answer was "yes," "no," or "I do not remember," nothing more nor less. I warn you Mr. Murphy that any further outbursts on your part will only result in strict disciplinary action on my part. (Turning to Defense Counsel): Ask the next question and stop wasting so much time.

Defense Counsel:—When you wrote the *Schneiderman Decision*, Justice Murphy, did you know of and take into account the writings of Marx, Lenin and Stalin and specifically the three Marxist classics—*The Communist Manifesto*, *State and Revolution*, and *Foundations of Leninism*?

Witness:—I certainly did.

Judge:—As used by you the word "certainly" is a word of emphasis. As such it is argumentative, has no place in testimony and is therefore unresponsive. Mr. Murphy, you are an intelligent man. Why do you do such things? You know that the answer is always "yes," "no," or "I do not remember."

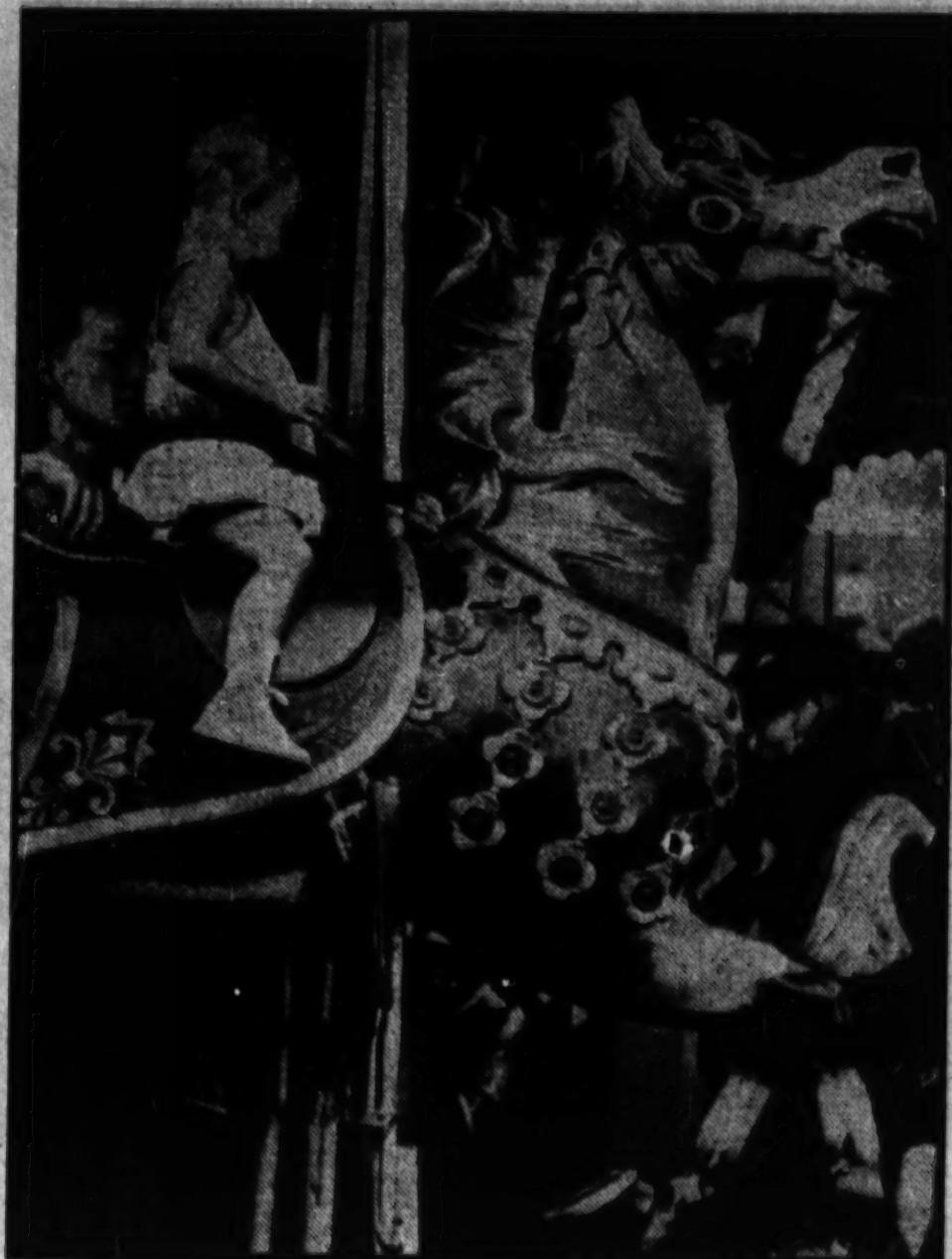
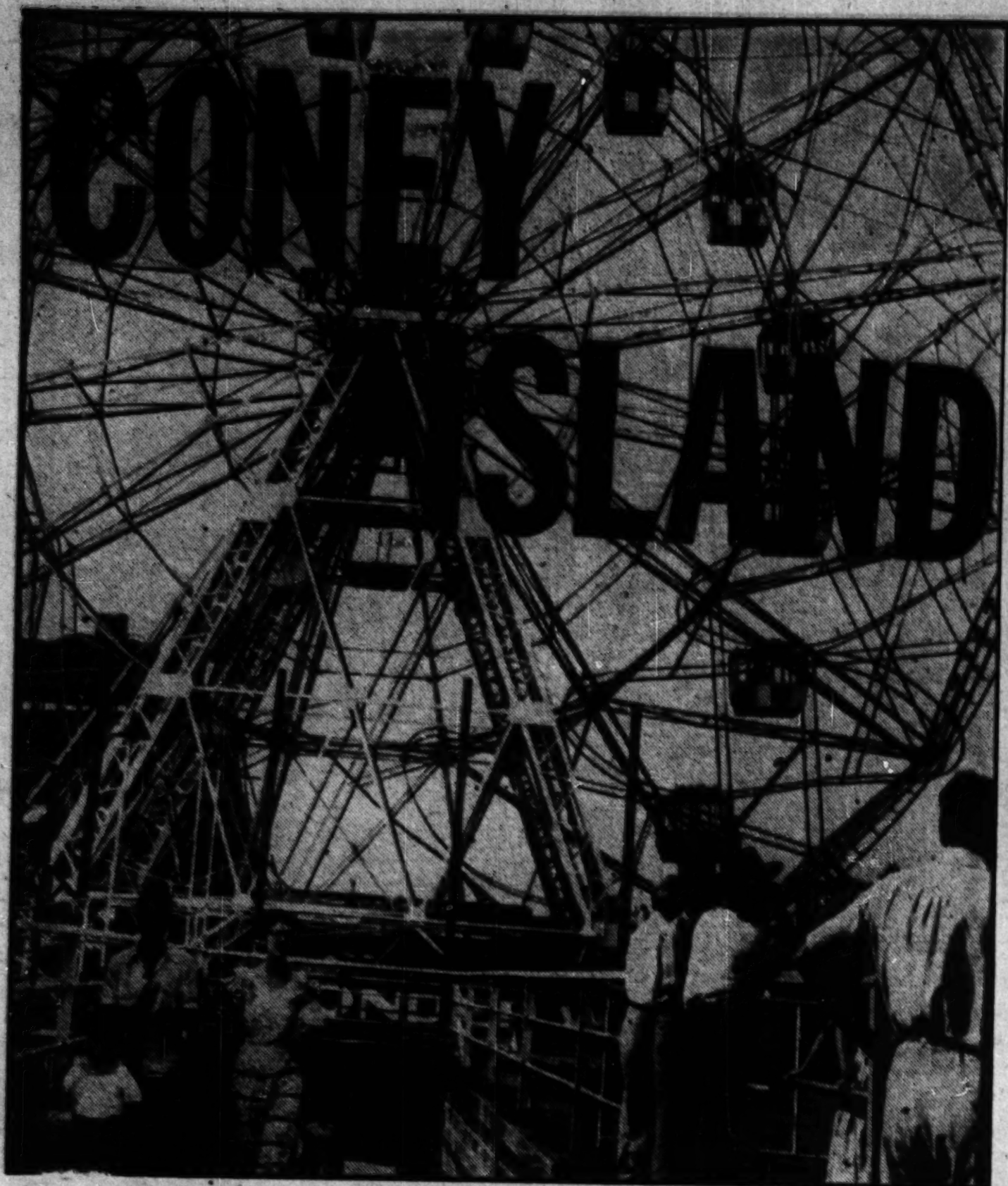
Defense Counsel:—Justice Murphy, when you say that you took these books into account, does that mean that you read and studied them?

Witness:—I read and studied them most carefully.

Prosecution:—Your Honor, I submit that we're off to the races again. What difference does it make whether the witness read and studied these books? Are we to assume that one must first read a book before one can have an intelligent opinion of it? Does not Your Honor see where this dangerous concept is leading us? I move to strike

(Continued on Magazine Page 4)

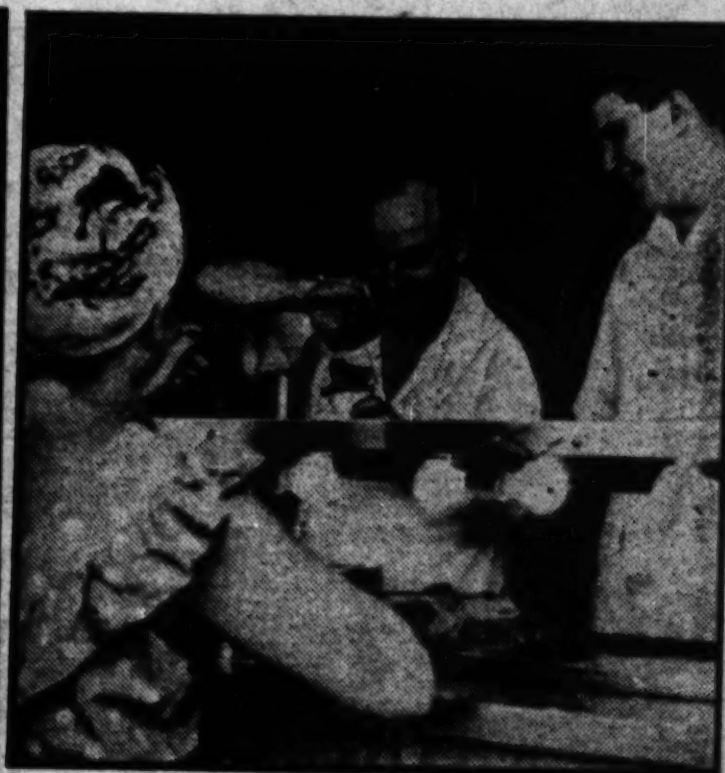
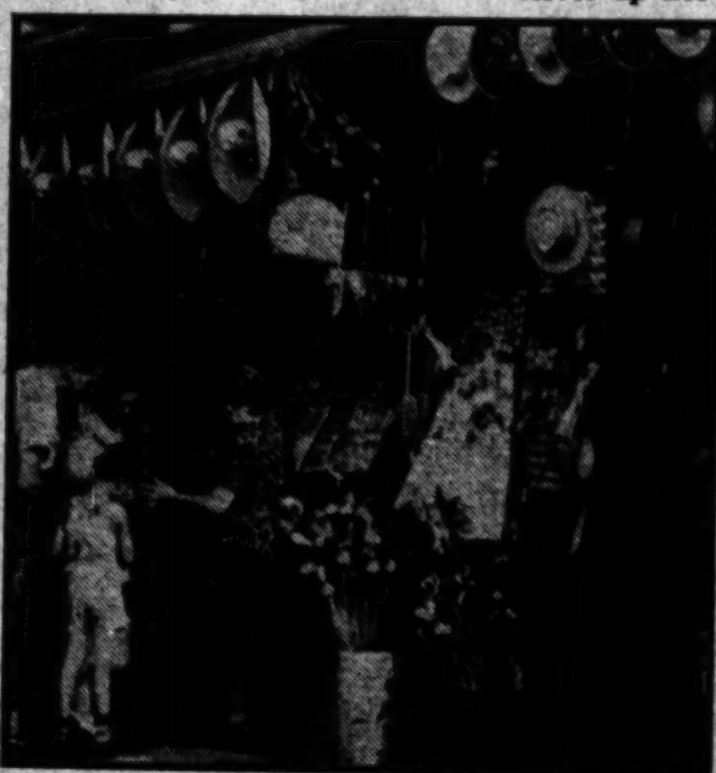
a fable about Foley Square



Mr. and Mrs. Average Man's holiday resort for New Yorkers—and plenty of out-of-town visitors—is the city's famed Coney Island. A staff photographer equipped with a candid camera made these unposed shots of a Sunday afternoon crowd.

The ferris wheel needs no introduction. A youngster (above) gets her first ride on a merry-go-round while mama stands by to give reassurances.

Coney is used to crowds that number over a million . . . and they all seem to crowd the beach. There's a section of it (bottom). And a temporary dressing room (bottom left) where bathers remove sand from between toes on the stairs to the boardwalk. Other pictures show souvenir stands and refreshment stalls. This one serves up hot potato chips. — All pictures staff photos by Peter



THE ROYAL ANNE CONTRACT

THERE were so many thousands of cans of royal anne cherries in the warehouse that it took seven extra people on the payroll just to keep them counted.

The Idaho Packing Co. didn't call them a "surplus" but it did complain at an "excessive carryover of last year's pack." Then the only independent canner in the valley, Morton Griffith Co., went bankrupt and Idaho Packing took over the plant. The word "monopoly" was not mentioned; it was called "consolidation." The shock of his failure killed Morton Griffith and he and his cannery were still warm, so to speak, when Idaho Packing began dismantling its competitor.

Then there was only one cannery in the valley. But there were just as many cherry trees as ever, so it was quite a surprise when Idaho Packing Co. began dismantling its own cannery.

Dan Holbrook invaded the cannery office with a copy of the Clearwater Herald-Tribune clutched in his fist. "It says here you're pulling all the machinery out of the plant." He spread the paper on Mr. J. G. Fitch's desk. "It says here you're going to barrel our royal annes for maraschino cherries."

Mr. Fitch fetched up a smile. "That's correct, Mr. Holbrook. We're concentrating our canning operations in other areas and using the cherries from this valley for the fancy trade. This will result in more efficiency in our marketing program."

"That would be enough maraschino cherries for the whole world!" the farmer exclaimed. "You've signed up every royal anne in the valley and I just can't see how you can live up to the contract if you don't operate the cannery."

MR. FITCH chuckled, as if he saw a joke the other had missed. "Why should you worry? If events prove you're right and we can't handle the crop without the cannery, that will be the company's problem. After all, you held a contract requiring us to take them and pay you seven cents a pound."

Holbrook discovered what was wrong with the contract on the day the season started. He visited "Tido" Miller in the county jail. Tido was sitting on an iron bunk, nursing a black eye and a lump on his jaw when the jailer unlocked the creaky cell door and admitted him.

"Hello, Tido," Holbrook greeted him. "I hear you had a little trouble delivering your cherries this afternoon."

"That's a mild way of puttin' it," Tido answered. "They wouldn't take our cherries. The cannery superintendent just looked at 'em like a bull lookin' at a bastard calf and said, 'sorry, percentage of culls is too high.'"

Holbrook was amazed. "The contract allows up to 20 percent culls before they can reject 'em. There's been no rain to split the fruit and the birds haven't been bad—don't tell me you picked 'em too green."

Tido shook his head. "I didn't have 20 percent culls. It's their word against yours, and they take about one truckload in four to make it look right, so what can you do? Fitch is out for 21 percent culls if he has to pay the birds a salary to peck the fruit."

"How did you get in here?" "I guess I blew up," said Tido guiltily. "Payin' two cents a pound for pickin' and then bein' told to dump 'em in the river or ship 'em to Spokane. . . . I took after that superintendent with a socket wrench. Sheriff said I was disorderly. Said he'd get me off easy."



A SHORT STORY BY PAUL RALSTON

"The sheriff was showin' his ignorance," Holbrook declared. "You're worse than disorderly—you're a surplus and if you don't get organized you'll be tore out, root and branch."

"Huh?" "We've seen it comin' for a long time, Tido," Holbrook went on. "They smashed the independent cannery and we got to sell to them or sell to nobody. Then they tear out their own cannery. It's a crooked scheme to force us to tear out our royal annes. How many of us could hang on while new orchards come in?"

"I couldn't," Tido admitted miserably. "So it's time you joined the Progressive Farmers Union of the Clearwater Canyon."

"What is it?" asked Tido, "and where did it come from?"

"It's an idea of mine," Holbrook replied, "and it's comin' to life right here in this jail cell. I'm the president because I'm the first member, and you can be the secretary if you join up quick."

Silently Tido offered his hand. "I'll call on Sam Swift, that new young lawyer in town, and get you bailed out," said Holbrook. "Then we go into executive session."

NEITHER hungry bugs nor acts of God can stop the farmer. But human cunning is a more baffling blight. A score of farmers sat on the running boards of their loaded trucks across the street from the cannery. They muttered in disconsolate groups, doing nothing, their anger deadened by despair.

It was before this audience that the Progressive Cherry Farmers Union of the Clearwater Canyon made its first public appearance with a parade of loaded trucks and a secondhand car.

Holbrook led the procession with his old Reo loaded with royal annes until the springs sagged to the axles. Tido's battered Dodge truck pulled a two-wheeled trailer and old Mrs. Pagett was next with a freshly picked load. Then came lawyer Sam Swift in his second hand Ford sedan.

Swift handled a different kind of load. Beside him was Mrs. Ratzow, realtor and notary public who acted as the town's public librarian from six to nine p.m., six nights a week. She was also a public stenographer and when court was in session could pinch-hit as a court reporter. The back seat of the sedan contained a folding typewriter table, a folding card table, a typewriter, three folding camp chairs, a tightly corked bottle of ink, pens, pencils, blotters, a briefcase full of assorted stationery and Mrs. Ratzow's official seal.

This cavalcade halted beside the cannery's loading platform and Holbrook and Miller went inside, hollering for service.

YOUNG LAWYER SWIFT and the women began unfolding the chairs and tables and soon had an office set up on

the cannery platform, complete with typewriter and ash trays.

The group of farmers rose as a unit and followed their curiosity across the street.

Mr. Fitch himself came from the cool cavern of the cannery with Holbrook and Miller. He stared at the open-air office. "What's this all about?" he asked.

"I am retained as legal counsel for the Progressive Cherry Farmers Union of the Clearwater Canyon," Swift explained. "This is Mrs. Ratzow, a notary public and stenographer."

Fitch was startled. "Who are the officers of this union and where did it come from?" he demanded.

The lawyer nodded at Holbrook and Miller. "They're the president and secretary."

"Oh-ho!" Fitch smirked. "They're the executive board, too, no doubt, and I suppose Mrs. Pagett is their membership."

Mrs. Ratzow frowned at him. "I am a member, since I own half an acre of royal annes. In fact, I'm a charter member."

Fitch turned to Mrs. Pagett, who sat in stony silence on one of the camp chairs. "Our contract is with you, Mrs. Pagett. How do you expect us to deal with this union for your cherries?"

Mrs. Pagett answered indifferently. "I've turned my crop over to them and you may deal as you like. You can eat the cherries yourself or dump them in the river. The union's promised to get me seven cents a pound no matter what happens."

Mr. Fitch decided to ask no more questions. He called his foreman and ordered the cherries unloaded and inspected.

THE EVER PATIENT farmers gathered on the platform, an eager group of cars and eyes.

Presently Fitch came forward and addressed Swift. "Here is the receipt for Mrs. Pagett's cherries. However, Miller's average 25 percent culls, with some lug-boxes as high as 30 percent. Holbrook's average 28 percent. We cannot accept them."

The attorney nodded to his secretary-stenographer-notary public. "Did you get all that down, Mrs. Ratzow?"

She looked up from her notebook, pencil poised. "I did."

"Then transcribe it and prepare it for his signature."

"Whose signature?" exclaimed Fitch.

"Yours, of course," said Swift.

Fitch shook his head decisively. "No. We will give you a memorandum stating the percentage of culls exceeds the percentage stipulated in the contract, but we will not sign that statement."

"Very well," said Swift. "We'll take depositions from some of the witnesses now present who can testify as to the percentages they heard named. Such affidavits, together with your written



memorandum, should be quite adequate."

There was a sarcastic smile on Fitch's face as he replied: "That will prove merely that we rejected the cherries because we found the percentage of culls too high."

There was an equally sarcastic smile on Swift's face as he answered, "We also can prove that the percentage of culls in those cherries is less than two percent." He snapped open his briefcase and handed Fitch a sheet of paper.

It was a home-made order form, ground out between midnight and dawn on a hand-cranked mimeograph. Its heading, in hand-blocked letters read: "Progressive Cherry Farmers Union of the Clearwater Canyon."

Below this, in the elite letters of a typewriter, it read:

"Order for culling (blank) pounds of royal anne cherries in (blank)-give number-lug-boxes delivered by (blank) who is a member of this organization. To be made out in triplicate."

"These cherries have been sorted and repacked in our plant and we certify we removed (blank) pounds of cull fruit and returned to the above-named member of your organization (blank) pounds of royal anne cherries containing less than two percent culls. Signed (blank) for the Valley Packing Co. Date (blank)."

THE LAWYER snapped the lock on his brief case. "A packing shed may not be able to can royal annes, Mr. Fitch, but it can work out the culls. You understand, of course, that while Miller, Holbrook and Mrs. Pagett were having copies of that form properly filled in, I and Mrs. Ratzow take sworn statements from representatives of the Valley (Continued on Magazine Page 12)

If Justice Murphy Took the Stand...

(Continued from Magazine Page 1)
both the question and answer as irrelevant and immaterial.

Judge:—Once again you are right. Yes, now I see it. The Defense is up to its old tricks. It wants to confuse the issue. But I will not permit it. I sustain your motion to strike.

Defense Counsel:—Justice Murphy, does the Schneiderman decision specifically mention the three Marxist books previously referred to?

Witness:—Yes, it does.

Defense Counsel:—I show you the Decision and ask you to first find the particular paragraph that analyzes these classics and then to read that section to the Court and Jury.

Witness:—(Reads): "The Manifesto of 1848 [Communist Manifesto] was proclaimed in an autocratic Europe engaged in suppressing the abortive liberal revolutions of that year, with this background, its tone is not surprising. Its authors later stated, however, that there were certain countries, such as the United States and England in which the workers may hope to secure their ends by peaceful means! Lenin doubted this in his militant work, The State and Revolution, but this was written on the eve of the Bolshevik revolution in Russia and may be interpreted as intended in part to justify the Bolshevik course and refute the Anarchists and Social Democrats. Stalin declared that Marx's exemption for the United States and England was no longer valid. He wrote, however, that 'the proposition that the prestige of the Party can be built upon violence . . . is absurd and absolutely incompatible with Leninism.' And Lenin wrote: 'In order to obtain the power of the state the class conscious workers must win the majority to their side. As long as no violence is used against the masses, there is no other road to power. We are not Blanquists, we are not in favor of the seizure of power by a minority.'"

Defense Counsel:—Thank you, Justice Murphy. (Turning to Prosecution): Your witness.

Prosecution:—Will the witness state his true name?

Witness:—Frank Murphy.

Prosecution:—Frank Murphy, eh? Are you sure?

Witness:—Yes.

Prosecution:—Are you sure it's not Francis Williams?

Defense Counsel:—Your Honor, I object. The question has been answered.

Judge:—Objection over-ruled. How many times must I tell Defense Counsel that the Prosecution can ask any questions it wants and as many times as it wants. After all, this is cross-examination. What was that name? Francis Williams? Let me mark it in my notes. Mm, very, very interesting. (Turning to witness): Please answer the question. Remember, "Yes," "no," or "I do not remember."

Witness:—The answer is yes.

Prosecution:—Ah, so your name is Francis Williams.

Witness:—I didn't say that at all.

Judge:—What? You certainly did say that. I have it right here in my notes. You answered "Yes" to the question, didn't you?

Witness:—I answered "Yes" to the question as formulated.

Judge:—So I knew my notes were correct. And now you wish to change your testimony?

Witness:—I certainly do not.

Judge:—Well, it's quite obvious to me and I'm sure to the Jury that you are changing your testimony whether you say so or not. But let's proceed with the next question.

Defense Counsel:—I strongly object to the Court's statement as highly misleading and prejudicial and ask Your Honor to instruct the Jury to disregard it.

Judge:—Very well, I do so instruct the Jury. Ladies and Gentlemen of the Jury, please disregard my interpretation of witness' testimony, but I am confident that when you draw your own conclusions they will be similar to mine.

Prosecution:—Now, Mr. Witness, you say your real name is Frank Murphy. Is it not a fact that the name you used on this earth last was that of Francis Williams?

Witness:—It is a fact that I registered under the name of Francis Williams at the Henry Ford Hospital in Detroit. I did so because I did not want to alarm



the American people and particularly my relatives and friends as to my true state of health.

Prosecution:—Your Honor, it seems impossible to get a responsive reply from this witness. I ask for a "yes" or "no" answer to my question.

Judge:—You're entitled to that and I'm going to see that you get it. (Turning to witness): Now, who asked you about whether you registered at any hospital and why? The only reason I'm not striking that part of your answer out is because I think the Jury should take into account your own admission that you tried to fool the American people. But right now the question is, did you or did you not use the name Francis Williams as your last name on earth? The answer is simple: "Yes," "No," or "I don't remember."

Witness:—I cannot answer it that way. I must explain.
Judge:—So you can't answer the question? Mighty suspicious, mighty suspicious.
Defense Counsel:—Wait a moment, Your Honor. I think the witness should be given a chance to explain.
Judge:—You would! I think it highly significant that the witness refuses to even answer a simple question about his own name.

Prosecution:—Now, Mr. Williams, I mean Mr. Murphy, did you ever change your name from Murphy to Williams by Court order?
Witness:—No, but . . .
Judge:—Stop right there. Court reporter, strike out the word "but."

Prosecution:—Mr. Murphy, did you make it a habit to use false names?
Witness:—I resent the interference.
Judge:—Resent away for all I care. The answer is still "Yes," "No," or "I don't remember." Now, which is it?

Witness:—No.
Prosecution:—Now, Justice Murphy, tell the Court and Jury whether the name Francis Williams is not your Communist Party name?

Witness:—(Addressing the Court): Must I answer this silly question, too?
Judge:—Who do you think you are putting questions to the Court? I warn you, any further outbursts and to jail you go. Now, answer the question.

Witness:—I have never been either a member or sympathizer of the Communist Party.

Prosecution:—Your Honor, the witness is once again unresponsive. I ask for a "Yes" or "No" answer. Is Francis Williams his party name or isn't it?
Judge:—I instruct the witness to stop wandering and to stop volunteering answers no one has asked him for. The answer to the question is "Yes," "No," or "I do not remember."

Witness:—I can't answer it that way.
Judge:—I rule that you can and must.

Witness:—Under such circumstances the answer is, No.

Prosecution:—If Francis Williams was not your party name, then what was?

Witness:—I've already told you I was neither a member or sympathizer of the Communist Party.

Prosecution:—We shall see about that, Mr. Murphy. By the way, who appointed you as a Justice of the U. S. Supreme Court?

Witness:—I am proud to say it was President Roosevelt.

Prosecution:—I thought so. And isn't it a fact, Mr. Murphy, that Mr. Roosevelt was known in Communist circles as FDR?

Witness:—I don't know how he was known in Communist circles. I know that I knew him as FDR.

Prosecution:—Then you admit that you knew him by his party name—FDR?

Witness:—That's nonsense. Mr. Roosevelt was not a Communist.

Prosecution:—Do you deny, Mr. Murphy, that many people called Mr. Roosevelt a Communist?

Witness:—No, I do not.

Prosecution:—Then you admit he was a Communist?

Witness:—Nothing of the kind.

Judge:—I can't understand you, Mr. Murphy. First you do not deny the allegation and then you do. Why can't you be consistent?

Witness:—I did not deny that certain people called him a Communist, but I didn't say that he was.

Judge:—Well it's the same thing as I see it. Let's stop quibbling and move on.

Prosecution:—And you admit that it was this man Roosevelt who was called a Communist who appointed you to the Supreme Court?

Witness:—I do.

Prosecution:—And you still maintain that you are not a Communist?

Witness:—I do.

Prosecution:—Now, tell us honestly, Mr. Murphy, did you not write the Schneiderman Decision?

Witness:—What do you mean, honestly? I already testified to that fact.

Prosecution:—And is it also not a fact that the Schneiderman Decision was one favorable to the Communists?

Witness:—I wouldn't put it that way. It upheld the Constitution and the Bill of Rights which also protects the rights of Communists.

Prosecution:—Now, now, Mr. Murphy, how can you say that? Does the word "Communist" appear even once in the Constitution or its Bill of Rights?

Witness:—No, it does not.

Prosecution:—Then you admit that you lied when you just said that those documents also protected the rights of Communists?

Witness:—I did not.

Prosecution:—Then how can you make the claim you did?

Witness:—I'm glad you asked that

question, for now I can explain. If we deny the Communists their rights, then . . .

Prosecution:—Wait a moment, Mr. Witness. (Addressing the Court): Your Honor, I think the witness has gone far enough. After all the question I asked was strictly rhetorical and didn't really call for an answer.

Judge:—Yes, yes. We must not get side-tracked. We've already had far too much about lynchings and Jimcrow and the Bill of Rights.

Prosecution:—Justice Murphy, do you still claim that you were not a Communist?

Witness:—I do.

Prosecution:—Then why do the Communists quote your decision? Don't you know that Communists never quote anyone but Communists?

Witness:—I don't know. Why don't you ask the Communists?

Prosecution:—And who was it that argued in behalf of the Communist Schneiderman before the Supreme Court?

Witness:—It was Wendell Wilkie.

Prosecution:—Now isn't it a fact, Mr. Murphy, that Wendell Wilkie too was a Communist?

Witness:—That's simply ridiculous. Why, Mr. Wilkie was no more a Communist than I.

Prosecution:—Exactly. I didn't say Mr. Wilkie was more of a Communist than you, just the same kind. You can't deny, Mr. Murphy, that Wendell Wilkie wrote a book called "One World"?

Witness:—Nor do I want to deny it. Of course he wrote a book by that name.

Prosecution:—And didn't he write the book after visiting Moscow and interviewing Stalin?

Witness:—Yes, I believe he took a trip around the world and saw the heads of many governments.

Prosecution:—I didn't ask you about other countries and other heads of governments. What I want to know, did he or did he not visit Stalin in the Kremlin?

Witness:—As I recall from his book, he did.

Prosecution:—And didn't he include Russia in his "One World"?

Witness:—Yes, he did. After all Russia is a part of the world, isn't it?

Judge:—That was the most contemptuous statement yet uttered from a witness stand. It certainly reflects on the credibility of the witness. Russia part of one world (!) Utterly fantastic!

Prosecution:—Your Honor, I have only a few more questions which will prove beyond any doubt how this witness has perjured himself.
Judge:—Go right ahead. You're doing a great patriotic job.

Prosecution:—Mr. Witness, you have already testified under direct examination that you read and studied works by Marx, Lenin and Stalin. Is that correct?

Witness:—It is.

Prosecution:—At the same time, Mr. Murphy, all through your life you claimed to be a devout Catholic, did you not?

Witness:—My religious views are none of your business, but I do not hesitate to affirm the fact that I have always been a devout Catholic.

Prosecution:—How dare you utter such sacrilege when you must know that it is a sin (according to Cardinal Spellman) to even read the Daily Worker, yet you openly admit that you read Marx, Lenin and Stalin in the original. How can you claim to have been a devout Catholic?

Witness:—My religion is one thing—my politics another. No religious leader has a right to tell anyone what politics he should believe in and what books or papers he should or should not read. That is what I have always believed in as both a Catholic and an American. And I'm ashamed that the church hierarchy is now trying to dictate to the American people.

Prosecution:—Your Honor, Your Honor, stop him, stop him. This is blasphemy. This is heresy. This is—uh, uh, bolshevism.

Judge:—(To the witness): Stop! Do you think you're on a soap box? You are hereby remanded . . . forever.

And then I woke up.

Letter to a Liberal

Is civil liberty an abstraction? Can any democratic-minded American defend equally the rights of the NAACP and the Ku Klux Klan, of the cartels and labor unions? Yet, this is the question some liberals have raised in connection with the claim of the Trotskyites that the "Minneapolis case" be placed on a par with the frame-up of the 12 Communist leaders. Here is a reply.

By SIMON W. GERSON

Because of the wide interest aroused in the great Bill of Rights Conference in New York, July 16-17, and efforts of Trotskyites to disrupt it, The Worker publishes herewith a letter sent by S. W. Gerson, a Communist Party delegate to the conference, to a leading liberal action in the conference concerning efforts of the Trotskyites to wreck the unity of the meeting.

—Editors

Dear P - - :

MAY I add my congratulations to others for your courageous and democratic leadership of the historic Bill of Rights conference of July 16-17. At the same time I would like to develop more fully than was possible at the conference my views on the one issue on which we differed, the resolution on the Trotskyite "pardon."

The conference, representing many shades of political opinion, was overwhelmingly united in defense of the Bill of Rights. Following your opening suggestion most delegates refrained from debating ideological differences and resisted attempts to split the conference along such lines.

But an attempt to split the conference was made, significantly enough, over the Trotskyite issue. Attacks on the conference were made from the outside by the President and by some newspaper smear artists. Immediately prior to the conference the press began, with obvious Trotskyite aid, to seek to divert the conference from uniting on the principal civil liberties issues of the day: the Administration effort to outlaw a political party, the Communist Party, in the trial of the 12 at Foley Square; the rise of KKK terror against the Negro people; the Trenton Six case; the Mundt-Ferguson bill in Congress; the Hobbs bill against non-citizens; the Ober Law in Maryland; the Feinberg law in New York; the ban on the Nation in New York City; the President's Loyalty Order and government purges; and the host of other cases flowing out of the present bipartisan attack on the hard-won rights of the American people.

None of these issues was made the test. No, the reactionary press and the Trotskyites manufactured their sole test for the conference — the Dunne case when 18 Trotskyites were convicted in Minneapolis under the Smith Act nearly eight years ago. Above all, they tried desperately to equate the case of the

Trotskyites with that of the 12 Communist leaders now on trial.

The reactionary press and the Trotskyites recognize that many liberals oppose the Smith Act and oppose the current trial of the 12 for "teaching and advocating" Marxist-Leninist views. And so they slyly sought to fool people into believing that the Trotskyite case, too, was simply another case of political advocacy and that to be "consistent" progressives are required to support them.

But a study of the facts will show that the cases are not parallel and that equating the two cases would seriously damage the case of the 12 and thus the defense of the whole Bill of Rights. To link these cases would inevitably injure the Foley Square defense in its public phase as well as its legal phase.

Is it not significant that Prosecutor John F. X. McGohey and the Department of Justice have tried frantically to equate the two cases? Repeatedly, Mr. McGohey and the Justice Department have sought to make it appear that the two cases are analogous.

Profound Differences Of the Two Cases

But the facts in the cases show profound differences.

In the Trotskyite case unlawful acts and conduct were alleged. In the Communist case not a single overt act was alleged in the indictment.

The Trotskyite indictment alleged the arming of "military units" and the procurement of "explosives, firearms, weapons and military equipment." The Trotskyites admitted from the stand Record Pp. 454, 1015, etc.) to have stored rifles and to holding target practice. No such allegations were ever made against the Communist leaders.

The Trotskyite indictment charged intent to interfere with the morale of the armed forces on the eve of American entrance into a world anti-fascist struggle. There is, of course, no such charge against the Communist 12.

In short, the Trotskyite indictment alleged advocacy in the context of certain unlawful acts. The Communist leaders, on the other hand, are charged solely with organizing a political party to "teach and advocate" the historic principles of Marxism-Leninism — nothing else.

In its verdict the jury found the Trotskyites guilty of one of the two counts

The Trotskyite 'defends' civil liberties



in the indictment. This count included the charge of seeking to injure the morale of the armed forces. The higher courts upheld this view.

Thus, even on the bare legal record the two cases are not analogous.

But the profound difference between the two cases can perhaps be best understood if one recalls the historical context in which the Trotskyite case occurred. They were indicted on July 15, 1941; their trial opened Oct. 27 of that year and they were found guilty on Dec. 1 and sentenced the day after Pearl Harbor.

Historical Context Of Trotskyite Case

Thus, their trial took place at a time when the character of the war was almost universally recognized as a world anti-fascist struggle. American public opinion and especially the labor and progressive movements, as well as the Roosevelt Administration, recognized this fundamental fact. The Trotskyite trial and the conviction reflected this attitude. It reflected a popular verdict against the Trotskyite policy of opposing the arms of a nation on the brink of a giant anti-Axis effort to defeat an enemy whose success would have meant the end of American national independence.

The record of the period shows that American liberal and labor opinion did not, despite opposition to the Smith Act in principle, support the Trotskyites. On the contrary, their refusal to support the Trotskyites indicated strongly that they regarded the trial's outcome as a condemnation of a wrecking group whose policies, if successful, would have made impossible the victory of the anti-Axis coalition against fascism.

From the above it is clear that the Trotskyite case in its historical context as well as legal structure cannot be fairly equated with the case of the 12 at Foley Square. Liberals who make the

superficial analogy are walking right into the trap of Mr. McGohey and his Trotskyite helpers. Despite the best of intentions, they would be making the defense of the 12 carry the intolerable burden of the Trotskyite case and thus facilitate conviction of the 12.

On this basis alone, if no other, supporters of the Bill of Rights will not equate the two cases but, on the contrary, completely disentangle them.

Civil Liberties For "All"?

Some liberals take the position that to defend the Bill of Rights progressives should support "all" cases of alleged infringement of civil liberties — for Trotskyites, Klansmen, monopolists, etc.

But even a glance at the record of historic American liberalism shows that this is not its position. Quite the contrary. In the struggle for concrete progressive aims American liberals on the whole have differentiated and do differentiate between reactionary groups and genuine people's organizations.

Isn't it a fact, for instance, that most liberals supported the ban on Father Coughlin's Social Justice because its pro-Axis views tended to harm the morale of anti-Axis forces? And isn't it likewise a fact that most of these same liberals quite correctly oppose the illegal ban of the Nation by the New York City Board of Education?

Isn't it a fact that most liberals very properly demanded that the books of the giant utilities be opened to legislative gaze during the early days of the New Deal? And isn't it likewise a fact that these same liberals quite correctly oppose the un-American committee's demand for books and records of the Joint Anti-Fascist Committee?

Isn't it likewise a fact that most liberals who oppose today's prosecution of the Communists under the Smith Act did not support the war-time restrictions when they were prosecuted by the government through O. John Rogge?

Do liberals today, for example, equate disclosure of KKK rolls with disclosure of union membership lists?

Most Liberals Take Differentiated Approach

Take a case at hand. John Gates, Daily Worker editor and one of the 12 on trial, went to jail for 30 days rather than disclose the names of rank-and-file workers who helped him draft a pamphlet. This refusal was applauded by most union men and women and liberals of various persuasions.

Do they take the same attitude in the current case of the Alabama J. Edgar Hoover who has refused a court's demand that he disclose the names of his

(Continued on Magazine Page 12)

Magazine 8

BEAN BALL



August 14, 1949

Where Women Don't Fear Pregnancy

By KLAVDIA SHASHKOVA

Of the staff of "Medical Worker"

MOSCOW

FROM the very first days of the establishment of Soviet power, the Soviet State has shown profound concern for mother and child welfare. As far back as Dec. 28, 1917, only two months after the October Revolution, V. I. Lenin signed a decree on the protection of motherhood and childhood. In that decree it was stated:

"Through the darkness and unconsciousness of the oppressed people, through the sluggishness and indifference of the class state, 2,000,000 infant lives that had hardly begun to glow were extinguished annually. Yearly 2,000,000 tormented mothers watered Russian soil with bitter tears when burying with their own horny hands the prematurely-perished, innocent victims of a hideous order."

The decree called for establishing those institutions which would "preserve the mother for the child and the child for the mother."

So important was this task deemed by the Soviet government that by the end of the first decade after the revolution there were functioning in the Soviet Union 1,123 women's and children's medical consultation centers and more than 1,600 kindergartens, and the number of beds in maternity homes had increased to 12,226.

At the end of the second decade, in 1936, a new decree provided for an increase in material aid to pregnant women and instituted state aid to mothers of large families. It increased the appropriations for the extension of the network of maternity homes, kindergartens and medical consultation centers for mother and child.

Progress at

Beginning of War

The total sum paid out in allowances to mothers of many children amounted to 900,000,000 rubles in 1936, to 955,712,000 rubles in 1937, to 1,106,400,000 rubles in 1939 and to 1,131,955,000 rubles in 1941. In all, the Soviet government paid out 7,500,000,000 rubles in allowances to mothers of large families during the eight years between 1936 and 1943. In the three years following—from 1944 to 1947—7,300,000,000 rubles were spent for the same purpose.

By the beginning of the Second World War there was a huge network of children's institutions, 3,500 women's and children's medical consultation centers in town and 2,300 in rural areas, 13,135 permanent nurseries in towns and countryside, and 20,000 physicians specializing in pediatrics and many thousands of nurses to protect the health of children.

In the grim years of the war, the efforts of the Soviet government were directed toward helping the children primarily in the districts threatened by the enemy. It also did everything possible to restore normal living conditions for the children in districts liberated from German occupation. In 1943 a decision was adopted by the Council of Ministers of the USSR which provided for the organization of children's homes where youngsters who had lost their parents and relatives could find shelter and tender care.

Security of Mothers

Is Guaranteed

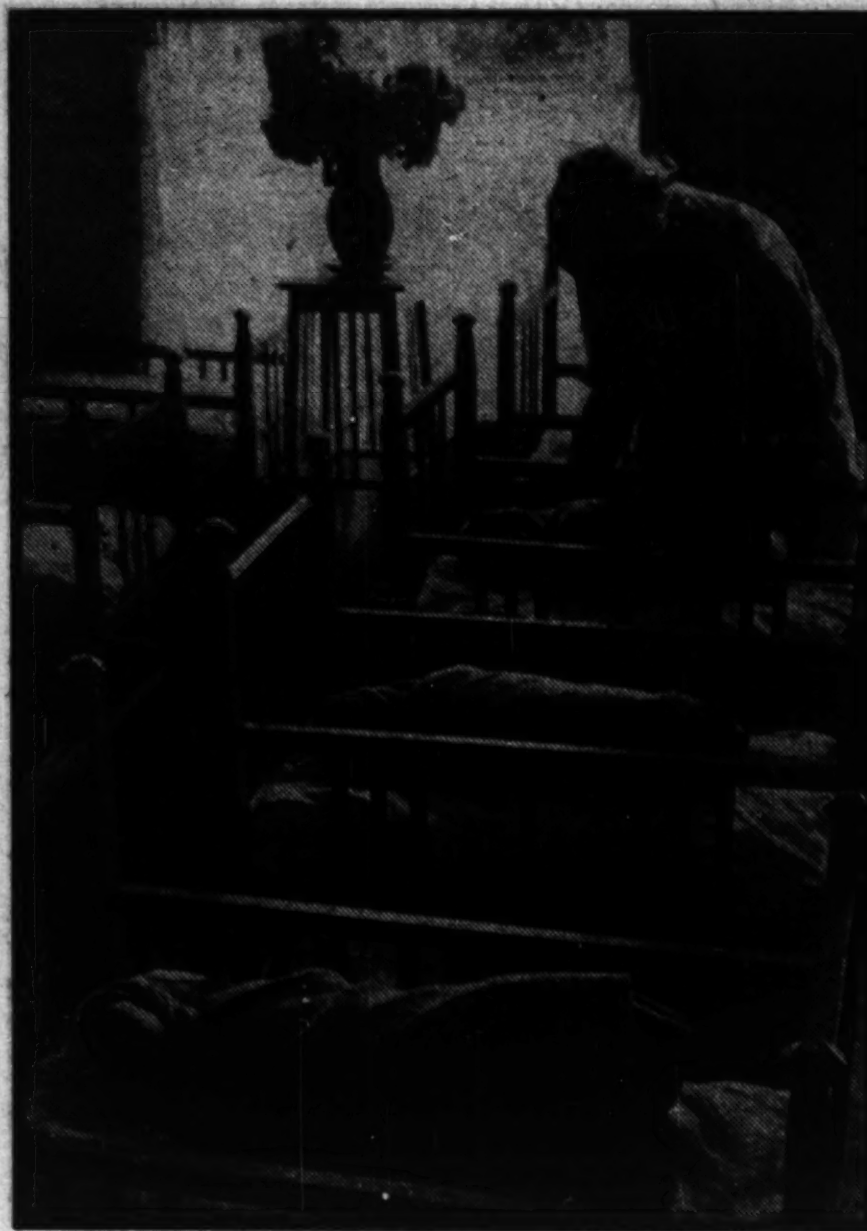
The decree published by the Supreme Soviet of the USSR on July 8, 1944, instituted high-ranking decorations for mothers with large families, increased state aid to pregnant women, mothers of many children and unmarried mothers and extended further the protection of motherhood and childhood.

The new decree provided state allowances to mothers having two children on the birth of the third and every subsequent child. This allowance is paid from the second to the fifth year of the child's life. It also instituted payment of an allowance to unmarried mothers for the maintenance of the child until its 12th year.

The right to work is guaranteed to an expectant mother, and the law forbids overtime work after her fourth month of pregnancy. Refusal to employ a woman because she is pregnant is punishable by six months imprisonment or a fine of 1,000 rubles. A repetition

(Continued on Magazine Page 12)

Where else but in a Socialist country—in the USSR—can a woman of the working class become a mother with a complete assurance of the security of herself and her child? Here are some of the reasons for the growing Birthrate of the Soviet Union—and stability of family life under Socialism



The nursery in the village of Taldy-Kurghan, a remote town in the Alma Alta region of the Kazak Soviet Socialist Republic.



Mothers (or fathers) needn't make the formula. Here 10,000 bottles are produced daily in a Moscow child consultant center.

WHAT MOTHERHOOD MEANS TO A U.S. NEGRO WOMAN

Giving birth to triplets is a big event among most peoples, and even in so-called "backward" countries the authorities bestow on the parents some measure of security. But in the richest city of the richest country of the world, working class parents of triplets can look forward only to privation and hardship. And the burden is doubled if the parents are members of an oppressed nation—as are U. S. Negroes.

So Mrs. Mildred Warnac's anxiety just began when her three baby daughters arrived at a Harlem hospital. The Warnacs can't even find a place to live in the congested Negro ghetto. And Mr. Warnac's wages as a porter are not sufficient to buy the babies proper food and clothing, not to speak of adequate medical care. But New York City authorities have persistently dodged the question of helping the Warnac family. Under the American system of "free enterprise" the Warnacs have the same freedom as the Duponts and Rockefellers—the freedom to sleep in the gutters and starve.



Paul Crosbie -- His Work Will Last

PAUL CROSBIE, 68-year-old Communist leader, and who led many workers' struggles in New York, died last July 30. He was treasurer of the New York State Communist Party at the time of his death.

Paul Crosbie was a 20th century counterpart of his pioneer ancestors who helped found and build a free America. In him was mingled the blood of immigrant Irish, German, Scotch and English colonists who have settled in the New World since 1740 and fought through the Revolution which gave birth to the United States of America. They carried their message of freedom westward, and a later generation—Paul Crosbie's grandparents—maintained in southeastern Iowa a station of the famous Underground Railroad which enabled fugitive slaves from the South to escape to freedom.

Paul Crosbie was born in 1881 in rural Wisconsin. His childhood was spent on farms in Illinois and Iowa where he and his five brothers learned early the unending toil of those who wrest a livelihood from the land. They were living on a heavily mortgaged Iowa farm when the depression of 1893 destroyed the farmers' market and corn was left to rot in the fields.

Paul never forgot the tragic paradox of that depression and more recent ones—of farmers ruined by their own toil while city workers went hungry because they had no money to buy the farmers' produce. That picture of starvation in the midst of plenty led him many years later in the Communist Party.

In the Battle

Against Bigotry

There was little money in the Crosbie household in these bleak years, but there was courage and faith. Clothing and even food might be lacking, but the parents, who had been teachers, saw to it that their children were never without books.

Paul Crosbie got much of his schooling from text books wired to the handle of his plow.

At 17 he rode a hog train into Chicago, where he worked his way through Lake Forest Academy. For a year he drove an old-fashioned mail coach in the New Mexico Territory, then made his way East and put himself through Harvard in the class of 1905.

While in Harvard he worked on the Harvard Crimson, the undergraduate paper that his classmate Franklin D. Roosevelt was editing.

During these years of schooling, Paul Crosbie worked at all sorts of jobs—waiting on table, tending furnaces, washing dishes, as a bellboy, railroad section hand, sawyer in a lumber camp.

In 1905 he came to New York and established himself in business, married

By the Queens County Staff of the Communist Party



PAUL CROSBIE

and began rearing a family of five children. Then came 1917 and America's entry into the World War.

Paul enlisted on the day war was declared and from then until 1919 was an officer of field artillery. During a year in France he took part in most of the major engagements, serving with distinction in the battle of St. Mihiel and throughout the decisive Meuse-Argonne offensive. After demobilization, he returned to his family and reentered the insurance business in New York.

As a resident of Sunnyside Gardens in Queens he distinguished himself as a good neighbor. The community elected him to every office within its reach, in-

cluding the presidency of the Sunnyside Gardens Community Association. His neighbors also selected Paul Crosbie as their representative on the Democratic County Committee, and for more than five years he was an election district captain.

During that period he earned the lasting respect of the community when he—a non-Catholic—vigorously and earnestly championed the right of a Catholic to aspire to the presidency of the United States. His Catholic neighbors, who remembered 1928 and its bitter lesson of intolerance, knew that Paul Crosbie meant it when, as a Communist, he declared for full freedom of worship.

His integrity was known to everyone. It was not too amazing when, in 1932, at a symposium at which he represented the Democratic Party, he stated during his time for rebuttal, that he had been "so convinced by the spokesman for the Communist Party (Morris Taft) that I have nothing to add to what he said."

Devoted to the democratic ideals for which he and his forbears had fought, Paul Crosbie was seeking a philosophy of life and a political program which would give expression to these aspirations. He found both, and in 1933 joined the Communist Party of which he remained a distinguished member to his death.

Rising from the ranks by energy and devotion, he served as chairman of the Queens County Committee of the Communist Party and in recent years as New York State Committee treasurer.

His activities in behalf of civil rights, his service on many picket lines, among the dispossessed and wherever men of courage were needed, led to a celebrated fight in the American Legion, of which he was a charter member. A few reactionaries tried to force his expulsion because of his Communist affiliation. Paul Crosbie fought back, asserting his right under the constitutions of the Legion and the nation to hold any political belief he desired.

Wins Fight to Be

Communist in Legion

There followed a trial which attracted nationwide attention—and Paul Crosbie won, establishing his right as a Communist and a war veteran to remain a member of the Legion.

Not long after he joined the Communist Party, Paul Crosbie assumed the leadership in a community struggle, in the depression year of 1933, against the real estate monopoly. His fight had nationwide significance. A group of small home owners, led by Crosbie, initiated a mortgage strike in which 90 percent of the Sunnyside home owners joined.

Victory was achieved after two years of a militant battle which electrified the nation and which helped in great measure in achieving mortgage moratoriums throughout the country.

Crosbie ran four times as the Party's candidate for Councilman from Queens, in 1937, 1939, 1941 and 1943. In 1934 and 1940 he was the Party's candidate for Congress from the Second District.

Paul Crosbie's leadership in the mass struggles during the years of the Great Depression undoubtedly will greatly benefit our Party as mass struggles develop with the deepening of the present economic crisis.

Paul Crosbie's loyalty to the cause of the working class and the Negro people, his unbounding devotion to the Communist Party, his warmth and selflessness, remain an inspiration to all who knew him.

Love, Too, Is Liberated

By ALAN WINNINGTON

LONDON

THE matchmaker's trade is ending in China. For the People's Liberation Army is sweeping away not only public corruption and cruelty, but centuries-old feudal notions of the relations between man and woman, which made the family, as a unit, also corrupt and cruel.

Marriage by arrangement was the rule in the days that are now coming to an end. Little girls were "betrothed" to men 20, 30, even 40 years older than themselves.

That meant they went to live in the household of their future husband, to work as servants under the control of the mother-in-law.

As mothers-in-law women tended to "get their own back" for all they themselves had endured, and the traditional Chinese mother-in-law was much more formidable than a subject for jokes.

YOUNG men, too, for financial or family reasons, were often married to much older women, who were their nurses before they became their wives.

Such arrangements were further com-

plicated by the buying of concubines.

Where child betrothal did not take place, it was normal for bride and groom not to have met before the marriage ceremony, and only a few months ago the Kuomintang papers carried a story of a bride, riding to her wedding in the customary closed sedan chair, being delivered to the wrong house by mistake.

Custom dies hard, so it is astonishing to see how quickly both men and women—though especially women—have grasped their new freedom—the idea of free choice of marriage partners—and are abandoning the old ways, in spite of ingrained prejudice among the older people.

ONE reason why the new ideas have caught like wildfire is that the economic position of women is changing so fast in Liberated China.

Women, equally with men, receive the deeds for their share of the land when it is divided among the peasants.

Girls who had been sold to their future husband's families are able to return now by their own, and claim their bit of land which means a completely new status, new freedom, equality with men.

Compulsory marriage is now illegal,

and occurs more and more rarely as women become emancipated.

In one village about 100 miles southwest of Peiping, when the village was first liberated in 1938 it was found that out of 267 marriages, 95 percent were arranged by the parents and the rest by purchase of the bride.

In over half the "arranged" marriages the girl's parents had charged "engagement money."

From 1938 to 1948 there were 157 marriages in that village. Of these 22 percent were "arranged" and the rest were by the free choice of partners.

There has been no case of buying or selling of brides, and only in 14 cases had "engagement money" been demanded. This had not always been paid either.

In one case a girl had fallen in love and her mother refused her permission to marry unless her future husband paid eight bushels of millet.

The girl promptly appealed to a mass meeting of the villagers, who agreed that she should marry and severely censured her grasping mother.

MOST betrothals are now by the free choice of the prospective bride and groom although in most cases the paid



formally ask and get the consent of their parents.

Men and women now "go courting" much as we do in the West, going to the fair, visiting relatives together, and getting to know each other before they wed.

The new generation that is growing up in Liberated China is building a happy home life, based on mutual affection and respect, and on equal partnership in land, in production, in building their new life in China.

(The author was with the Chinese Liberation Army for 16 months during the preparations for and the march which led to the capture of Peiping).

Graphic Workshop Reissues Its 'Yes, The People' Folio

THE GRAPHIC Workshop, New York Artists' Cooperative, in response to popular demand, has just published a second edition of its folio of prints entitled "Yes, the People." The folio consists of ten black and white prints, a foreword and title page, enclosed in a handsome folder and sells for one dollar.

Here the print medium again demonstrates its importance as an art form for the expression of social consciousness. Adapted for widespread distribution, it has often been the most effective weapon of social criticism. Breugel, Hogarth, Goya, Daumier, Kollwitz and Masereel, have all used this medium for reaching greater numbers with their messages than they could with individual canvases. This folio of ten prints is the first of its kind published by the Graphic Workshop, a real step forward in the development of a living people's art.

THE FOLIO contains a wide variety of ideas and styles. Antonio Franconi's woodcut "In Cold We Trust" expresses the boldness of his feelings in strong contrast and dynamic rhythm. Charles White uses a quiet and careful pen line to express his sympathetic understanding of the Mexican people. Helen Maris in this same spirit of warm compassion delineates her "Children" in a single line. Eugene Karlin has an extremely tender litho of a "Southern Negro Girl." Irving Amen depicts poverty and strife in two woodcuts. Another poignant conception is Milton Wynne's "Greece, 1943," a graveyard of loneliness and destruction. Phyllis Skolnick



MILTON WYNNE—"Greece 1943." From Graphic Workshop's "Yes, The People Folio."

makes an outstanding contribution to the folio in her woodcut of "Coal Miners." The cover is designed by Frasconi and the introduction is written by the sculptor, Leonard Baskin.

Other work produced by the Graphic Workshop includes "Negro: U. S. A.," a folio of more than twenty-five prints illustrating aspects of the history of the Negro people in the U. S. A. with an introduction by Dr. Herbert Aptheker.

Recently a woodcut paper called "The People's Graphic" was produced by a group of Workshop artists. The first issue deals with the trial of the Communist leaders. Printed on a standard news press from the original blocks, it sells for the price of a newspaper.

OUTSTANDING among the

various Graphic Workshop projects is the display called "Deadly Parallel" prepared for the Civil Rights Congress. In a series of some twenty panels "Deadly Parallel" combines dramatic copy with striking photos to show the similarity of the history of Hitler Germany and present day America. This display is now being printed in pamphlet form.

The Workshop calls upon all artists to join its ranks and together develop and distribute an art which is meaningful and moving for the people of our country.

Workshop publications may be obtained at your book dealer's or by writing the Graphic Workshop, 106 E. 14 St., New York City.

E. C.

Around the Dial:

Frederick Woltman And the Blacklist

By BOB LAUTER

SHORTLY AFTER Variety brought the rumors concerning an agency-network political blacklist in the radio industry into the open, Frederick Woltman of the World-Telegram added his usual touch of fantasy to the proceedings.

The Variety story was based on the resignation of William M. Sweets, the radio director, from a show handled by Phillips H. Lord, Inc. Sweets insisted that his resignation was the result of "agency-sponsor" pressure. When he was president of the Radio and Television Directors Guild, Sweets refused to take the Taft-Hartley oath.

The Guild's New York Council has voted to support Sweets, and possibly to take court action against Phillips Lord, Inc., in the fight against a political blacklist. Individual protests to Phillips Lord, Inc., 501 Maids Madison Ave., New York, demanding Sweets' reinstatement, will help the campaign.

FACED WITH an open discussion of the blacklist, Woltman used the pages of the World-Telegram to concoct his fantasy. He came up with the theory that it is not the agencies and networks which plan to blacklist political progressives—but it is the Communists in the industry who are blacklisting others! He spoke of "national programs, sponsored by leading corporations, which systematically discriminate against actors considered anti-Red or 'reactionary' in favor of actors friendly to the Communist cause."

Not satisfied with letting this nonsense rest here, he added,



"A check by this newspaper (World-Telegram) failed to disclose evidence of any such industry blacklist. On the contrary, blacklists have been used for years by individual pro-Communist directors, according to anti-Red sources in the industry."

WOLTMAN will not succeed in killing the fight against a blacklist by standing the facts on their head. The Radio Writers Guild, the Radio Directors Guild, and the American Federation of Radio Artists, have all taken a stand on the threat of the blacklist. In a message of support to these three organizations, the Voice of Freedom Committee recently wired:

"Radio listeners are interested in the talent and not in the race, religion, or political beliefs of writers, performers and directors. Radio is too vital and important a medium for education and culture, for the public to permit it to be stifled by blacklists. You can count on the complete support of our two thousand five hundred members throughout the country in any action you undertake to oppose this new device for censorship of the air."

Hollywood:

The Big Money's Stranglehold on the Movies

By DAVID PLATT

WILLIAM Z. FOSTER in his new book *The Twilight Of World Capitalism* characterized the movies as a "big business closely allied with outside monopoly interests which utilize their powerful mediums constantly for plotting reactionary capitalist ideas and convictions into the minds of their huge audiences . . . almost the whole impact of the trash now to be seen on our movie screens is a defense of the capitalist system and an attack upon everything progressive."

I would like to pursue this thought a bit further and draw for you a picture of the workings of an industry whose films, as Clifford Odets has said, are conceived on the marble floor of a bank.

Let's begin with the board of directors of the major studios. On this board sit men like J. Cheever Cowdin, Harvey Dow Gibson, Robert Livingston Jackson, Anson Conger Goodyear, Maurice Newton, Waddell Catchings, John Richard Dillon, Robert Lehman, Floyd B. Odium, H. R. Winthrop, John E. Bierwirth who are closely allied with the sixty families who control the lives of 140,000,000 Americans. A closer examination of Hollywood's complex financial affiliations shows the following:

On top of the heap are the Morgan-Rockefeller interests whose control of Western Electric, a subsidiary of American Telephone & Telephone, and RCA Photophone, a subsidiary of Radio Corporation of America gives them possession of the basic American patents in the field of sound movies.

Monday's Index Of Corporate Ownership and Control shows

further that the eight major movie companies are tied to Wall Street through a confusion of financial interlockings with banks, investment houses, insurance companies, stock syndicates and patent pools.

Columbia is connected with giant international banking outfits in Europe and America including Citibank's Bank of America.

Paramount control is interwoven with Coca Cola, power, oil, copper, rubber, railway, motorcars, whiskey and banks.

Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer's associations include investment houses and power corporations.

RKO is linked with National Can, United Fruit and big brokerage groups.

20th Century Fox's complex affiliations include General Foods, Pan-American Airways, New York Trust, National Distillers, American Express, Tobacco and Oil.

Warner Bros. studio is interlocked with steel and iron, auto, power and light, radio and television.

Universal-International is hooked up with the powerful J. Arthur Rank interests and U.S. investment bankers.

This is the set up that leads to films like *The Iron Curtain* which Ilya Ehrenburg said had more in common with the spread of the bacillus of yellow fever and the plague than with the truth of the matter.

The ten commandments for the exemplary movie maker issued a year ago by the Motion Picture Alliance for the Preservation of American Ideals is a perfect description of the ideals of the banking and brokerage element who control film production.

"Don't disparage private indi-



tive or slander industrialists. Don't revile wealth or legitimate profits or ridicule success. Don't praise failures or indulge in worship of the man in the street. Don't present a collective in glowing colors, treat politics lightly or cast aspersions on the state institutions of America.

Ehrenburg after ascertaining the contents of *The Iron Curtain* suggested an addition to these ten commandments, "an eleventh, most general, but at the same time, most exact: Stop at nothing."

HOW DID the major movie companies fall into the grasp of the Morgans and Rockefeller? Largely through fraud as a study of Paramount will reveal. In 1900 all Paramount interests were merged in a new company known as Paramount Public Corp. Backed by Kahn, Loeb & Co. bankers, the new company quickly expanded on a large scale. Among their acquisitions was a controlling interest in Columbia Broadcasting. Also a sizeable piece of movie production and movie operation abroad. In 1933 this company, though it was doing a highly profitable business was thrown into receivership and then into bankruptcy. Two years later it was

reorganized as Paramount Pictures Inc. But control of the company had passed from Kahn, Loeb to a group consisting of Lehman Bros. and Atlas Corp., an investment house linked with Morgan. Commenting on this switch, Rep. A. J. Sabath, chairman of the Congressional Committee investigating real estate bond reorganization stated: "The reorganization of Paramount Pictures Inc. was marked by collusion, fraud and conspiracy. This is a case where control of a company was grabbed by American Telephone & Telegraph and other interests." (N.Y. Times, Oct. 11, 1935). The case of William Fox is perhaps the classic example of how the Morgan-Rockefeller gang took over control of the movies. For a detailed account of how this gang conspired and overthrew the most powerful movie company of its day, the Fox Film Corporation, read Upton Sinclair's *Predators Will Feast*.

THE ECONOMIC structure of the film industry profoundly affects the character of the film product. Economic analysis of the industry is therefore not only a lesson in political economy but a key to what is perhaps the most vital sector of American cultural life.

Monograph 43—The Motion Picture Industry—A Pattern Of Control, published by the Department of Justice at the beginning of its anti-trust shadowing exhibition with the motion picture industry, revealed the following facts about the big movie companies:

There are in the United States today about 110 film producers and ten times that many distributors and exhibitors. The film industry is dominated how-

ever by only eight major corporations—Loew's Inc. (Metro-Goldwyn-Mayers), Paramount, RKO, Columbia, Universal-International, 20th Century-Fox, Warner Brothers and United Artists. These companies produce 70% of all the full-length films. Features produced by independent concerns consist largely of "quickies," westerns and melodramas which are not shown in first-class theaters.

THE BIG EIGHT also own nearly 3,000 key theaters and rent films to independent theaters and chains. During the decade 1931-41 70% of all film rentals and 50% of all box office receipts have gone to these eight companies. The organization and trade practices of the Big Eight make it impossible for the small independents to effectively compete in production, distribution or exhibition. Competition is eliminated by such practices as mutual loaning of production personnel and equipment without extending these privileges to independent producers on the same terms; withholding films from independent theaters; making exclusive contracts with chain theaters in some localities; fixing of length of run and minimum admission prices; charging independent theaters higher rentals than chain theaters in equivalent situations; forcing short subjects and newsreels on independent theaters, excluding independent films from chain theaters; joint operation of theaters, etc., etc.

These monopolistic practices are pursued not only at home but abroad. They have pretty well wrecked the film industries of France, Italy and Britain. Here, next Sunday.

WILLIAM Z. FOSTER
THE WORKER

Three R's in The South

By Eugene Feldman

FOR THOSE WHO THINK the "imperialist rule over the Negro people" is theoretical let them come to Alabama and see how more than half of the schools for Negroes have no toilets, water, or health facilities.

The school system provided for Negroes is so poor in the state that almost 60 percent of Negro citizens have gone only as far as the fourth grade. More than 28,000 Negro children can't even attend school.

This is not just a matter of backwardness or a local situation because the entire South is just the same. In South Carolina, Louisiana, Georgia, Mississippi, and Virginia the figures are just as high—half the Negro population has not been able to finish more than four years of school due to poor facilities.

Here is one of many examples. The facts are from a booklet issued by the Alabama Department of Education: 65.9 percent of Alabama's rural white pupils are transported at public expense. Only 11 percent of the rural Negro pupils are transported by public expense.

This blunt quotation means that the Negro rural youth can not attend high schools. These schools are not located in every community and students must travel to get to them. Where there is no transportation there is no attendance. Jim-crow laws demand that the Negroes pay a goodly share of the state taxes, but that a measly amount be paid out for their welfare, and especially for their education.

THIS IS NOT the only reason keeping Negro youth away from high schools. The other great reason is the lack of money on part of the family. The main wage earners are so poorly paid that it takes the entire family's help to earn a living. Negro young people of high school age must help support the family and they can't go to school.

The State Department of Education admitted that high school facilities had not as yet been made available on a mass scale. But this kind of education doesn't only mean more teachers and schools; it means support of student while he is studying. It also means having family incomes high enough so they don't need the help of the school age youth.

There was so much popular resentment in Alabama and the nation about less pay to Negro teachers so that a "change" was made. Now the education department says it pays not on the basis of color, but on the basis of training the teacher has.

But Negroes have little chance of getting college-teacher training. Whites have greater economic opportunities and can send their children to four and even five years of college. How much education can the sharecropper family afford for its children at \$278 of income each year? The Negro family living in the city on less than \$100 a month can not afford to send its children to school either.

THE HEALTH of many Alabama school children is being jeopardized by inadequate school-building facilities. More than 1,300 schools are operated in churches or private buildings entirely unsuited for school use. Many of these have no heat, water, toilets, or janitor service. They are poor, unpainted shacks.

But little or no money is spent for Negro school plant operation. In Lowndes, a county with about 4,000 whites and 20,000 Negroes—nothing was spent for Negro school plant operation in 1945-46. Yet \$14.14 was spent for school plant operation for each white pupil in the county.

THIS IS NOT THE FULL story of discrimination in education. It only shows a few of the many glaring examples of imperialist exploitation of the Negro people.

This story will be changed when the Negro people have a right to vote. It will be changed when more whites have the right to vote and there is a real democratic alliance of whites and Negroes for the welfare of the people.

Where some few improvements have taken place they have come as the result of state, federal, and even world wide attention to poor conditions. Certainly there is no credit due to local white supremacist authorities who acted under this public pressure. They have acted because of the pressure—and not in spite of it. However they have acted, it is their first action in decades.

The pressure must continue, the people must gain the right to vote, the change will come. Now it is held back by a rule of corporations and land-owners who want to drain the state of its labor and resources and leave nothing for the people's welfare.



"All that you'll be able to see in the \$1.20 seats will be the people sitting in the \$4.80 ones."

Movies:

Roundup of Recent U. S., Foreign Films

By JOSE YGLESIAS

THE OTHER DAY when we walked into the city room one of our reporters called out to us, "Don't you like any movies that speak English?" We took a look at the movie guide for the day and found that although there were two or three movies that "spoke English" there was only one Hollywood movie recommended in the whole lot. That's the sort of thing that makes you think, don't it?

We looked up our reviews as far back as early in May when last we did a roundup of movies we'd seen in the previous month. In the last three months we found that we had seen some sixty movies and discovered that only eight were recommended by us, and those receiving only the "good" rating. A good number of those movies were not Hollywood products and while many of them were not good, still we did recommend five foreign movies and only three American.

Yet the foreign movies we saw were not often satisfactory, even those we recommended. English and Italian movies are beginning to show signs of stultification. They are developing their own formulas, so that often the only thing to enjoy in an English movie is the expert technical facility of its actors. While the Italian movies, such as *Woman Trouble* and *The Bandit*, both featuring Anna Magnani, show the influence of Hollywood markedly.

WE RECOMMENDED *The Bandit* because of its powerful beginning and its fine filmic qualities. We recommended the British *Saraband* only because of its handsome production and a few passionate scenes, yet on the whole it was romantic historical nonsense. Thus, too, we urged people to see the French Opera Comique's version of *The Barber of Seville* although we were far from satisfied with the way it was filmed. These are not substantial reasons for going to a movie, but if you protest we can only point to the other fifty two movies which we did not recommend.

The two other foreign films we praised we had little or no reservations about. *The Magic Horse*, although charming and colorful, is not a major Soviet film, unlike some of the magnificent revivals the Stanley Theater has been showing. We are not receiving many Soviet movies being praised in Europe. And *Antant Lare's Love Story* is a delicate and sensitive treatment of the moral sensibilities of



a girl caught in a fin de siecle French bourgeois milieu. But it is a minor achievement because of its theme's lack of immediacy and power.

THE HOLLYWOOD movies we recommended were at best entertaining. They are Bob Hope's comedy, *Sorrowful Jones*; the musical comedy *In the Good Old Summertime* with Judy Garland; and the unpretentious melodrama *The Window*, which presented its characters in realistic surroundings. They make for a pleasant evening at the movies, but there's nothing in them to stir you in the way a work of art should.

Actually these last three months are distinguished, if that's the proper word, by some of the most reactionary manifestations to come out of Hollywood. There were the fascist-minded movies like *The Red Menace* and *The Fountainhead*. And following them closely were films rampant with chauvinisms, like *House of Strangers*, *Lost Boundaries*. Others like *Johnny Allegro* and *Illegal Entry* are Hollywood's attempt to glorify stoolpigeons.

In the last three months, Hollywood has produced a larger quota of melodramas of violence and westerns. It seldom attempts any serious work, but when it does as with *The Great Sinner*, from Dostoevsky's *The Gambler*, and *The Great Gatsby*, from Scott Fitzgerald's novel, they are laughable, at best, and at worst completely emasculated. It goes without saying that almost none utilize the esthetic resources of the screen. There is little reason, you can see, for being sanguine about the next three months. The movie guide may shrink even more.

Three Poems

AN OLD HAND TOLD ME

By ALFRED LEV

AN OLD-HAND TOLD ME

that a hollow tree
reminds him of empty poetry,
bare twigs on a budless shell.

Like grass without roots
withering fast in sunlight.
Like a rose losing its fragrance.

Yes, a poet's got to talk with folks,
mingle with the earth like grain.

Then your words will blossom out
like wheat-stalks stroked by summer rain.

PENN STATION

By IRWIN SILBER

Penn Station has East gates and West gates—
and every gate has a number.

Every gate is a coming and a going;
every gate is a seeking and a searching;
every gate is a beginning and an ending.

I have seen trains which belong to self-important
men and cold women.

The wheels say nothing.
The whistle has a faint echo and dies soon.
These are fast trains—
the fastest trains which money can buy.

I have seen trains which were a slow farewell,
whispering "so-long" over the noise of the waiting
crowd,
murmuring "see you again" in the long, slow
gasps of iron gates,
calling "wait for me" over the engine's lonely
moan,
shouting "write often" in the staccato rhythm of
chug-chug chants.

These are fast trains—
the fastest trains which dreams can buy.

IF WE LOSE

By STANLEY ANSELM

IF WE LOSE

There shall be no voice
When the trials and inquisitions are over
When the fading memory of frontier democracy
is obliterated
And iron gates built 'round the island hemisphere.

Even as German folk
Heard nothing against brutality, hate and
selfishness
But praised their resurrection or were silent,
Or silenced.

For with a voice
Of defiance, protest, resentment
Fascism cannot live.

It must usher in its own blatant vocabulary
That the Negro is "in his place"
That "God's country" will save democracy,
That peace is war.

But no voice,
No one must know of the change.
No one must know that the voice is gone.

Don't wait for our threats to come true,
Don't expect to know that an era died
That a cat-o-nine tails flails you even as you flail
others.

For there shall be no word
No one to tell you what has happened
Only our hoarse whispers,
Drowned out by the clanging of our chains.

JUST FOR US

JOSE and the Wonderful Figs



(Reprinted from "The Old Astor Story Teller," by J. A. Rickard, with the permission of the Beechhurst Press.)

ONCE there was a very lazy boy named Jose. He was so lazy that he would not do any work around the house or in the fields unless he had to. One day his father became angry with him and told him that unless he worked he could not eat any more at home; so Jose left his father's house and started walking down the road.

As it was a warm day, he was glad to see an orchard of fig trees by the side of the road, and down he sat in the shade. It was so nice and cool, and he was so lazy, that he did not even move. If he had looked up he might have seen the purple figs hanging among the green leaves, but he was too lazy even to raise his eyes. He did stretch his arms out on the ground though, and presently something fell plopl right off the tree into his right hand.

Jose looked down at his hand and saw that a round, ripe fig had fallen into it. After a while, because the fig did not roll away and because he was hungry, he raised the fig to his mouth. He took a bite and chewed so lazily that he was a long time in eating the fig. Meanwhile, his nose had begun to itch, and he was too lazy to scratch it. It kept on itching more, and he felt like rubbing it hard, but all he did was wiggle it up and down the way a rabbit wiggles his nose.

Plopl—went another fig into his hand, and again he moved it to his mouth and ate it. He chewed carefully this time, for his nose was really itching and tickling, too. It was still too much trouble to scratch, though, so he let it tickle.

But finally he felt his nose, and he could tell that it was growing larger and larger; and, the more he ate, the faster it grew. Pretty soon it was long enough to flop a little when he moved his head. He tried sitting still, but his nose kept on

growing longer and tickling more. At last he stood up, and when he did so his nose fell below his knees. He took a step, and it dangled against his ankles. It was now so long that he could not scratch it without stooping over, and he was much too lazy to do that. He started to walk through the orchard, and it bumped against the ground and made him trip. Poor Jose! He did not know what to do.

As he moved along with his nose he saw an old woman in a brown dress carrying a bundle thrown over her shoulder. That gave him an idea, the first one he had had in his lazy life. He reached down and threw his nose over his shoulder; then he could walk better. But the old woman went over the hill toward the village, and Jose was once more alone in the fig orchard. He sat down under a fig tree on the far side of the orchard, tossed his nose into the dust beside him, and let his hands fall on the ground again, palms up.

"Oh, ho! I wish another fig would fall," he said to himself.

No sooner had he said the words than something went thump! into his left hand. By now he was used to raising his hand to his mouth and when he did he tasted another fig.

It tasted different from the other ones, and as he chewed he felt something crawling over his knees. As he ate his second fig he felt it on his stomach. While he was eating a third fig he felt something on his breast, and all the time his face and shoulders were tickling.

He went on eating, and, the more he chewed, the faster the thing crawled. Before he knew it the thing was crawling on his face, then plopl went something over his mouth. He felt, and it was his nose! Right there in the place where it belonged!

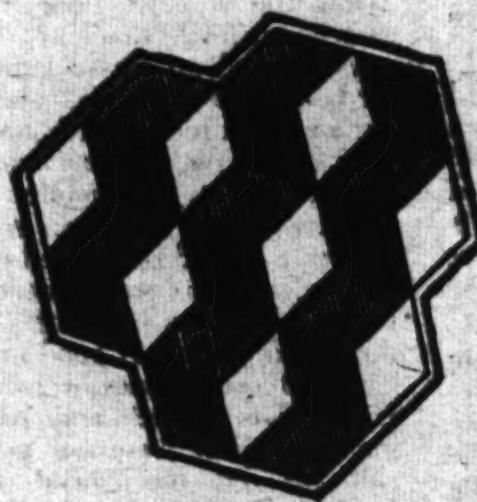
Suddenly, almost as if a pin had stuck him, Jose straightened up. He was having another thought—a real one this time.

"My nose shows me how I can make money," he cried to the fig tree, which made no answer, but he went on talking anyhow. "It will mean that I will have to work a little, but maybe that won't be so bad after all."

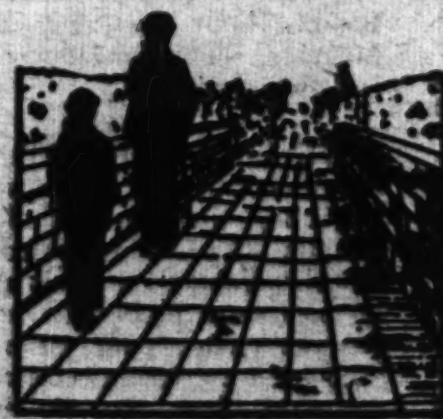
He was excited now, as he hurried

toward the road leading to the village. He saw two baskets, and these he took into the orchard. He hurried to the fig tree where he had first rested, and there he picked one basketful of the figs from it. Holding one basket in each hand, he entered the village and went down the street shouting "Fresh figs! Fresh figs!"

(To be finished next Sunday)



When your eyes play tricks on you and make things look like what they're not—that's called an OPTICAL ILLUSION. How many cubes do you see in the picture above? Turn it around and count again. In the picture below, which figure is taller? Measure them and see.



SUMMER NECKLACES

Don't throw away the seeds when you eat watermelon or cantaloupe. They make dandy necklaces and bracelets. All you have to do is let them dry in the sun, and they are ready to be strung.

More Favorites

Here are some more answers to our questions on FAVORITES:

GLORIA ZELMAN, Brooklyn

Flower a rose
Poem Land of Story Book
Book The Magic Bus
Movie Easter Parade
Radio program Archie Andrews
Baseball team Dodgers
Food bananas
Song Buttons and Bows
Hobby dancing
Indoor game ghost
Outdoor game hide and seek

HERBERT COOPER, Brooklyn

Flower sunflower
Poem bees
Book Jimmie Durante
Movie Roy Rogers
Radio program Roy Rogers
Baseball team Dodgers
Food meat
Song, I'm Back in the Saddle Again
Hobby marbles
Indoor game cowboys
Outdoor game baseball

ELIZABETH F., Westchester

Flower a rose
Poem You Are Old, Fr. William
Book Red Feather
Movie Silver Lining
Radio program Lone Ranger
Baseball team Dodgers
Food chow mein
Song Brahms' Lullaby
Hobby dancing
Indoor game reading
Outdoor game swimming

LAURA F., Queens, age 5

Flower violet
Poem There Was a Crooked Man
Book, When We Were Very Young
Movie Connecticut Yankee
Radio program Howdy Doody
Baseball team Dodgers
Food watermelon
Song Lavender's Blue
Hobby birthday parties
Indoor game dressing up
Outdoor game tag

RUBY FISHMAN, Brooklyn

Flower a rose
Poem The Shadow
Book Your Coat
Movie Paleface
Radio program Quiz
Baseball team Dodgers
Food spinach and potatoes
Song The House I Live In
Hobby modeling
Indoor game crocheting
Outdoor game ball

Small seeds may be pierced with a needle, as you are stringing. Large seeds (and this applies to shells, also) may be done this way: Put on some heavy gloves. Take an ice pick, or an awl or any sharp pointed instrument, and heat it over the gas flame until it is very hot. Hold it against each seed or shell and it will make a neat hole.

Light colored seeds, and shells, too, may be colored by dipping into colored ink. Shells will make them waterproof.

Waste Line

By Martha Garfield

FOOD PRICES what they are, there's little that goes to waste in any working class household these days.

For all of us it's mighty important to conserve food; prices are still up in the clouds while unemployment makes it more necessary than ever to stretch the food dollar. Making use of every bit of food you buy helps to stretch the food dollar. Bits of meat and fat that don't seem much to worry about; vegetables that get stuck away in the back of the refrigerator—you can put them to use.

Suppose you have bought a roast, or perhaps a half a ham. You've had at least two good dinners from it using it for the main dish of a meal. But you're not through with that meat yet. Perhaps there's enough left for sandwiches. Small bits may be chopped or ground to be used in omlet, hash or minced meat sandwich fillings. Try adding bean sprouts, celery and Chinese noodles to cubed bits of meat to make your own Chop Suey.

When all the meat is taken off the bones, put the bones and meat scraps in a kettle with vegetables, simmer, and you have a nourishing soup.

Render and strain left over fat for cooking use.

Left-overs can be made into nourishing, palatable and attractive dishes. Often it is smart economy to cook more than enough for the meal in order to make a dish from the remaining food.

Here are some suggestions:

Cooked over vegetables will have little food value left: many of the vitamins are destroyed and minerals lost in cooking water. Try instead to use the vegetables in a salad. Pickle the beets; add French dressing to left over broccoli and cauliflower.

Bits of cheese can be grated over a spaghetti dinner or added to soups.



IT'S ON THE HOUSE

By Joe Lynne (Federated Press)

COOL SUMMER MEALS

Half the battle to keep cool is won when you look cool—and the same thing goes for food.

Hot days call for food that not only is cool but looks icy. Chilled soups and gelatine molds as main dishes taste cool and have a refreshing look. More than that, they can be prepared in the morning when it's cool and set aside for service later in the day.

Gelatin molds made of fruit, vegetables, meat or fish are economical as well as tasty for the gelatin acts as a good extender to stretch small quantities of food or leftovers. There is one precaution, however—no gelatin mixture should be kept for any great length of time. Keep it very cold and serve it the same day or the next day at the very latest.

GELATIN TRICKS

Instead of using cold water to soften the gelatin, use fruit or vegetable juice. Then add hot juice to dissolve it. Be sure to dissolve every bit of the gelatin so there will be no gummy layer at the bottom of the mold. If you like, use half hot juice and then add the remainder chilled in order to hasten the thickening process. A little lemon juice perks up any flavor.

Often solid ingredients sink to the bottom of the mold or rise to the top. Avoid both mishaps by waiting until the mixture cools and thickens slightly before adding the solids.

Gelatin whips are made by cooling the gelatin mixture until it is fairly thick, then whipping with a rotary beater before pouring it into the mold. Sponges are made by adding this whipped mixture to stiffly beaten egg whites.

COLD SOUPS

Jellied consomme is the best known of the cold soups, but there are numerous others. Vichyssoise, that famous chicken, potato and leek mixture, is increasingly popular. Cold borscht makes a filling meal if served with boiled potatoes, hardboiled egg and sour cream.

Canned soups, such as pea, tomato, mushroom or celery, can be used chilled and topped with sour cream and chopped parsley or mint, either singly or in combination. The Scandinavians favor fruit soups, served icy cold.

Be sure, though, if you serve cool light meals that they are sufficiently nutritious. Use eggs and cheese or put meat or fish into the vegetable molds to assure an adequate protein supply.

As a matter of fact, adults who get more exercise in summer than in winter may require more food even though it is hot. The same goes for children who generally are more active while they are on vacation than when they are in school.

Start the family off with a hearty summer breakfast while it is still cool so that they get some of their basic needs at that time. You may find, too, that they need more frequent snacks between meals to give them extra energy and avoid fatigue.

Campfire Cooks

... Biscuit mix may be used for quick breads and desserts over an open fire.

A modern version of the old-time cowboy biscuit is suggested to outdoor cooks by May Foley, nutritionist of the Massachusetts Extension Service. She points out that a biscuit mix, such as many homemakers use regularly to save time in cooking, is convenient for making biscuits, shortcake, muffins, griddle cakes or even fruit puddings over the campfire.

The basic dry mix—enough to make 12 medium-sized biscuits—can be made up at home or at camp from the following ingredients: 2 cups flour; 4 teaspoons baking powder; 3 tablespoons dried milk powder; $\frac{1}{4}$ teaspoon salt; 4 tablespoons fat. Combine fat and dry ingredients as in making baking powder biscuits. When ready to use, simply add in 1 cup of water to form the dough. If the mix is made up without the dried milk, a half cup of evaporated milk and a half cup of water may be used instead of the cup of water.

To cook the biscuits, drop by spoonfuls on a hot greased griddle, frying pan or rock. If covered with a pan the biscuits cook faster. When golden brown on the bottom, turn each biscuit with spatula or pancake turner and cook 2 or 3 minutes longer.

For variety in shape, the biscuits may be made into "twisters," Miss Foley says. Add just enough water to make dough easy to handle. Pat on waxed paper or a clean rock to about $\frac{1}{4}$ -inch thickness. Cut in strips and wrap around a green stick. Cook over coals, turning often. Remove from the stick when cooked through. The twisters may be filled with fresh or canned fruit to make a camp dessert.

The basic dry mix may be varied for different purposes. Add more fat to make a shortcake dough. For muffins, add 2 to 3 tablespoons of sugar and mix a beaten egg in with the water. For griddle cakes add 2 beaten eggs and an extra quarter cup of water.

For an easy campfire dessert, Miss Foley suggests dumplings made from the basic biscuit mix and cooked in fruit sauce. To serve 6, use half the basic biscuit mix, add 2 tablespoons sugar and mix into dough with a half cup of water. Bring to a boil in a kettle 3 cups of fruit, sweetened to taste. Drop the dough by teaspoonfuls onto the hot fruit, leaving enough space between for the dumplings to rise. Cover and cook 15 minutes. Be sure the fruit has enough juice to prevent scorching on the bottom. Serve with or without cream.

Fried corn with onions and green pepper—served sizzling hot from the campfire—brings color and zest to picnic plates. Serve it with franks or hamburgers for a hearty out-of-door meal for summer or autumn.

This dish saves labor in hot kitchens before the picnic. Just chop the onions and green peppers at home and carry them to the picnic in a covered jar. Canned corn and the other ingredients can go in the picnic basket.

FRIED CORN WITH ONIONS AND GREEN PEPPER

2 tablespoons fat
 $\frac{1}{2}$ cup chopped onions
 $\frac{1}{2}$ cup chopped green pepper
 $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoon salt
Pepper
 $\frac{1}{4}$ cup milk
1 No. 2 can whole kernel corn.

Melt the fat in a frying pan. Add the onion, pepper and drained corn. Heat gradually and stir until the vegetables are somewhat dry and lightly browned. Stir in the salt and pepper. Add the milk and cook for a few minutes longer. Six servings.



YOUR CHILDREN

What Kind Of Discipline?

By Vera Morris

CONSTANTLY I get into discussions, and sometimes even arguments with those who believe in isolation as a disciplinary measure. I do not agree with this method and have been asked to explain my stand. One reason is because I do not believe that any one method of disciplining a child should be advocated. Any exclusive method becomes a

handy device, rather than a sincere effort to help a child discipline himself. The parent no longer stops to consider the nature of the mischief but promptly applies whatever is being used. Anyone that has ever watched a slapper can see this. No matter what happens, wham! the child gets his slap, threats of more to come and on it goes. It's no different for isolation, "Go to your room (or closet, or bathroom or whatever) immediately!" thunders the parent with no regard for the suitability of the punishment.

We have to come to know that behavior is a symptom of something else. We will recognize the more obvious causes. Jimmy is cranky because he missed his nap, his stomach is upset, there is a new baby and so on. Sometimes we miss the less obvious ones, and often they turn out to be the very thing our punishment is—isolation. Jimmy, for some reason is already isolated, left out. When we banish him from us, we may be confirming what he has already conjured up—we don't love him or want him.

Peculiar as it seems to appear to adults children need constant reassuring that they are loved and wanted.

EXCEPT in special instances, isolation is not effective as a learning process. Because children are made lonely and unhappy it doesn't necessarily follow that they learn not to bite the new baby they are jealous of. On the contrary they may resent the baby even more.

There are times when the harassed and busy mother may find she has neither time nor patience to deal with the child, and unless she banishes him the situation will become even more intolerable. The odd instance of this type probably won't hurt him, but this is not discipline, it is simply an expedient measure, and should be so recognized.

HOUSEHOLD HINTS

There are a good many furniture cleaners on the market which are very good. If you want a cheaper, equally effective cleaner, wipe off the wood quickly with a turpentine moistened cloth. That's to get rid of excess wax. Then wash with a solution of one quart hot water, 1 tablespoon of turpentine and 3 tablespoons of boiled linseed oil.

Heat the solution in a double boiler and keep it warm over the hot water. (You avoid danger of fire that way). Wipe the furniture with a cloth moistened in the solution, a small section at a time, and then polish with a dry cloth.

Save baby from slipping and falling in those new shoes by sandpapering the smooth soles before they are worn.

If fat in the pan gets on fire, smother it with wet towels. Never pour on water because it makes the fat spatter and may spread the blaze.

To restore ribbons, laces and veils to their original finish, dip them in skimmed milk. Be sure the milk fat has been removed. Stretch over a smooth surface to dry and leave unironed.

Wash handkerchiefs used by persons with colds separate from the rest of the laundry.

In broiling a chicken always start cooking it with the skin side away from the heat. Keep heat moderate and have meat several inches away from flame.

Ted Tinsley Says....

Guaranteed Peace

WAR IN THE ATOMIC AGE? is a book by Walter Karig, Captain, U.S.N.R., in which—according to an advertisement—the author advances the theory that preparedness in atomic weapons assures permanent peace.

Now that atomic weapons have been developed to guarantee the peace, this provides the administration with a pleasant, non-martial atmosphere in which to develop still better weapons to keep the peace. In fact, the ad for Karig's book suggests that the forthcoming era of peace should be devoted exclusively to the manufacture of more peace-keep weapons.

The ad for this book invites us to "thrill to wildly maneuvering jet powered super-fighter robot planes knifing the stratosphere! Flaming rocket-powered atomic missiles criss-crossing the skies—invisible force-rays crushing enemy—as 'pilots' in underground block-houses guide robot-fighters through devastating aerial sorties! . . . Press triggers loosing fusillades of death at foe!"

When you're through "thrilling" to all that, you begin to get the idea that Cap. Karig's peace is going to be the noisiest, bloodiest, roughest peace ever known to man. Most of us would be glad to settle for an old-fashioned war.

Those who are advertising Capt. Karig's book are probably just as hazy about this curious guaranteed



peace as I am. The headline on the ad, for instance, reads:

AMAZING GIFT-BOOK OF FANTASTIC WAR WEAPONS THAT DEFT WILDEST IMAGINATION

-ASSURE LASTING WORLD PEACE.

This makes everybody happy, secure, and favorably disposed toward Senator Hickenlooper. But next we see a sub-head which reads: **HOW ANY AGGRESSOR MAY BE QUICKLY, UTTERLY DEFEATED**

Seems the peace doesn't do away with the possibility of an aggressor. It's not a lasting peace, just an unsteady one. From here we go to another sub-head reading:

WHY NO POWER ON EARTH DARE ATTACK US

Well, we don't have to worry about an aggressor, after all, because no aggressor would dare attack us. No one plans to make war on us. Fair enough. But what else does the book offer? Hold your breath!

BATTLE REPORTS OF THE ATOMIC WAR OF 1976!

In a few short paragraphs the plug for this book takes us from Lasting World Peace to the Atomic War of 1976. Since no power on earth would dare attack us with all our weapons, we can only conclude that we are doing the attacking—an unpleasant thought. I suppose the purpose of such aggression would be to force the new weapons—atomic, cosmic, germ, etc. down the throats of all those backward nations which do not realize that these weapons guarantee lasting peace. Rest easy, everybody.



Royal Anne Contract

(Continued from Magazine Page 3)

Packing Co., describing in detail how they culled the fruit and showing they found it to contain less than five percent culls when they received it and less than two percent culls when they sent it on to you."

Mr. Fitch looked a little sick.

"I shall advise the executive board of the union to institute suit to collect seven cents a pound from the Idaho Packing Co. for every cherry on those trucks," Swift continued. "Furthermore, I shall urge them to sue for exemplary damages and to recover the cost of culling the fruit. I shall lay the facts before the district attorney with a suggestion he prosecute for criminal conspiracy and I shall suggest to the Department of Justice that it make an inquiry to discover if your firm is violating the Federal acts against restraint of trade in interstate commerce. . . ."

Fitch knew when he was licked. Sadly he called his foremen. "Weigh 'em in and give 'em receipts."

That simple demand electrified the silent group on outlookers. "What is this union, Dan? How d'ya join it, Tido?" "Will it help me with the truck-load I got across the street?"

Holbrook stepped upon a lug-box. "You all can join. We got membership applications right here. The initiation fee's only \$10. Tido, you sign 'em up for membership and I'll sign 'em up to get their cherries culled. . . ."

Fitch suddenly intervened. "Gentlemen, I believe the situation can be adjusted between ourselves. I know the company prefers to deal directly with the farmer, and I'm sure you don't want some organization telling you how to run your affairs. . . ."

Holbrook interrupted: "Sorry, Mr. Fitch, but the Progressive Cherry Farmers Union is opposed to delivery of cherries by non-union growers. And you don't want to be boycotted on next year's crop for handling unfair fruit. So if you'll step aside until we can sign the boys up. . . ."

Letter to a Liberal

(Continued from Magazine Page 5)
night-riding, racist followers?

Of course not!

(Parenthetically, the issue of disclosure affords an interesting sidelight on Trotskyite political morality. In the March 29, 1947 issue of the *Militant*, Trotskyite organ, there is a discussion on the propriety of terming Ruth Fischer an informer because of her stoolpigeon testimony against Gerhart Eisler before the House Un-American Committee. The discussion is resolved by James Cannon, Trotskyite leader, who declared that calling Ruth Fischer an informer "was a most unfortunate and inexcusable error." He adds that Trotskyites have been "informing" against the Communists for many years before all sorts of bodies.

(The next issue of the *Militant* carries an apparently uncontested statement from Ruth Fischer that Trotsky himself had sought to testify before the Dies Committee.)

The record is clear. Most American liberals have not made and do not make abstract equations between racist groups and Negro organizations, between giant monopolies and trade unions, between fascists and anti-fascist.

Civil Liberty

No Abstraction

On the contrary. Those liberals who wanted to advance social progress did not view civil liberty as an abstraction but as a weapon in the fight for progress. In that respect they honored the spirit of those who drafted and won the Bill of Rights—a charter fought for and won by the democratic masses of early America against the aristocrats of the 18th century.

The people wanted it not because they wanted certain rights in the abstract; they required these rights for the concrete struggle for a better life. True American civil liberty was and is bound up with the fight for true American living standards.

In that spirit does the Bill of Rights have real meaning. To fight, for example, for the "right" of free association and non-disclosure for Klansmen is in practice to fight for an organization that denies elementary rights to great masses of people—Negroes, Jews, Catholics, unionists, etc. Such a fight—which some liberals believe hopefully would be "helpful" to the Left and progressive forces in the nation—would in the last analysis strengthen only reaction which seeks to destroy the Bill of Rights for the majority of Americans.

Do Communists Defend

Only Communists?

One other point on the phony "equation" of the Trotskyite case with the case of the 12.

It is overwhelmingly clear that a conviction in the case of the 12 will bring a chain reaction in the courts, legislative bodies and executive agencies of the

nation. If there is a conviction at Foley Square the floodgates will be opened and there will ensue a tidal wave of persecution of Communists and all manner of progressives.

Can that be said about any other pending issue? Can any other matter in all honesty be fairly equated with the case of the 12 from this point of view?

Finally, a word on the slander uttered on the floor of the conference and promptly echoed by the commercial press. I refer to the slander that "the Communists are interested only in defending Communists and those with whom they are associated."

The record refutes this completely. Communists wholeheartedly defended Tom Mooney, a militant Socialist; Sacco and Vanzetti, anarchists; the Scottsboro Boys and the Trenton Six, of whose politics nothing was known.

It is a matter of record that the Communist Party vigorously opposes the ban against the Nation, a liberal, emphatically non-Communist magazine. Mrs. Lillian Gates, legislative secretary of the New York Communist Party, appeared officially before the Board of Education to protest the ban, and the *Daily Worker* has on a number of occasions denounced the ban.

No, the Communists do not conceive of the defense of the Bill of Rights as solely a defense of their exclusive rights. We have defended and will continue to defend the rights of all anti-fascists, whatever their political views. That is why we associated ourselves at the Conference with all those who were prepared to do likewise.

No Condition

For United Front

Nor do we Communists set as a condition for the united front that liberals accept our estimate of various disruptive groups, including the Trotskyites. Liberals will have to learn in their own way that Trotskyism is a disruptive force and not a legitimate current in the American progressive stream.

However, whatever their present opinion on this question, liberals would be falling directly into the trap of reaction if they permitted this issue to become the basis for splitting the ranks of the fighters for civil rights.

On our part we will continue to build the unity of the defenders of the Bill of Rights and continue unrelentingly to expose the various guises—including the "left" or Trotskyite guise—in which reaction seeks to split that growing unity which is the only guarantee that the Bill of Rights will be maintained and extended.

Sincerely,

SI GERSON.

P.S. Since these are the views which—had time permitted—I would have developed at the conference, I am taking the liberty of making this letter public.

Women Who Don't Fear Pregnancy

(Continued from Magazine Page 6)

of the offense is punishable by two years imprisonment.

An expectant mother is guaranteed the same wages as she earned prior to her pregnancy (even in those cases where it is necessary to give her easier work), and a reduction of wages on account of pregnancy is punishable in the same way as a refusal to employ her.

According to the decree, an expectant mother has the right to a leave of absence from work for 35 days before and 42 days after delivery in normal birth. In the event of abnormal parturition or the birth of twins, the leave after delivery is extended to 56 days.

When the mother returns to work after maternity leave, she is given special working conditions. The law forbids overtime and night work for nursing mothers. They are given additional time off during working hours to feed their children. The period allowed for nursing the baby may not be less than 30 minutes, and the interval between feedings not more than three and one-half hours. These feeding intervals count as working time.

If a child under two becomes ill, the mother is granted leave of absence from work with the usual allowance paid to incapacitated workers.

Policy Has

Paid Off

Today, not quite 32 years after the December, 1917, decree, there exists throughout the Soviet Union an extensive network of maternity hospitals, mother and child consultation centers, milk kitchens, children's hospitals, kindergartens and nurseries.

More than 800,000 children are now accommodated in permanent nurseries and 4,000,000 in seasonal nurseries (nurseries organized on collective and state farms for the period of field work). There are 8,000 mother and child consultation centers.

Since 1944, 2,500,000 mothers have been decorated with the Order of Motherhood Glory and the Motherhood Medal. The title of Mother Heroine has been conferred upon 28,500 women.

The numerous measures adopted by the Soviet State for the protection of mothers and children have paid dividends. Childbirth mortality, infant mortality and illness among children have been enormously reduced.

The happy synthesis of woman's role as a mother and her role as a human being is found in the USSR.

The children of the USSR, reared by enlightened mothers who are assisted with financial and cultural aid from the State, are the great benefactors of this system—the whole family unit is strengthened as a result of it.